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GENERAL INDEX.

Index of Names of Persons at the end of the Volume.

Abbey of Chunl, note, 414
Abstracts of Wills and Deeds. (See *Waters's Genealogical Gleanings* and *Wills and Deeds.*)
Adams, Izubah, genealogical puzzle, 90
Adams, Charles, memoir of, 349
Address (Posthumous) of President Wilder, 141
Agawame Plantation, the, 194
Allen, John, Rev., of Dedham, 68
Allen, queries, 220
American Genealogical Queries, 1887, note, 222
American graduates in medicine at Edinburgh University to 1809, 391
Anabaptists and Quakers, note, 94
Ancient Iron Works of Taunton, 83, 281
Arms or Armorial Bearings. (See *Coats of Arms.*)
Austin's R. I. Genealogical Dictionary, note, 101
Autographs. (See *Illustrations.*)

Baptisms and Deaths. (See *Records.*)
Bates, James, note, 84
Bigelow, query, 413
Biographical Sketches—
- Allen, John, 68
- Clarke, Samuel Greeley, 347
- Durell, Edward Henry, 347
- Haines, Joseph, 248
- Morse, Elijah, 264
- Poore, Ben Perley, 348
- Short, Charles, 248
- Turner, William, 70

Bloss Genealogy, 298
Bloss, James, query, 97
Book Notices—
- Abbott, Isaac, Mournful Ballad of, 121
- American Genealogical Queries, the, 437
- Amory's William Blaxton, 116
- Arnold's Memoir of Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren, 122
- Austin's Genealogical Dictionary Rhode Island, 234
- Baker's Character Portraits of Washington, 239
- Bangor Historical Magazine, No. VIII., 240
- Bartow's Bartow Family in England, 125
- Bethune and Fanenil Family, 244
- Bloss Genealogy, 125, 343
- Bostonian Society, the Proceedings of, 1887, 340
- Boyd's Boyd Genealogy, 343
- Braintree Town Records, 111
- Briggs's We and our Kinsfolk, 434
- California Historical Society, Vol. I., 342
- Cambridge University, Eng., Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, 333
- Carter's Carter Genealogy, 434
- Chaffin's History of Easton, Mass., 239

Book Notices—
- Champlin's Chronicles of the Coach, 116
- Chapman's Philbrick Family, 434
- Chase's Chase Family, 125
- Cheever, Ezekiel, additional notes, 343
- Chester's Marriage Licences (London), 242
- Colesworthy, John Tileston's School, Boston, and Diary (1761–1766), 339
- Cregar's Haines Family, 244
- Cutler's Ordinance of July 13, 1787, 332
- Dawson's Westchester during American Revolution, 106
- Dedham Records, Vols. I. and II., 237
- Deerfield Memorial Hall Relics, 237
- Dowsing, William, Journal of (1643–44), 123
- Drake's Making of New England (1580–1643), 113
- Drake's Old Boston Tavern and Tavern Clubs, 117
- Dudley's Dudley Family. Part I., 124. Part II., 343
- Dyer's Record of an Active Life, 241
- Eddy's Universalism in America, Vol. II., 341
- Ellough, Suffolk Co., Parish Registers of, 333
- Everett's Addresses on Services of Washington, 119
- Farmer's History Detroit, 329
- Farnham's Farnham Family, 125
- Felton's Felton Family, 125
- Fenner Family, Part II., 343
- Gammell's Life of John R. Bartlett, 115
- Green's use of Voluntary System of Maintenance of Ministers of Plymouth and Massachusetts in earlier years of their existence, 243
- Groton Historical Series, 427
- Guild's Guild Genealogy, 125
- Gould's Breckinbridge Family, 437
- Hakes's Hakes Family, 244
- Hale's Trans-Alleghany Pioneers, 120
- Hall's Hall Genealogy, 125
- Ham's Localities in Ancient Dover, 340
- Hammett's Newport, R. I., Bibliography, 435
- Haskins's Ralph Waldo Emerson and his Maternal Ancestors, 334
- Harvard University, 250th Anniversary of, 426
- Hawley Record, 343
- Herefordshire, England, Visitations, 115
- Hill's Converse Genealogy, 343
- Hollister Family, 244
- Hopkins's Home Lots of the early settlers of Providence Plantations, 335
- Howell's Southampton, L. I., 341
- Huguenot Society of America, Vol. I., 243
- Human Leaflets, 238

Book Notices—
Ipswich Great Domesday Book, 123
Jesup's Jessop Genealogy, 430
Johnson's Poets and Poetry of Cecil Co., Maryland, 342
Kelly's Keily Genealogy, 436
King's Chapel, 200th Anniversary of, 336
Lane's Lane Family, 125
Lapham's History Norway, Me., 337
Levermore's History Republic of New Haven, 431
Little's Ben Hardin and Times, 431
London (England) Marriage Licences (1521–1869), 429
Maine Historical Society's Collections, Vol. IX., 339
Mémoires de l'Academie des Sciences de Toulouse, tome VIII., 241
Marsh's Marsh Genealogy, 125, 244
Marshall's Collection on Feather Surname, 343
Marshall's Notes on the Surname of Hall, 435
Mattishall and Peepham, co. of Suffolk, Genealogical Abstracts, 333
Montague's Montague Genealogy, 124
Morrill's Morrill Tabular Pedigree, 125
Morris Bontecou Ancestry, 244
Morris's Morris Genealogy, 433
Musical Record, the, 343
Neil's Last French Post in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, 343
Neil Family Historical Notes, 125
New England Methodist Historical Society Proceedings, 1887, 238
New York Medical Register, 430
Newton, Linford, Leicestershire Parish Registers, 333
Norfolk Visitation Index, 123
Northern Notes and Queries, Vol. I., 119
Our Dumb Animals, Vol. 19, 238
Palmer Genealogy, 125
Parthemore's Bindnagle Lutheran Church, 342
Patrick's Ludington Family, 125
Perkins's Perkins Family. Part II., 244
Perthshire, Transcript of Registers of Baptisms of Muthill, 238
Perry's Odlin Family, 437
Peterborough, old Registers of Parish of St. John Baptist, 124
Phillmore's Fynmore Family, 125
Pope's Western Boundary of Massachusetts, 236
Potter's Old Families of Concord, Vol. I., 114
Pitkin Genealogy, 244
Rantoul's Woodbury Family, 437
Raymond's Raymond Family, 244
Raymond's Gray Genealogy, 432
Reynolds's Story of a Concord Farm, 108
Robbins, Rev. Thomas, Diary, 1796–1854, 110
Robin's Account of First Tramway in America, and Sketch of Thomas Leiper, 244
Rosier's Relation of Weymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine (1605), 338
St. Botolph, Bishopgate, Registers of Vol. I., 112
St. Charles, College de Périgord, 123
Saint Leonard's, Colchester, Parish Register, 333
Stutton Parish, co. Suffolk, some account of, 333
Shackford's Lineage of President Lincoln, 343
Shepard's Shepard Genealogy, 125
Smith's Vergennes, Vt., 437
Slaughter's Christianity the Key to Character and Career of Washington, 240
Stearns's History of Ashburnham, 331
Stickney Family, Longevity of, &c., 343
Talks with Socrates about Life, 240
Temple's History of North Brookfield, Mass., 118, 430
Temple's History of Framingham, Mass., 428
Terry's Terry Family, 244
Thompson, Miss Mary P., Memoir Judge Ebenezer Thompson, 119
Thwaite's Sketch David Atwood, 243
Universalist Quarterly, Vol. XXIII., 340
Upham's Upham Family, 343
Virginia Historical Society Collections, Vol. VI., 332
Book Notices—
Waddell's Annals Augusta County, Va., 122
Ware Family, 244
Way's Way Genealogy, 343
Weldon's Memorial Judge David Davis, 343
Willey's Willey Outline, 125
Winchester Record, Vols. I. and II., 116
Wingate's Wingate Family, 436
Winsor's The Mayflower Town, 437
Winthrop, Robert C., Addresses and Speeches of (1878–1886), 121
Woodward's Woodward Family, 244
Book-Plates, Heraldic, Early Southern, 296
Boston Cadets, 150th Anniversary of, note on, 413
Boston Epitaphs, Vol. II., note, 223
Boston, an Old Landmark, 263
Boutwell, Abigail, query, 96
Boyes, Antipas, heirs of, query, 92
Bradley, Hezekiah, query, 315
Brattle, Capt. Thomas, and his Men, 275
Bremin, Major, query, 220; reply to, 315
Brown, Abigail, query, 96
Butterworth Family, 191

Candler MSS., notes, 190, 222, 316
Cheever, Ezekiel, additional Notes, 65
Chester, Col., and John Harvard, 411
Clarke, Daniel, query, 413
Coats of Arms. (See *Illustrations.*)
Cooper, Rev. Samuel, Diary of, 388
Cox, Margery, genealogical note, 55
Crane Tabular Pedigree, 177

Deane, Thomas, Boston, genealogical notes, 260, 347
Deaths (current), 248, 347
DeWolf, Belthazer, query, 220; reply, 221
Dexter, Timothy, alleged speculation in Continental Money, reply to, 98
Diary of Rev. Samuel Cooper, of Boston, 388
Dighton Rock referred to, 414
Disbrowe Tabular Pedigree, 360, 361
Documents, discovery of relating to history of New Hampshire, 306
Dover, N. H., Church Records, 88, 188, 278
Durham Visitations, reference to, note, 414

Early Appropriations for Public Schools, 313
Early Southern Heraldic Book-Plates, 298
Early Flags of New England, 93
Early New England Engraver, note, 94
Eddy, Charles, query, 221
Edinburgh University Graduates (American) in Medicine, 391
Electric Telegraph, the Inventors of, query, 219
England, Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in, 53, 158, 255, 353
Episcopal Church for Cambridge, note, 412
Episcopalian, query, 219
Errata, 348, 444
Essex Co. Probate Records, gleanings, 82
Eulogies and Elegies on Rev. John Rogers, 185
Extracts from Prince George's County Records, Maryland, note on, 313

Family Memorials, notice of, 221

Genealogies—
Bloss, 298
Butterworth, 191
Cheever, 65
Crane (tabular), 177
Disbrowe (tabular), 360, 361
Hill, Bible record, 52
Lincoln, 153
Littleton, 364
Odlin, 265, 393
Pring, 86
Quincy, 55
Rogers (tabular), 159
Savery, 369
Turner, 215
Ward (tabular), 282
Ware, 21, 394
Weston, 285
Genealogies in Preparation—
Bloss, 101
Brown, 102, 224
Cone, 317
Cutts, 102
Durant, 102
Dutton, 224
Goodricke, 317
Hartwell, 318
Hubbard, 318
Kingsbury, 224
Marston, 415
Northrup, 224
Perrin, 415
Pierce, 318

Genealogies in preparation—
Porter, 224 Steere, 224
Price, 224 Taylor, 102
Sampson, 318 Towle, 318
Sherman, 102 Wight, 102
Genealogical Gleanings in England, 53, 158, 255, 353
Genealogical Queries, 90, 96, 412
Genealogies of the Principal Roman Catholic families in England, note, 414
Good Wives, query, 92
Graham or Grihmes, query, 98
Green and Warren, queries, 315
Groton Documents, 262

Hakes, Solomon, query, 97
Hall, Hiland, memoir of, 9
Hampden, query, 221
Harvard College Alumni, official positions of, 300
Hawley, query, 94
Hill (David) Family Bible Record, 52
Historical Societies. Proceedings—Chicago, 104; N. E. Historic Genealogical, 102, 224, 318, 415; New Hampshire, 321; New London, 322; Old Colony, 226; Rhode Island, 103, 226, 321, 418; Virginia, 226, 322; Weymouth, 320; Western Reserve, 418
Hitchcock Family, note, 101
Hoadly's Judges and Officers Court of Connecticut, note, 100
Huribut, Elisha, query, 314

Illustrations—
Autographs — Manassah Armitage, 85; James Bates, 85; Hiland Hall, 9; Frederic Kidder, 128; Manning Leonard, 249; Thomas Savory, 377, 378; James Walbridge, 85; Robert Ware, 23
Facsimile from the Booke of Records of the Agawame Plantation, 195
Inscriptions — Disbrow, Samuel, 360; Disbrow, Rose, 361; Woodbridge and Jordan of Barbadoes, 309
Portraits—Charles Adams, 349; Hiland Hall, 8; Frederic Kidder, 128; Manning Leonard (2), 248
Tabular Pedigrees—Crane, 177; Disbrowe, 360; Quincy, 55; Rogers, 158; Ward, 282

Incentive to Labor, note, 157
Iron Works at Taunton, the, 83, 281

Johnson Family in England, note, 411

Keysar, genealogical note, 55
Kidder, Frederic, memoir of, 129
King Philip's War, Soldiers in, 70, 201, 271, 402
King Marriages, query, 96

Layton, Col., query, 220; reply to, 315
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, note, 99
Letters of—
Cheever, Ezekiel (1651), 66
Downing, Emanuel (1636), 183
Gurdon, Brampton (1636), 183
Leete, William (1654), 356
Russell, John (1676), 201
Rysoe, Robert (1625), 182
Turner, William (1670), 72; (1676), 77; (1676), 201
Leonard Manning, memoir of, 249
Lincoln, President, Lineage of, 153
Littleton Family of Virginia, tentative pedigree, 364
Love Letter of a former Governor of Massachusetts, 311

Mack, query, 314
Maine Wills, notice, 223
Mason, George, notice of forthcoming memoir, 316
Massachusetts Archives, Gleanings, 82
Massachusetts "Society for Propagating the Gospel," note, 94
Mather, Richard, note, 413
Medals for Good Indians, note, 218
Members of the New England Hist. Gen. Society, Obituaries of. (See *Necrology.*)

Memoirs—
Charles Adams, 349
Hiland Hall, 9
Frederic Kidder, 129
Manning Leonard, 249
Missing Records, query, 313
Morse, Elijah, note, 264

Necrology of the New England Historic Genealogical Society—
Chester Alan Arthur, 231
Francis Walker Bacon, 422
Henry Ward Beecher, 227
Samuel T. Bent, 323
Edward Eaton Bowen, 228
Sidney Brooks, 424
Nahum Capen, 324
Samuel Trowbridge Champney, 421
Otis Clapp, 228
Oliver Richardson Clarke, 326
William Smith Clark, 325
Charles Francis Conant, 233
Francis Grigson, 232
John Lord Hayes, 425
Charles Dudley Homans, 231
Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon, 328
Frederic Jones, 426
Amos Adams Lawrence, 229
William Richard Lawrence, 229
John Savallan Ladd, 327
Ariel Low, 232
John Bostwick Moreau, 322
Henry Onderdonk, 227
Horatio Nelson Otis, 419
George A. Oviatt, 329
Silas Reed, 423
James Bardwell Richards, 325
Benjamin Silliman, 419
Edwin Thompson, 236
George Quincy Thorndike, 324
Charles Russell Train, 420
Richard Chenevix Trench, 105
Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, 327
Townsend Ward, 420
Francis Minot Weld, 422
William G. Wise, 423
Charles Woolley, 105
New England Gleanings, 80
New England Historic Genealogical Society—Annual Address, 141; Necrology of, 105, 227, 322, 418; Proceedings of, 102, 224, 318, 415
New Hampshire, discovery of important Documents relating to history of, 306
Newspapers in 1887, note, 317
New York Records, query, 219
Notes and Queries, 90, 219, 311, 411

Obituary Notices. (See *Necrology and Biographical Sketches.*)
Odlin Genealogy, 265, 393
Old Landmark of Boston, 263
Oxford Matriculation (1715–1886), note, 414

Parker, query, 314
Perlethorpe, Notts, Register of, note, 99
Petitions—Joseph Sill, 410; Turner, Mary (1676), 76, 209
Phelps, Gen. John W., Life of, note, 99
Phillimore, W. P. W., genealogical investigator, 101
Pierce, Thomas, note, 412
Poole, Capt. Jonathan and his Men, 271
Porter, Elijah, query, 220
Portraits. (See *Illustrations.*)
Portrait of the Earl of Chatham, note, 100
Pring Family, 86

Queries. (See *Notes and Queries.*)
Quincy, Richard, genealogical note and tabular pedigree, 53

Recent Publications, 127, 247, 345, 438
Records—Dover, N. H. (Church), 88, 188, 278; Essex Co. Gleanings, 82; York Co., Me., Gleanings, 80
Remarkable Picture, note, 218

Revolutionary Soldiers, query, 315
Ridiculous Records, note, 93
Robins, Obedience, note, 368
Rogers genealogy and tabular pedigree, 155
Rogers, Rev. John, elegies on, 185
Roman Catholic Families in England, genealogies of, note, 414

St. Butolph, Bishopgate, London, Parish Register, note, 223
Savage, Edward, query, 219
Savage, Thomas, note, 367
Savery Families in America, 369; note, 412
Shepard, Noah, query, 220
Sill, Capt. Joseph and his men, 402
Slavery in Virginia, note, 222
Soldiers in King Philip's War, 70, 201, 271, 402
Southern Historical Society, note, 414
Stoddard Family, query, 97
Suffolk Parish Account Book, excerpta from, 150

Taunton, Mass., the Iron Works of, 83, 281
Thing, a contradiction cleared up, note, 312; reply to note, 414
Town Histories in preparation—Framingham, 223; Kennebunk, Me., 99; Wells, Me., 99; Woodbury, Conn., 101, 223
Town Records. (See *Records.*)
Tracy—Bouton, query, 219
Tubbs, queries, 219
Turner, Capt. William and his men, 70, 201
Turner Family, note, 215

Upham, note, 316

Waite, tabular note, 283
Wandsworth, Surrey, Registers, note, 100
Ward Pedigree, 282
Ware Genealogy, 21; additions and corrections, 394; note on Errata, 316
Warren, Levi, query, 96
Waters's Genealogical Gleanings—
Adams, Elizabeth (1660), 256
Boyes, Matthew (1661), 181
Butcher, Mary (1651), 58
Convers, Allen (1639), 255
Convers, John (1614), 255
Convers, Thomas (1599), 255
Convers, William (1607), 255
Crane, Robert (1658), 176; (1669), 177
Crane, Samuel (1670), 176
Cox, Margery (1656), 55
Dampier, Thomas (1627), 182
Davenport, John, 61
Deane, Thomas (1683), 260
Disberowe, Jeffery (1589), 353
Disberowe, William (1610), 353
Disberowe, James (1690), 354
Disbrowe, Sa: (1680), 355
Dobson, Thomas (1627), 61
Downing, John (1623), 60
Downing, Emanuel (1636), 183
Dumer, Thomas (1650), 56
Dummer, Jeremy (1739), 57
Evance, John, 363
Fox, Stephen (1663), 257
Greene, John (1693), 62
Waters's Genealogical Gleanings—
Gurdon, Brampton, 183
Hamond, Joane (1212), 167
Hamond, John (1612), 167
Harnsnett, Adam (1639), 175
Hawes, John (1613), 173
Hoadly, note, 364
Hubbert, Mary (1665), 180
Hulton, Nathaniel (1692), 58
Keysar, Benjamin (1650), 55
Kirtland, John (1617), 60
Leete, William, letter (1654), 356
Noyes, Anne (1658), 64
Pickard, John (1665), 181
Pierce, Mark (1654), 56
Prickett, Miles (1627), 62
Quiney, Richard (1656), 53
Rand, James (1685), 61
Ray, John (1630), 174
Renoire, Paul de (1627), 63
Rogers, Dorothy (1640), 174
Rogers, Ezekiel (1661), 178
Rogers, John (1636), 164; (1601), 166; (1628), 174
Rogers, Margaret (1665), 181
Rogers, Richard (1618), 163
Rogers, Thomas (1625), 168
Ryece, Robert (1636), 182
Somner, Arthur (1637), 59
Style, Samuel (1665), 259
Symes, Mary (1738), 63
Ward, John (1598), 175
Waters, Thomas (1614), 59
West, John (1691), 259
White, William (1622), 63; (1627), 63
Willis, Francis (1691), 257
Winthrop, Stephen, 262
Wiseman, Richard (1617), 173
Welch and Brown, queries, 220
Wells, Me., early settlers of, query, 97
Wentworth, note, 96
Weston Genealogy, 285
Why men who could write made their mark, note, 95
White, William, query, 100
Whittington, William, note, 367
Wilcox, Rubin, query, 315
Wilder, Marshall P., Posthumous Address of, 141
Wills, Deeds and other Probate Records, abstracts of and from. (See *Waters's Genealogical Gleanings.*)
Culverwell, Ezekiel (1631), 66
Lincoln, Abraham (1737), 155
Lincoln, Mordecai (1736), 155
Ware, Benjamin (1744), 33
Ware, Beriah (1755), 34
Ware, Ebenezer (1754), 29
Ware, Eleazer (1750), 32
Ware, Jonathan (1740), 36
Ware, John (1715), 25
Ware, Nathaniel (1767), 33
Ware, Robert (1698), 23; (1724), 27
Ware, Samuel (1730–1), 28
Withington, Henry, note, 413
Woodbridge and Jordan of Barbados, 309

York County Records. Gleanings, 81
Young, Gideon, note, 96

Hiland Hall

Milan A. Hall

THE

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1887.

MEMOIR OF HON. HILAND HALL, LL.D.

By Henry D. Hall, Esq., of North Bennington, Vt.

THE subject of this memoir, Hiland Hall, ex-Governor and ex-member of Congress, was born at Bennington, Vermont, July 20, 1795. His parents were of English descent. The emigrant ancestors of each, John Hall of the father Nathaniel Hall, and George Hubbard of the mother Abigail (Hubbard) Hall, after being over fifteen years at Boston and Hartford, became in 1650 the first settlers and large land-holders in Middletown, Connecticut, where in its ancient burying-ground may now be found tombstones of some of their early descendants.

His father was a quiet, industrious farmer, coming to reside in Bennington in 1779, and marrying at Norfolk, Ct., October 12, 1794, the mother, who ever proved a worthy and efficient help-meet. Both were exemplary members of the Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon, and were respected and esteemed members of society. The boyhood and youth of Hiland Hall were spent on his father's farm. He became interested in reading when quite young, and read all the books he could find or borrow in the vicinity, his taste naturally being for history or biography.

His early education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, with the exception of nearly three months at an academy in Granville, N. Y.; which undoubtedly would have been rounded out to the full quarter but for sickness. The writer does not remember of hearing him speak of any other sickness in his youthful days, this being impressed upon him as taking largely from the sum total of his educational advantages, though he has told how his good mother, calling him to her side, when on speaking to the children of getting ready for meeting upon Sunday morning, and he making an excuse that he did not feel well, and claiming he ought to be permitted to stay at home, would reach for the "picra bottle," which was very generally kept in those days for worms, which was the usually considered trouble with children.

He would generally feel better and soon recover, without taking a dose, so as to make his scanty toilet, and go to hear the sermons of at least an hour or more in length, which were preached twice on the Sabbath.

Mr. Hall became interested in politics at an early age, favoring the republican in opposition to the federal party. During the war with England, early in September, 1813, a few weeks after he became eighteen years old, he was actively engaged in the formation of a young men's society in Bennington for a vigorous prosecution of the war, styled the "Sons of Liberty," and was one of a committee of three to prepare and report a constitution for the Society. The well-bound book of records of the Society is still preserved, the minutes of its proceedings covering over sixty pages of foolscap size. The Society held regular meetings, at which political questions were debated. Among its patriotic acts was the procuring from the ladies in the town and vicinity of 158 pairs of mittens and 42 pairs of socks, which in the name of the lady contributors were presented to the 11th Regiment of U. S. soldiers stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., in January, 1814, which regiment had been largely recruited in Vermont. The Society continued in active life until after the close of the war, the last record of its proceedings being an account of its celebration of the Fourth of July, 1815, at which there were an address, procession, dinner and eighteen toasts, in accordance with the number of States of the Union at the time.

After the close of the war in 1815, there was a lull in party politics, and by 1820, the federal party, as a national organization, had ceased to exist, Mr. Monroe, the republican candidate, being elected president by a vote of all the states, the vote of only a single elector in New Hampshire being cast against him. At the elections in 1824 and 1828, Mr. Hall, in common with most of the New England republicans, voted for John Quincy Adams. The supporters of Gen. Jackson, who was elected in 1828, assuming the name of Democrats, their opponents took that of National Republicans, which was afterwards changed to Whigs, to which Mr. Hall belonged until it became merged in 1856 in the new republican party, a name under which he began his early political life.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Bennington County in December, 1819; established himself in practice in his native town, which he represented in the general assembly of the State in 1827. In 1828 he was clerk of the Supreme and County Court for Bennington County, and the year following was elected State Attorney for the County, and reëlected the three succeeding years.

Mr. Hall being naturally of a generous disposition, and easily turned aside when collecting his own bills, and thinking little of money for its own sake, but using it freely for the necessary comfort of his family, at this time increasing in numbers, as well as answering the claims of the needy and unfortunate; he early became in-

volved in his pecuniary relations, and for years lived in a home which was heavily mortgaged, but which he was enabled to clear up in middle life, having never settled a debt at less than one hundred cents on the dollar.

Another characteristic which tended to lessen his yearly income, was the conscientious expression of his opinion to his clients as to their just and legal claims when advised with as to the bringing of suits, or of continuing litigation after they had been commenced. A strict regard to right and justice often withheld the prosecution of suits, which in the hands of some would have brought returns in fees, adding much to the income of an attorney; but it gave confidence to those having right upon their side in employing him, as they never had reason to fear that he would be tampered with by opposite counsel, or their cases in any way be jeopardized by him for want of integrity. Thus the opinion obtained, to quite an extent, that the side upon which he was engaged would prevail, from the inherent justice it was undoubtedly possessed of. In after life he had the satisfaction of not being straitened in his pecuniary circumstances, though his magnanimous nature would have found ways to dispose of large possessions in the way of benevolence.

In January, 1833, he was chosen a representative in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, and took his seat on the 21st of that month, during the extraordinary excitement growing out of Mr. Calhoun's South Carolina nullification ordinance, and witnessed the failure of that first serious effort at disunion. At the same election Mr. Hall was chosen a member of the 23d Congress, which commenced its first session the following December. The district then comprised the two counties of Bennington and Windham, with seven towns in Windsor County, viz., Andover, Baltimore, Cavendish, Chester, Springfield and Weston. This district he represented in Congress for ten successive years, receiving as a National Republican and Whig, five different elections by large majorities. His congressional service terminated the 3d of March, 1843, he having declined being longer a candidate.

In Congress Mr. Hall was a working rather than a talking member, though he occasionally made political speeches, among them one in 1834 against Gen. Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank, and another in 1836 in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states, which measure was in effect consummated at that session in the distribution of the surplus revenue, by which nearly seven hundred thousand dollars were received by the State of Vermont, and added to the school-funds of the several towns. Both these speeches were printed in pamphlets and extensively circulated by his congressional associates and others, and the former was reprinted in New York prior to the succeeding State election, and circulated as a campaign document.

But the speaking of Mr. Hall in Congress was in general of a business character, made to influence the votes of members on pending questions, rather than for the country. His work on committees, first on that of the post-office and post-roads, and afterwards on that of revolutionary claims, was onerous and severe, his printed reports covering several volumes of public documents. In 1836, while a member of the post-office committee, he presented a report in opposition to the message of the President and the report of the Post-Master General, which had recommended the enactment of a law making it a penal offence to transmit by mail into any of the southern states, printed matter against the institution of slavery, termed "incendiary publications." The report, which was by a minority of the committee, was in answer to one that had been made to the Senate by Mr. Calhoun, and of which five thousand extra copies had been ordered by that body. Besides showing the great difficulty and danger of such legislation, the report of Mr. Hall took the ground that it would be an infringement of the liberty of the press, and a violation of the constitution, which had conferred no power on congress to look into publications and prescribe what opinions should and what should not be admitted into the mails, or be the subject of mail transmission. The report was signed by Mr. Hall and the Hon. George N. Briggs, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, but as the majority of the committee failed to make their report, that of the minority did not become a public document. It was, however, printed in the National Intelligencer at Washington, and in New York and other papers.

Mr. Hall's services were especially important in committees and also in debate, in opposing wasteful and extravagant expenditures. While on the post-office committee he took an active and prominent part in framing and procuring the passage of the act of July 2d, 1836, which made a radical change in the organization of the post-office department, and provided an effectual system for the settlement of its complicated accounts, by which an alarming series of frauds that had caused a very great drain on the treasury, was broken up, and an honest and economical administration of its affairs inaugurated and secured.

Mr. Hall's successful efforts in relation to one class of claims deserves a more particular notice, as well for the large amount involved in them as for the powerful influence and bitter opposition he was obliged to overcome in exposing their unfounded and fraudulent character. For several years there had been passing through congress, with little opposition, numerous claims founded on alleged promises of the legislature of Virginia, or of the Continental Congress to Virginia officers of the revolutionary army, some of them denominated Commutation Claims, some Half-pay and some Bounty-land Claims, but all depending upon similar evidence to sustain them. In satisfaction of these claims there had already been drawn

from the treasury over three millions of dollars, nearly all of which had been paid for supposed services of deceased Virginia officers, and there were still pending before congress claims to the further amount of more than another million, and their number and amount were continually increasing. By a patient and laborious examination of the revolutionary archives in the department at Washington, with some information derived from the public records at Richmond, Mr. Hall became satisfied that the great mass of the claims already paid was wholly unfounded, and that those that were still pending were, if possible, still more worthless. In order to bring the subject fully before congress, he obtained the appointment of a select committee, of which he was made chairman. He prepared a report unfavorable to the claims, which was approved by the committee and presented to the House on the 27th of February, 1839, with the usual motion that it be laid on the table and printed. Contrary to the uniform practice in such cases, the printing of the report was vehemently opposed by the Virginia delegation. After obstructing the action of the House during the morning hour of that day, by dilatory motions and debate, they found the members impatient to order the printing under the previous question, upon which, as a last resort, Mr. Wise of Virginia called for the reading of the report, which by strict rule he had a right to require before voting upon it. The reading of the report was commenced, and was continued through the morning hours of February 28th and March 1st, within two days of the close of the session, when the pressure of other business prevented its being finished.

Mr. Wise's unexampled hostile call for the reading, therefore, had its designed effect of smothering the report for that congress. The next session of congress Mr. Hall became a member of the committee of Revolutionary Claims, and soon afterwards its chairman. On the 24th of April, 1840, he made a report from that committee on the Bounty Land and Commutation Claims of the Virginians, similar to the one which had been suppressed at the close of the previous congress, which showed by authentic documentary evidence that every one of those allowances was unfounded. The efforts of the Virginians to obtain revolutionary allowances, especially for officers' bounties under an old law of their state, being still continued, Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, on the 10th of June, 1842, offered a resolution directing the committee of Revolutionary Claims to examine and report on their validity, which resolution he afterwards modified by substituting a select committee for that on Revolutionary Claims. This was done on the complaint that Mr. Hall, the chairman of the standing committee, was unreasonably and unjustly prejudiced, and would not give the claimants a fair hearing. On the 16th of June Mr. Hall, having obtained the floor, spoke an hour in vindication of his course in regard to the claims, showing by undoubted documentary evidence that they

were all, collectively and individually, either wholly fraudulent or clearly unfounded on any revolutionary service to sustain them; and he closed his remarks by presenting a list of the names of sixty-four claimants, whose claims amounted in the whole to over two hundred thousand dollars, and comprised all of the latest of those claims that had been recommended for payment by the executive of Virginia, and were included in the bill then pending in the House.

He said every one of them was bad, and offered to abandon his opposition to the claims if any member would satisfy the House that any single claim was well founded. His remarks were commented upon by many of the Virginians, and among them Messrs. Goggin, Goode and Gilmer, in speeches of an hour each, which were all highly laudatory of the patriotism of Virginians and her revolutionary heroism, but none of them ventured any attempt to show the validity of a single claim. The speech of Mr. Gilmer in particular was of an aggressive and extremely personal character towards Mr. Hall, and was sharply replied to by him, in which his attacks were effectually repelled.

He not only made a further exposure of the claims, but showed that Mr. Gilmer, who had been governor of Virginia, had originated them by inducing the legislature of the state to recommend their payment by congress, when they were well known to be entirely worthless; that he had as agent of the Half-pay Claimants, whose claims were equally invalid, first presented them to congress, and that he was by a law of the state entitled to one per cent. on all that should be paid by the United States, on which he had already received over twelve thousand dollars, and was entitled to a like allowance on all future payments. This debate occupied the morning hours of several days, and having the numerous delegation of Virginia on one side and a single member from another state on the other, and being in a great degree of a personal character, attracted very general attention. The vindication of Mr. Hall, which was full and complete, and overwhelming to his assailants, was listened to with unusual interest, and was also the subject of general newspaper notice and comment. Ex-President Adams, who was a member of the House at the time, notices the debate in his Diary published by his son, as follows:

June 16th, 1842. Stanly moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the expenditures on account of Virginia Military Bounty land warrants, from which sprang up a debate, and Hiland Hall opened a hideous sink of corruption until he was arrested by the expiration of the morning hour.

June 21st. Gilmer growled an hour against Hall for detecting and exposing a multitude of gross frauds, perpetrated in the claims relating to the Virginia land warrants.

June 22d. Goggin scolded an hour against Hiland Hall, and W. O. Goode took the floor to follow him.

June 24th. W. O. Goode followed the Virginia pack against Hall. James Cooper moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of Hall, to give him opportunity to reply to the Virginia vituperation.

June 25th. Hiland Hall took the morning hour to flay Gilmer and the Virginia Military land warrants.

This thorough exposure of these claims, and the marked rebuff and discomfiture of their champions, followed as it soon after was by a full history and condemnation of them in detail in a report by Mr. Stanly's select committee, operated as a final extinguisher of them. Mr. Hall was a member of the select committee, and the report had, by direction of the committee, been prepared and made to the House by him. Gov. Gilmer, the leading champion of the claims, was subsequently Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler, and lost his life, with several others, by the bursting of the Stockton cannon on board the Steamer Princeton in February, 1844. By the act of congress, passed in 1832 on the application of the Virginia Assembly, under the lead of Gov. Gilmer, congress had assumed the payment of certain half-pay claims, which rested on alleged promises of that state to her officers, and had provided for their adjustment by the war department. These are the claims before mentioned, for the allowance of which by the United States Mr. Gilmer was entitled to receive a percentage. They were purely state claims, and there was no legal or equitable ground for making the United States liable for them. Those intended to be provided for had not only been allowed and paid, but the act had been so loosely and inconsistently construed by former Secretaries of War, that Mr. Hall, from his examination, felt able to show, beyond doubt, that allowances to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars had been made under color of its provisions, which the act in no wise warranted, and which were clearly unfounded and unjust. As other claims of like character were still pending in the department, Mr. Hall felt it his duty to call the attention of the then recently appointed secretary to the lax manner in which previous allowances had been made, and he accordingly addressed a letter to him on the subject, in which he respectfully suggested the propriety of his reconsidering the construction which should be given to the act. The secretary did not take the suggestion kindly, and rather a spicy correspondence ensued, the purport and spirit of which may be gathered from the two concluding letters, which were as follows:

Department of War, Feb'y 25th, 1842.

SIR:

In answer to your letter of the 24th, I transmit herewith a copy of your former letter of the 21st inst., as you request; and have to state that I could not perceive the object of it, if it were not to induce a suppression of operations in the class of cases to which you allude. I am extremely obliged to you for the information you gave, and will be still further obliged if you can point out a mode in which the erroneous construction you sup-

pose to have been given can be corrected, without violating the indispensable rule of adhering to former decisions.

Very Respectfully your obd't Sv't,

Hon. Hiland Hall, J. C. SPENCER.
House of Representatives.

House of Representatives, Feb'y 26th, 1842.

SIR:

I thank you for the copy of my letter of the 21st inst., inclosed in yours of yesterday. In your letter you say you are extremely obliged to me for the information I gave you, and will be still further obliged if I can point out a mode in which the erroneous construction I suppose to have been given the act of July 5th, 1832, "can be corrected without violating the indispensable rule of adhering to former decisions." I would be glad to oblige you in this particular, but it is out of my power. Under an indispensable rule to adhere to erroneous decisions, I know of no mode in which they can be corrected.

You are doubtless unaware of the amount of labor this "indispensable rule of adhering to former decisions" will save in the adjustment of these half-pay claims. There will be no necessity of reading the law or the evidence in any case. You may safely allow, without examination, all claims that are presented. I will engage to furnish you a precedent from "former decisions" for any allowance you may make.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, HILAND HALL.

Hon. J. C. Spencer, Secretary of War.

For an account of the claims and the correspondence in full, see report No. 485, second session 27th Congress. It is believed there were few or no further allowances by the department.

Mr. Hall was Bank Commissioner of Vermont for four years from 1843, Judge of the Supreme Court for the like period until 1850, when he was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, his duties being to revise and "finally adjust" all accounts with the government of officers and others in the War and Navy departments, after they had been stated and passed upon by the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors. A claim came before him founded on an expenditure that had been ordered by the head of a department which he thought was illegal, and the question arose whether he had authority to reject it. It was insisted in behalf of the claimant that the secretary being his superior officer and representing the President, the comptroller was bound by his approval, and had no power to disallow it. In support of this doctrine a labored written argument was presented, and it appeared to be sanctioned by the published opinions of three former attorney-generals. On full examination of the statutes, Mr. Hall came to the conclusion that judicial authority had been designedly conferred on the accounting officers as a check upon lavish expenditures in the departments, and it was as much their duty to disallow claims not sanctioned by law, as it was of a court of justice. The question being one of importance, the opinion of the comptroller was published in

pamphlet, and it is understood has since been accepted and followed in the several departments, as a just exposition of the law on the subject, and recently a second edition of the same has been printed for the use of the Departments.

In 1851, at the solicitation of President Fillmore, he accepted the office of Land Commissioner for California, his associates being Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire and Judge Harry I. Thornton of Alabama. The duties of the commission were to adjust the claims to land under the treaty of Mexico, the titles of the owners as recognized by the Mexican laws having been guaranteed to them by that treaty. Mr. Hall was chairman of the commission, and had charge of its funds, which he disbursed for its necessary expenditures, which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars; all of which was duly accounted for at the Treasury Department. On the accession of President Pierce new commissioners were appointed, and Mr. Hall, in the spring of 1854, returned to Vermont, and resuming his residence on the farm in Bennington on which he was born, retired from the further practice of his profession.

Mr. Hall was a member of the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1856 and gave the Republican Party a national character, by nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. In 1858 he was elected by that party governor of the state by a large majority, and reëlected the next year by a similar majority. In his first message, besides calling the attention of the legislature to the local affairs of the state, he spoke in decided condemnation of the then recent attempt of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in furtherance of the wishes of President Buchanan and his advisers, to fasten upon the country, by judicial sanction, the new and extraordinary doctrine that the constitution itself legalized slavery in the territories, and that congress consequently had no power to prevent its introduction. The language of the message in regard to this assumed action of the court was as follows: "With a strong habitual reverence for judicial authority, when exercised within its appropriate sphere for the determination of individual rights, I confess I have not a high regard for it, when sought to be extended to political questions. The history of our parent country furnishes many examples of judges, learned and eminent, whose extra-judicial opinions were sought and obtained by the government for the purpose of crushing out the rising spirit of liberty among the people. Indeed, for the character of the judicial ermine, it is to be lamented that judges, of distinguished legal attainments, have often been found giving countenance to oppression and wrong by ingenious and fanciful constructions, and that English liberty has been fixed upon its present firm foundations, not by the aid of judicial efforts, but by overcoming them. There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the constitution, to the facts of history and to the dictates of common humanity, will

meet the fate which has attended those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established in spite of them." In his last message in 1859, he thus announces his determination to retire from further public service: "In closing this my last annual message, I cannot withhold the expression of my grateful thanks to the freemen of the State for the confidence which they have on all occasions so generously manifested towards me; and I beg to assure them that in retiring from public life at the end of the present political year, I shall carry with me the warmest and most heartfelt wishes for the continued prosperity of the State, and for the welfare and happiness of its people."

He however consented to act as one of the commissioners to the fruitless "Peace Congress," which, on the call of Virginia, assembled at Washington in February, 1861, on the eve of the rebellion. He was chairman of the delegation from Vermont.

Mr. Hall has always taken a deep interest in American history, especially that connected with the territory and state of Vermont. He delivered the first annual address that was made before the Vermont Historical Society; and for six years from 1859 was its president, and has since been active in the preparation and arrangement of the materials for the two published volumes of its collections, and in otherwise promoting its usefulness and success.

He read several historical papers at the meetings of the society, some of which have been published,—among them one in 1869 in vindication of Col. Ethan Allen as the hero of Ticonderoga, in refutation of an attempt made in the Galaxy Magazine to rob him of that honor. He has contributed historical papers to the New York Historical Magazine, to the Vermont Historical Gazetteer, to the Philadelphia Historical Record, and also to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. In 1860 he read before the New York Historical Society a paper showing "why the early inhabitants of Vermont disclaimed the jurisdiction of New York and established a separate government."

In 1868 his Early History of Vermont, a work of over 500 pages, was published by J. Munsell, Albany. In it the controversy of its early inhabitants with New York, and their struggle for the establishment of their state independence, as well as their valuable services in the cause of their common country during the revolutionary war, are largely treated; and the necessity of their separation from the government of New York in order to maintain the title to their lands and preserve their liberty, is very fully and unanswerably shown.

Gov. Hall was very prominent in his exertions to have a suitable centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington, and in securing for it the favorable action of the State Legislature, and also in subsequently promoting its successful accomplishment. Accordingly, a few days of the week comprising the 16th of August, 1877, was set apart for this object, and devoted to the discussion and presenta-

tion of papers on subjects connected with the revolutionary period of the history of the state, in which the governors and other eminent men of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York participated, as well as President Hayes and a number of his cabinet. Thousands of the citizens, among them many military companies, with bands of martial and other music, from Vermont and adjoining states, and in fact from all parts of the union, participated in the services and made it a very remarkable occasion.

A few months before the celebration he prepared a clear and full description of the battle, with an account of its important consequences, which was extensively published in newspapers and pamphlets, a copy of which has a place in the official account of the centennial celebration.

Mr. Hall was from the first deeply interested in the erection of a proper monument for the commemoration of the battle of Bennington. The later years of his life, and especially the last year, having reached the age of ninety, were given to efforts for directing and educating public opinion as to what kind of a structure would best mark that important event. A report was made in December, 1884, by a committee of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, on design, recommending "a structure to stand about twenty feet square on the ground, and about fifty feet in clear height, and to be on a mound ten feet high, making a total height of about sixty feet." This caused surprise and sorrow to Mr. Hall, and early in 1885 he published a short letter to the association and friends of the enterprise, giving his objections in a condensed form to the design recommended. In June following he addressed an open letter, printed in a pamphlet of twelve pages, to the members of the association, in which he set forth at length his views of monuments and their form, in relation to different historic events, and reviewed the design of the committee recommending the small, low structure, and advised, as his opinion, the erection of a tall, large, bold and commanding shaft, as a proper one to mark the victory. The following are his closing remarks in this letter:

"After a few more words by way of apology for the length and earnestness of this letter, I will bring it to a close. Born within less than twenty years after the battle, near the field where it was fought, and reared from childhood among those who were engaged in it, I early imbibed from their lips a taste for its study, and from such study acquired a conviction that it was an event of very great importance in the revolutionary history of our country. This conviction has lasted me through life, and has perhaps grown in strength with increasing years. I was early in favor of erecting a monument to the event; and, as president of the Bennington Historical Society, I took part in framing the bill for the incorporation of the Battle Monument Association, attended the session of the legislature at Montpelier in 1876, and gave such aid to our Bennington representative in procuring its passage as was in my power. For several years past the subject of the construction of the monument has been in the care of a Board

of Directors in whom I had confidence, believing that they would agree upon a structure that I should approve. But I was so greatly disappointed by the report of their committee, which was published in December last, that I felt irresistibly impelled to oppose the adoption of their design by the Association; and this I felt obliged to do in spite of the knowledge that my opposition would bring me, in my greatly advanced age, into very undesirable conflict of opinion and action with some of my nearest and dearest and most valued friends. I have nevertheless thought it my duty to speak of it freely in this paper, which I have done, but without unkindness towards any one; and notwithstanding our antagonism on this subject, I hope and trust they will still allow me to recognize them as my friends, as I shall certainly remain theirs."

The above letter was extensively circulated and read, and as a result of the strong presentation of the character of the monument required, at the annual meeting of the Association in August of the same year at Bennington, which was very largely attended and great interest manifested, and the whole matter fully discussed, the "report of the committee on design" was withdrawn, and the Association voted unanimously to erect a monument of magnitude and grandeur, as best befitting the event to be commemorated. A new impulse was thus given to the enterprise, and with the means already obtained, ere long the work will be completed.

The University of Vermont in 1859 conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a life-member and vice-president for Vermont of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Long Island Historical Society, an honorary member of the Buffalo and corresponding member of the New York Historical Societies.

He was married in 1818 to Dolly Tuttle Davis, of Rockingham, Vermont, who, after over sixty years of happy and useful married life, died January 8, 1879. The fruit of the marriage was six sons and two daughters. Of the sons, four are now living, viz., Henry D. and John V., of Bennington; Nathaniel B., of Jackson, Michigan; and Charles, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The deceased were, Eliza, wife of Adin Thayer, who died in 1843; Hiland H. in 1851; Laura, wife of Trenor W. Park, in 1875; and M. Carter, in 1881.

Gov. Hall died in Springfield, Mass., at the house of his son Charles, with whom he was spending the winter, December 18, 1885. He retired in usual health on the night of the 17th, and was heard in the morning to open the register for more warmth, as was his custom, when a fall attracted the attention of the family, and on going to the room he was unable to rise, but gave directions for the caring of himself. He lived about two hours, the machinery of the body seemingly having worn out, he being in his ninety-first year. His remains were taken to Bennington and interred in the cemetery at Centre Bennington, where he had had, for years previously, a lot prepared, and where his beloved wife and most of his descendants have been buried.

GENEALOGY OF ROBERT WARE OF DEDHAM, MASS.*

By Miss Emma F. Ware, Milton, Mass.

NOTHING is with certainty known of the English home of Robert Ware, of Dedham. The traditions in regard to it are so numerous and conflicting that no reliance can be placed upon any of them. Disregarding tradition, the investigator naturally turns first to the eastern counties of England, from which so many of the early settlers of Dedham came; but the only result of the slight search which has been made there is the following entry among the records of burials at Wrentham, Suffolk: "Robert Weare, Mar. 8 1634." The family of Weare, or Were, is of great antiquity in Devon and Somerset.

Dedham was incorporated in 1636.† The territory which was included in the original grant now forms the whole or part of seventeen or eighteen different towns.‡ The original settlers of Wrentham removed thither from the original Dedham settlement; so that the mention of their names first on the Dedham town records, and later on those of Wrentham, shows an actual change of habitat. On the other hand those families who are recorded first in Dedham and then in Needham or Walpole; or first in Wrentham and then in Foxboro' or Franklin, simply changed their legal residence owing to the incorporation of a new town, but in most cases resided where they had always lived.

Robert Ware had lands granted him in Dedham 6. 12. 1642 (Feb. 6, 1642–3). He was made freeman May 26, 1647; was member of the Artillery Company in 1644. He lived and died in Dedham, though three of his sons—John, Nathaniel and Robert—removed to Wollomonopoag, incorporated as Wrentham in 1673. His name stands second in point of wealth on the tax list. His will, made February 25, 1698, was proved May 11, 1699. The inventory, taken May 3, was £250 2 10.

* Although great pains have been taken to secure the correctness of the data in the following paper, it is impossible that no mistakes should have been made. All corrections, emendations and additions will be gratefully received by the compiler, as it is intended as soon as possible to print a fuller account of the family, bringing the history down to the present time. Some facts have been obtained from a sketch printed in the Register, vol. vi., in connection with Joseph Ware's journal of an expedition to Canada.

† "In 1664 ninety-five small houses, placed near each other, were situated within a short distance of where the court-house now stands, the greater part of them east of that place and around Dwight's Brook. A row of houses stood on the north side of High Street, as that road was then called which extends from the bridge over Dwight's Brook westerly by the court-house. The total value of these houses was £691. Four only of them were valued at £20 each. The greater number were valued at from £3 to £10."—Worthington's History of Dedham.

‡ Dedham, 1636; Medfield, 1650; Wrentham, 1673; Sherborn, 1674; Needham, 1711; Medway (from Medfield), 1713; Bellingham, 1719; Walpole, 1724; Foxboro' and Franklin (Wrentham), 1778; Natick, 1781; Dover, 1784; Hyde Park, 1868; Norfolk, 1870; Norwood, 1872; Wellesley (Needham), 1881; Millis, 1885; and West Roxbury.

Will of Robert Ware of Dedham.

In the year of our Lord one Thousand six hundred Ninety eight nine, the twenty fift day of February, I Robert Ware of Dedham, in the County of Suffolk in his Ma:ties Collony in the Massachusets bay in New England, being put in mind of my great chang, by age, & the infirmities thereof, according to my duty, I do hereby, in the time of my life, & in the injoym^t of my understanding make, ordeyne & declare this to be my last will and Testam^t, for the disposeing and setleing of those things of my Estate, which the Lord he betrusted me with, wherein first, I comit my precious soul into the hands of almighty God, in and through the Lord Jeses christ, my most blessed Redemer, & my body to the earth to be therin interred in christian buryall at the discretion of my executor^s heerin heorafter named. Imp^re I do heerby giue unto my Deare and well beloved wife Hannah ware the use & improuem^t of the East end of my dwelling house & the north end of my barne & halfe my oarchard & one third part of my pasture land near my house & at ye north end of the Island planting field, & one third part of my lot that I purchased of John Keelum y^t is fenced in pertickular, & halfe my broad meadow that lye betwixt the lands of John Eaton & the widdow Kingsberry, & one horse beast, and as much household stuff as she stand in need of, for her use all the tearme of her naterall life, all those things aforres^d and the Twenty pounds of money, she haue receiued, for her to dispose of as she se cause, & my son Samuel is to prouid her wood fit for the fier at all times what she shall need, & he to be paed out of my estate what is just, also I giue unto my loueing wife ye use & improvem^t of two acres of land y^t is broken up wher Samuel haue a part neer magus hill., Furthermore my mind & will is that each of my childeren shall haue equall portions in my estate exceepting my son John Ware who is to haue Twenty pound more then a single portion, & what I haue giuen to each of my children formerly as it is set doune in my book is to be acounted to each of them as a part of there portion, and for most of my lands I do deuide them amongst my three sons in Dedham, and what they, or any of them shall haue more than there equall portions they must make good paym^t for the same to my executor^s within the space of four yeares after my & my wiues decease for them to pay them that want ye makeing up of ther portions as followeth :—

Item. I giue unto my Son Samuel Ware & to his Heirs & assignes foreuer the west end of my dwelling house and the South end of my bearn, and my new bearn, and my shop, and halfe my oarchard, & two parts of three of all my pasture land, neer my house, & Greens lot, & two thirds of all my land at the north end of ye Island planting feild, & two parts of three of ye land I purchased of John Keelum, & a quarter part of my broad meadow, & my foule meadow, & all my swamps near my house, and about Greens lot, & my swamp neer south playne, & my land at the clapbord trees, more, fiue acres of woodland near to meadfeild way, as it abut on Joseph Wights lot, more, I giue unto him halfe of that land I bought of Mr Dwight near to magus hill abuteth on ye lands of widdow Metcalfe west & Jno Eaton east, more, one third part of my land at ye stamping place, & one third part of my land at chesnut hill, & halfe my land at magus hill within fence, & halfe my land one the north side of my fenced land & after ye decease of my deare wife, Samuel my Son is to haue all my houssing & all my oarchards, & all the land near my house, uplands & swamps, Greens lot, & all my swamps about it, & all my lands at ye northerly end of planting feild, meadow & upland as it abutteth on the east on charles riuer & ye pond north, And all my meadow and upland y^t is fenced in with Eleazer Kingsberys lands near Vine Rock & halfe my broad meadow, and four cow comon Rights.

Item. I giue unto my son Epherim & to his Heirs & assignes foreuer, that land I purchased of Mr Dwight y^t abut on his house lot east, & halfe my land near magus hill within fence, and halfe my land one the north side of my land fenced in, & all my Small parcels of meadow near it, & one third part of my land at the stamping ground, & one third part of my land at chesnut hill & three cow comon Rights & one fourth part of broad meadow & after the decease of my wife, one third part, & all my children shall haue equall share in my lot at the great ceader swamp.

Item. I giue unto my son Ebenezer Ware & to his Heirs and assignes foreuer all my Land as it lyeth abutting upon Daniels swamp meadow east, Samuel Parker north, more, one parcell of land a little distant from his house lot towards the east, by Jno Woodcocks land more one third part of my land at the stamping ground, more a third part of my land at chesnut hill, & after my wiues decease a third part of my broad meadow, & three cow comon Rights.

Item. I giue unto my children at Wrentham onwards there portions to be equally deuided betwixt them all my moueables, cattell & household stuf what my wife can spare, & my clothes & all debts due to me & eight acres of Land I purchased of Henery Brock & Lambert Ginery as it lyeth in the Island planting feild, more, three acres of land I purchased of Thomas Eames abutting on Jn° Woodcocks, after the decease of my wife the household stuff she haue to use, to be equally deuided amongst them.

It is my mind and will is that my houses and lands near home may be low prised, & the lands in planting feild, being poor lands & require much fenceing, I do apoint & impower my well beloued sons John Ware, Robert Ware & Samuel Ware to be the executo^rs of this my last will and Testam^t & I request and impower my loueing friends Deacon Thomas Metcalfe, Deacon William Auery, & Deacon Joseph Wight to be ye ouerseers or superuisors to determin any differences that may arise from or betwixt any persons concearned in this my last will, & what they or two of them if any dye ye suruiueing determin shall be of full force at any & all times & care must be taken for to recompence ye executo^rs & ouerseers.

To confirme this my last will and testament I haue heeunto set to my hand & seale ye date aforesd.

In presence of us
Thomas Battelle
hannah Alderidge
Thomas Fuller.

Robert Ware

1.

ROBERT "WARES" married first in Dedham "Margrett Huntinge 24. 1. 1645" (March 24, 1644–5),* daughter of John Hunting, first ruling elder of the Dedham church, and his wife Esther (Seaborn?). Margaret, the mother of all his children, died in Dedham, August 26, 1670; and Robert "Weare" married second, May 3, 1676, Hannah Jones† (b. March 28, 1636, d. April 20, 1721), daughter of Thomas Jones, of Dorchester. "Robert Ware the Aged" died in Dedham, April 19, 1699. The following inscription is in the old Dorchester burying ground: "Here Lyes Buried | Ye Body of Hannah | Ware ye Widdow | of Robert Ware | Aged 84 years | Departed this Life | ye 20th day of April | 1721." The children of Robert and Margaret, all born in Dedham, were :‡

* As the new year began March 25, this date would naturally be translated 1645–6; but the context shows that it was a year earlier.

† In her will, dated Jan. 21, 1720–1, proved May 1, 1721, she leaves legacies to "Mrs Esther Man, Widow of the Rev^d M^r. Man, late pastor of the Church of Christ at Wrentham," £5; "to the Church of Dedham for to buy a Cup for the Communion Table £5;" to sons in law Robert & Nathaniel Ware; to Hannah Baker Dau. of Ebenezer Jones; to Mehitable Newel Dau. of my Brother Jones; to the Widow Elizabeth Metcalf; to my Cousin Esther Flatingham of Boston; to my Cousin Elizabeth Crocker £20 and £10 due from my Sister Green deceased: Kinsman Thomas Crocker; Rebecah Green daughter of James Green late of Boston; the Surviving Daughter of Richard Green. Executors to sell a meadow bought of Joseph Fairbanks, giving the first profer of it to Son in law Samuel Ware; also land in Dorchester, "Giving Kinsmen Ebenezer Jones & Jonathan Jones the first Profer of them." After all Debts & legacies are paid the remainder of the Estate to be divided into five parts; one fifth each to John Green, Samuel Green, Elizabeth Crocker, Esther Flatingham; one Tenth part to Jonathan Jones; and one Tenth to Jonathan Clap in trust for Sarah, wife of Jonathan Jones. "But before the Division of my Estate into Fifth Parts my Will is if my Nephew Jonathan Jones shall faithfully deliver Me the money I Delivered Him to keep for Me, Or in Case of my Death shall render a True Account upon Oath thereof to my Executors Hereafter Named as being part of my Estate, and Shall not Demand any thing for my Board, Maintenance or Other Charges at His House, . . . I do give and Bequeath to Him . . . and His Heirs Mr Two Acres of Salt meadow on the East Side of little Neck in Dorchester, And unto Sarah his Present Wife . . . Fourty Shillings as particular legaces." Deacon Jonathan Clap and Sergeant Ebenezer Clap Executors. Witnesses: Elijah Danforth, Joshua george, Preserved Capen.

Ebenezer and Jonathan Jones were children of her brother Isaac; Richard, John and Samuel Green of her sister Rebecca, wife of James Green.

‡ "The Wares, sons of the progenitor of a long line of moral teachers."

*2. i. JOHN,[2] Oct. 6, 1646; d. April 7, 1718, Wrentham.
3. ii. NATHANIEL, Oct. 7, 1648; d. July 10, 1724, Wrentham.
iii. MARGARET, Feb. 14, 1650–1; d. July 22, 1664.
4. iv. ROBERT, Aug. 1, 1653; d. Sept. 16, 1724, Wrentham.
v. ESTHER, Sept. 28, 1655; d. Sept. 3, 1734, Wrentham; m. May 13, 1673, in Dedham, Rev. Samuel Man, first minister of Wrentham, only son of William Man, of Cambridge, Mass. (b. July 6, 1647, H. C. 1655, freeman 1678, ordained 1692, d. May 22, 1719). Their children were all born in Wrentham, except two, who were born in Milton after the Wrentham settlement was broken up in 1676, and before the return of the settlers in 1680.
1. *Mary*,[3] April 7, 1674; m. May 4, 1708, Samuel Dearing.
2. *Samuel*, Aug. 8, 1675; m. Oct. 13, 1704, Zipporah Billings.
3. *Nathaniel*, April 9, 1677, in Milton; m. Dec. 19, 1704, Elizabeth George.
4. *William*, May 1, 1679, in Milton; m. Dec. 1, 1701, Bethiah Rocket.†
5. *Theodore*, Feb. 8, 1680–1; m. Feb. 28, 1701–2, Abigail Hawes.*
6. *Thomas*, Oct. 24, 1682; m. Dec. 27, 1709, Hannah Aldis. Three of his children married Wares. He was gr.-grandfather of Hon. Horace Mann.
7. *Hannah*, June 12, 1685; m. April 30, 1707, Samuel Davis.
8. *Beriah*, March 30, 1687; m. Dec. 10, 1710, Daniel Hawes.
9. *Pelatiah*, April 2, 1689; m. Feb. 18, 1719, Jemima Farrington.
10. *Margaret*, Dec. 21, 1691; m. April 18, 1711, Nathaniel Whiting.
11. *Esther*, June 26, 1696; m. Dec. 30, 1719, Isaac Fisher.
5. vi. SAMUEL, Sept. 30, 1657; d. March, 1730–1.
6. vii. EPHRAIM, Nov. 5, 1659; d. March 26, 1753, aged 93, Needham.
viii. ELIZABETH, Nov. 19, 1661; d. ——.
ix. JOSEPH, Sept. 8; d. Sept. 22, 1663.
7. x. EBENEZER, Oct. 28, 1667; d. ——, 1765, aged 97, Needham.

Second Generation.

2.‡

JOHN[2] WARE, born in Dedham, Oct. 6, 1646; died in Wrentham, April 7, 1718, in his 73d year. One of the settlers, 1671, of Wollomonopoag, incorporated as Wrentham 1673. In March, 1675–6, the town was deserted by the settlers, who took refuge from the Indians in Dedham and elsewhere, and did not return till 1680.§ He is said to have built upon the "Bean Place" as early as 1668. He was one of the first selectmen of Wrentham, 1686. Lieutenant and Captain of the first military company, 1689–1715.

John[2] married first in Dedham, Dec. 10, 1668, Mary, daughter of Michael Metcalf, Jr., and Mary Fairbanks (born Aug. 15, 1646, died in Dedham, March 22, 1676–7).

John[2] married second, March 24, 1678–9, Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna Gay, of Dedham, and widow of Nathaniel Whiting, Jr. (b. March 23, 1644–5, died at Wrentham, Oct. 26, 1708).

John[2] married third, Dec. 21, 1709, Dorothy, widow‖ of Eleazer[2]

* The Arabic numerals in the margin refer forward to corresponding numbers in the middle of the page.

† "This name began to be written Rockwood in 1728, but it is still often pronounced according to its former orthography."

‡ The Arabic numerals in the middle of the page refer back to corresponding numerals in the margin.

§ "1676—March Ye 30th Ye Inhabitance ware drawn of by rason of ye Eudien Worre." "1680—August Ye 21st. The Revd Mr Man returned to Wrentham again and divers Inhabts," (John, Nathaniel and Robert Ware among the number.)

‖ In Morse's History of Sherborn Dorothy is called the sister of Hannah; but Eleazer Wood had, by the town record, only two daughters, Hannah and Abigail. If Dorothy Wood was daughter of George Badcock of Milton, she married first, March 29, 1672, John Daniel of Milton, who died June 17, 1685. She married Eleazer Wood about 1687.

(Nicholas'[1]) Wood, of Sherborn (who had died May 20, 1704), and mother of Hannah Wood, wife of John's son Joseph.[3] "Dorothy, widow of Capt. John Ware," died in Sherborn, December 10, 1728.

Will of John Ware, Senior, of Wrentham.

June the 26, 1715

In the Name of god Amen. the last Will & testement of John Ware Sener of the town of Wrantham, in the County of Suffolk in the prouence of Massetuess bay in New England, being Crase and weke in bodey but Sound and Rite in understaning Remembring my mortellity desireing to set my hous in order and so to dispose of such thing as god hase giuen me to God glorey and the good of mine do make and ordain this my last will and testement—inprimis, commet my Soul into the hands of Jesus Crist my only Medetor and my bodey to the graue to be desently beured by my exsecutor hereafter to be nameed—the funerall charges and dets clerd Item I do giue and bequeth unto my well beloued Wife Dority Ware all and in Signalar what shee brout with her* and more what house sstuff & mouabels shee plese to take—and one end of my dweling hous at her own coyse—and all the land one the Souest Side of the hyway where the hous stand—paster, orchard, garden and more two acars one the Nor west side of the way whare Shee shall chouse, and more one half of my midow, at pin plain at her coys—the hous and lands to bee for her own use dureing the time of her widdohood. Itim to my son John Ware all those lands that he has Deeds on from me forcuer and other lands he is pursess on dureing his natrall life and aftir his desees to be deuided equelly among his three sons—and all what hee hase resiued that stans in book acount, and also to his children Willim—John—Moses and Mehetebell and Marey to be payed forty Shilling apece as thay com of age by my executer—all my pissix books I giue to my son Benjemin all my other Books—after my wife hase taken out to be deuided among all my children. Itim I giue to my son Benjemin Ware all the homstad, that part that is his mother in lawe dureing the time of her Widdohod, and my midow at gexpaster†—and also to my grand Dafter Marey Blake‡ forty Shilling to be payd by my Executer. Itim. I giue to my gransons Willim, John and Moses Ware all that pece of land lieing Nor of Suthwise by bunge rode be it thirty acars more or less to be deuided equely betwen them all—the Remaining part of my estate to be equeilly deuided betweene my children namely Elezer—Joseph—Abbagaill—Maray and Hanah in that ech of them to giue an acount of what thay haue alredy resued to make the Equality, and also I do apint and ordain my two Sons—Elezer Ware and Joseph Ware to be Soul Executers.

Jn° Ware (Seal)

Signed and Sealed & declared to be his last will & testement
the day and yere aboue wreten in present of us
Ebenr Fisher
Jonathan Metcalf
Samuel Fisher. [Proved May 8, 1718.]

Children of John Ware and Mary Metcalf:

8. i. John,[3] June 17, 1670, in Dedham;§ d. March 29, 1751, in Wrentham.
ii. Eliazar, July 13, 1672, in Dedham;§ d. Feb. 20, 1672–3, in Dedham.
iii. Son, b. and d. in Wrentham, Feb. 10, 1673[–4].‖
iv. Eliazur, b. ——; d. in Wrentham, Sept. 1675.
9. v. Eliazer, Oct. 2, 1676, in Dedham;¶ d. July 23, 1750, in Wrentham.

Children of John Ware and Joanna (Gay) Whiting:

* "I never read such a bequest as 'I give my wife such household stuff as she brought with her on her marriage,' that the [question] does not arise in my mind," "was she not a widow when he married her?" (H. F. Waters in the "Nation," June 3, 1886.)

† "Jack-paster" in inventory.

‡ Joanna Whiting (eldest of six children of Nathaniel Whiting, Jr., and Joanna Gay), born in Medfield, Sept. 26, 1665, married in Wrentham, Feb. 6, 1689, John Blake, and had five children, of whom *Mary Blake*, born April 8, 1696, was the youngest.

§ Recorded in both Dedham and Wrentham.

‖ "The first person that was burried here in ye town which took possession of ye burying place was an infant son of John Ware and Mary his wife Feb. 10 1673."

¶ The Wrentham record says, "Born at Dedham Sept. 28 1676."

vi. ABIGAIL,[3] "b. in Dedham, Jan. 1680;"* d. ——; m. in Wrentham, Nov. 18, 1702, Thomas Throop.† No issue recorded.

10. vii. JOSEPH, June 2, 1681, in Wrentham; d. Jan 26, 1754, Sherburn.

viii. ZACHARIAH, Nov. 16, 1683; d. Jan. 13, 1684.

ix. MARY, Nov. 15, 1684; d. Dec. 27, 1747, in her 64th year; m. March 31, 1730, Francis Nicholson. (Dea. Francis d. Dec. 7, 1753.) No issue recorded.

x. HANNAH, Sept. 24, 1686; d. June 8, 1730; m. Dec. 20, 1709, Joshua, son of John and Hannah Fairbanks (b. March 18, 1682, d. Oct. 11, 1742.) [Joshua Fairbanks m. second, July 26, 1732, Mrs. Mercy Underwood, of Holliston, d. Sept. 11, 1742.] Children:

1. *Benjamin*,[4] May 5, 1711.
2. *James*, Oct. 15, 1714.
3. *Joseph*, Oct. 9, 1717.
4. *John*, Jan. 15, 1722–3.

11. xi. BENJAMIN, July 8, 1688; d. July 16, 1744.

3.

NATHANIEL,[3] born in Dedham, Oct. 7, 1648; died in Wrentham, July 10, 1724, in his 76th year;‡ one of the settlers of Wrentham in 1671;§ married in W. Oct. 12, 1696, Mary "Wheelak." (She married second, —— Bacon,‖ and died March 25, 1750.) Children, born in Wrentham:

12. i. NATHANIEL,[3] Aug. 6, 1697; d. March 4, 1781, Wrentham.

ii. BETTY, Feb. 11, 1699[–1700]; d. Sept. 13, 1726, aged 27; m. June 24, 1724, Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Priscilla Grant (b. in W. Oct. 16, 1695; d. ——). Child:

1. *Betty*,[4] May 20, 1725; m. Jan. 9, 1750–1, Jonathan Fisher?

iii. ABIGAIL, Dec. 1, 1702; d. in her 91st year [1793]; m. May 17, 1727, William Force. Children:

1. *William*,[4] Aug. 29, 1728.
2. *Mary*, March 11, 1729–30.
3. *Timothy*, March 2, 1731–2.
4. *Benjamin*, Sept. 9, 1733.
5. *Jonathan*, Sept. 14, 1735.
6. *David*, Oct. 1, 1739.
7. *Abigail*, d. April 22, 1753.

13. iv. BERIAH (son), Nov. 7, 1704; d. Feb. 17, 1756, Wrentham.

14. v. JOSIAH, March 21, 1707[–8]; d. July 3, 1798, Needham.

vi. KESIA, March 13, 1710[–11]; d. Feb. 20, 1802, 91st year; m. Jan. 5, 1732–3, Beriah (Samuel,[3] Samuel[2]), Man (b. 1708, d. March 31, 1750). Children:

1. *Bathsheba*,[4] March 9, 1736.
2. *Hannah*, July 16, 1737.
3. *Jonathan*, Sept. 8, 1739.
4. *Keziah*, Aug. 13, 1741.
5. *Mary*, Oct. 20, 1743.
6. *Beriah*, Nov. 17, 1746.
7. *Betsey*, Dec. 24, 1748.

vii. PELATIAH, Oct. 20, 1713; d. June 10, 1726, aged 13.

15. viii. SAMUEL, Feb. 8, 1716[–17]; d. Jan. 5, 1806, Conway, Mass.

* Wrentham record. The date is evidently meant for 1679–80.

† "—— Throop d. in Wrentham Nov. 18, 1708."

‡ Buried at Wrentham Centre.

§ In the possession of Prof. Park, of Andover, a descendant of Nathaniel Ware, is a deed dated March 2, 1674, from Robert Ware to his son Nathaniel of "Twelve Acres . . . in the Township of Wrentham . . . being a part of the first deuision of Lands Layd out . . . for house Lots . . . [abutting] upon the house Lot of son John Ware towards the North East," and of son Robert Ware South West. Also the full Right "of Nine Cow Comon Rights in the second deuision & all succeeding deuisions of all sorts of Lands." The will of Nathaniel[2] has not been found. His real estate was valued at £240. 7. 6. at his death; £359 when the estate was settled two years later.

‖ "ouer mother mary Bacon Decesed march ye 25: 1750." Manuscript record of Samuel,[3] in the possession of his grandson, Thomas Ware, Granville, Ill.

4.

ROBERT,[2] born in Dedham, August 1, 1653; settled in Wrentham; died there, Sept. 16, 1724, in his 72d year. He was "impressed by virtue of a warrant from ye Major" in Dedham to serve in King Philip's war. Married first in Dedham, June 4, 1677, Sarah, daughter of Michael Metcalf, Jr., and Mary Fairbanks (b. in Dedham, Dec. 7, 1648, d. in Wrentham, April 13, 1718). Robert[2] m. second, Feb. 26, 1719–20, Elizabeth Holbrook, of Mendon (d. July 28, 1723).

Will of Robert Ware, Senior, of Wrentham.

In the Name of God Amen the twenty eight day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and twenty four in the Eleventh year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King George ouer Great Britine, I Robart Ware Senior of Wrentham in the County of Suffolke and Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England, Husbandman, being weeke in bodie But of sound minde and memory praised be Allmighty God for the same yet Knowing the uncertanty of this present life and being Desirous to Settle that owtard Estate the Lord hath lent me, Do therefore make and order this my last will and Testament in maner and forme following, That is to say, First and Prinsipally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping to Receive full pardon and Remition of all my sins and Salvation through the alone merits of Jesus Christ me Redemer and my bodie to the earth to be decently intered according to the Decresion of my Exeq^ts hereafter Named in hopes of A glorious Rezection unto Etarnal life. And as touching such temporal estate the Lord of his bounty hath lent me my Will and Mind is the same shall be imployed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this my Will is expresed hereby Revocking Renounsing and making Null and Voyde all wills and Testaments by me heretofore made Declaring and Appoynting this to be my last Will & Testament wherein is Contained the Same. Imp^ts, I will that my funeral expences be taken out of my Estate and further my Minde and will is that all my true and just Debts be well and truly payed or Ordered to be payed in Conveniant time Next after my Decease by the person herein after Named.

Item. Whereas many years ago I gave to my Eldest son Ebenezer Ware and his heires in a deed of Gift under my hand of house and Land in Wrentham on portion accounte to the Value of Sixty pounds, I doe now further give unto him and his heires the sume of five Shillings and allso one fourth part of all my waring appariell and one fourth part of all Debts, bills & bonds dew to my Estate and these with what he hath already Received shall be his whole share in my whole Estate.

Item. Whereas I have formarly given to my son Robart Ware and his heires, Deeds of Gift under my hand of land in Wrentham upland and Swampy Land on portion accounte, my son Robart Ware Having the price or valuation of the sd lands in the deeds or Instruments, I doe now further give unto him and his heires the sume of ten Shillings and allso one fourth part of all my waring Appariell and one fourth part of all Debts, bills and Bonds dew to my Estate and these with what he hath already Received shall be his whole share in my whole Estate.

Item. Whereas I have formerly given to my son Michel Ware and his heires in a Deed of Gift under my hand of house and land in Wrentham on portion accounte to the value of fifty pounds, I doe now further give unto him and his heires the sume of five Shillings and allso one fourth part of all my waring Appariell and one fourth part of all Debts, bills & Bonds dew to my Estate and these with what he hath already Received shall be his whole Share in my whole Estate.

Item. To my son Jonathan Ware my mind and Will is and I give to him and his heires all my Housing and lands in Wrentham or elsewhere in New England not heretofore disposed of by me, upland, Medow land & Swampy land whatsoever with all appurtenances belonging to the housing and lands and further I give to my son Jonathan Ware and his heires my Teame and all tacklin belonging to it and all my Husbandry tooles and one fourth part of all my waring Appariell and one fourth part of all Debts, bills & bonds dew to my Estate and allso all provition left by me in my Dwelling House and Barn of all sorts whatsoever both for man and beast and allso my minde and will is that my son Jonathan Ware shall pay all my true and just Debts, Only funeral charges to be taken out of my Estate as before expresed.

Item to my three Daughters and my minde and will is that they Namely my Daughter Margriet and her heires and my Daughter Sarah and her heires and my Daughter Easter and her heires shall be equall in what they have Received or shall Receive of my Estate Referance being had to my book of Accounts of what they or any one of them have already Received and further my minde and will is that my son Jonathan Ware shall pay thirty Pounds two and amongst my three Daughters within four years next after my Decease, and allso my mind and will is that all my movable Estate not heretofore disposed of by me after funeral charges taken out shall be devided two and amongst my three Daughters and finally my mind and will is that my son Jonathan Ware shall pay every perticular sume to the persons unto whome they are herein given by me.

In Testamony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the day and year first above written Appoynting and Ordering my two sons Michel Ware and Jonathan Ware to be the Exq^rs to this my last Will and Testament.

ROBART WARE (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared by the sd Robart Ware Senr as and for his last will and Testament. Eben^r Fisher
Anthony hancock
Thomsa Fisher
John Gay.

Children by wife Sarah, and all except the eldest b. in Wrentham :*

16. i. EBENEZER,[3] March 15, 1677–8, in Dedham ; d. April 26, 1750, in Wrentham.
17. ii. ROBERT, Dec. 6, 1680 ; d. Jan. 9, 1731–2, Wrentham.
18. iii. MICHAEL, June 11, 1683 ; d. Sept. 21, 1725, Wrentham.
iv. MARGARET, June 6, 1685 ; m. 1713, Ebenezer (Jonathan,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) Metcalf (b. Feb. 14, 1680).
19. v. JONATHAN, Feb. 28, 1686[-7] ; d. April 20, 1740, Wrentham.
vi. SARAH, March 4, 1689[-90] ; d. Aug. 5, 1729 ; m. June 6, 1722, Francis Nicholson. (Dea. Francis d. in W. Dec. 7, 1753.) Child :
1. *Francis*,[4] b. May 27, d. Aug. 20, 1729.
vii. ESTHER, May 7, 1693 ; d. Sept. 14, 1745 ; m. Dec. 17, 1718, Hezekiah, son of Daniel (Edward[1]) and Abiel (Gay) Hawes, of Wrentham (b. Nov. 22, 1688. Dea. Hezekiah d. July 2, 1777).
viii. ELIZABETH, Sept. 30, 1697 ; d. before Aug. 28, 1724.

5.

SAMUEL,[2] born in Dedham, Sept. 30, 1657 ; died there between March 6th and 22d, 1730–1 ; married in Dedham, July 21, 1690, Elizabeth Rice (died Nov. 18, 1719). Their children were :†

i. JOSEPH,[3] June 23, 1691 ; d. April 30, 1710.
ii. SAMUEL, July 20, 1694 ; d. July 30, 1722.

Samuel[2] married second, July 27, 1721, Sarah Carpenter,‡ daughter of Thomas Fuller, of Dedham (born Sept. 3, 1659, died "widow," March 31, 1736).

Will of Samuel Ware.

Will dated March 6, proved March 22, 1730–1. I Samuel Ware of Dedham Weaver will that my Funerall Expences be taken out of my estate and that all my true and just Debts be well and truly Paied. I give unto my well beloved wife Sarah Ware the use of the One Equal half part of all my Estate During her Natural Life

* For this reason the birth of Ebenezer[3] has hitherto been overlooked.

† There is a tradition that one son was drowned.

‡ Sarah, dau. of Thos. Fuller (Dedham, 1643), born Sept. 3, 1659 ; married first, Aug. 10, 1681, Ralph[2] Day (Ralph,[1] Fr., 1645) : had *Ralph*, born 1683 ; *Tho.* 1686 ; *Sarah*, *Mary*, *Jeremiah*, 1693, *Abigail*. Ralph Day died Oct. 21, 1694. She married second, May 19, 1704, John[2] Carpenter, of Woodstock.

Will of Sarah Ware, dated July 12, 1735, proved April 13, 1736, leaves legacies of money or lands in Wrentham and Needham to sons Ralph, Thomas and Jeremiah Day ; granddaughter Mary, dau. of Ralph Day ; daughters Sarah Wight and Abigail Bacon. Michael Metcalf and Israel South, Executors.

and the One Third part of all my Moveable Estate for her to Dispose of as She shall See meet. Item, I Give unto Mary Day who hath lived with and been helpfull to me A considerable time the full Sum of five pounds. Item, I give unto the heires of my Brother John Ware deceased in Equality the full Sum of six pounds. Same to heires of Brothers Nathanel* and Robart deceased; to Sister Hester Man; and to Brother Ephraim Ware and his heires. Same to "Brother Ebenezer Ware and his heires Provided that he or his heires shall pay to my Exequ^rs within Six months Next after my Decease all that is justly Due from him to my Estate and in Case that the s^d Ebenezer Ware nor his heires doe not pay they shall have No part Nor Share in my Estate.

To Nathaniel Man my Kinsman who hath and att the Date hereof Doth Dwell with me and hath for a Considerable Number of years past been helpfull to me and Faithfull in my service the whole of my Estate boath Reale and Personal not heretofore disposed of by me, Provided that the s^d Nathaniel Man or his heires shall pay the perticular Sum or Sumes above Mentioned within the Space of four years Next after my Decease and in case they doe not pay I doe hereby Authorize my Exequrs hereinafter Named to Make Sale of so much of my Estate as Shall be sufficiant to pay what I have herein above given to all and every person; and allso that my Exequors shall be fully satisfied out of my Estate for all there Cost and Charge that they shall be att in or abought my Estate. Appoynting my two friends Namly Jeremiah Fuller of Stoughton and John Gay of Dedham to be my Exequors. Witnesses: Noah Kingsbery, Amos Fuller, William Eaton, Sed Dol Buck. [*Abstract.*]

6.

EPHRAIM,[2] born in Dedham, Nov. 5, 1659. "The aged Ephraim Ware died In ye 94th Year of his Age as 'tis tho't, Mar. 26 1753." He married in Dedham, July 13, 1685, Hannah Herring, probably daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pierce) Herring (d. July 10, 1738, in N.), and lived in the part of the town which became (1711) Needham. Children, born in Dedham:†

i. DEBORA,[3] Feb. 17, 1685–6.
20. ii. EPHRAIM, Feb. 14, 1688–9; d. March 19, 1774, Needham.
21. iii. ROBERT, April 18, 1699; d. ——, Needham.

7.

EBENEZER,[2] born in Dedham, Oct. 28, 1667; died Jan. (?), 1765, in Needham. He is said to have had five wives, one son and six daughters. He married first in Dedham, March 18, 1689–90, Martha Herring, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pierce) Herring (b. in Dedham, July 11, 1668, d. Jan. 30, 1709–10). His wife Elizabeth died in Needham, March 8, 1733–4. "Mehetabel Wife of the Aged Ebenezer Ware died suddenly," Nov. 2, 1753. He married lastly, June 13, 1754, when 86 years of age, Ann Harrison.

In the Name of God Amen. the sevententh Day of september Ano Domi one thousand seven hundred and Fifty four in the Twenty eight year of the Reign of or Souerain Lord King George the second over Great Britain &c I Ebenezer Ware Senr of Nedham in the County of Suffolk and Prouence of Masachusets bay in New England Husbandman being in usual helth of body but aduenceed in years but of sound mind and memory, Blesed be almity God therefor and calling to mind the

* From an account book of Nathaniel[2]: "1738 Beriah Ware cr. by a Legace from Deedham from uncle Samuel Ware, 17s." "1731 Wm. Force Cr by money from Dedham 11. 6." "Due to Keziah Ware by her part of 4 pound from Ded. 11. 6."

† Ephraim[2] is said to have had two sons and three daughters. The first two at least of the following marriages probably refer to children of his whose births were not recorded:

"Hannah Ware of Dedham and Eleazer Metcalf of Wrentham Sept. 6 1711" (Dedham).

"Margaret Ware and Samuel Frost Nov. 9 1725" (Needham).

"Abigail Ware and Hezekiah Broad, Mar. 5 1733–4" (Needham). [Sixth daughter of Ebenezer?]

Hezekiah, son of Hezekiah and Abigail Broad, born in Dedham March 21, 1708. Eleazer[4] Metcalf (Jonathan,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) born Feb. 14, 1687.

Frailty of Life and Certainty of Death Do therefore make and ordain this my last Will and Testement in maner and Form folowing that is to say: First and Principally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almity God my creator hoping to Reciue ye pardon and Remission of all my sins and saluation through the alone merit of Jesus Christ my Redemer and my Body to the Earth to be deacently Buried acording to the discresion of excecutrex herein Named and Executer hereinafter Named and as Touching such Worldly Estate the Lord hath lent me my mind and will is the same shall be disposed of acording as is hereinafter expresed hereby Reuoaking and Renounceing and making Null and Voaid all Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made declering and apoynting this to be my last Will and Testement Wherein is contained the same. Imp^rs, I will that all my just Debts and Funarall Expences be Well and Truly payed in conuenient Time next after my Deceas by my Executrex hereinafter named.

Itm. I do giue & Bequeth to my only son Nathaniel Ware Senr the Sume of Fiue Shillings lawful money.

Itm. I do giue and Bequeth to my Daughter Mary's Chilldren Namly William mills and John Mills and Benjamin mills to each of them one Shilling Lawfull money.

Itm. I do giue and Bequeth my Daughter Martha Smith one Shilling Lawful money.

Itm. I do giue to my Daughter Elizabeth children Namly Abial and Elizabeth and Meribath to each of them one Shilling Lawful money.

Itm. I do giue and Bequeth to my Daughter Jemima Kingsbery one Shilling Lawful money.

Itm. I do giue and Bequeth to my Daughter Sarah Deuenport one Shilling Lawful money; the above said sumes with what they haue had shall be and is their Full Shear.

Itm. I do hereby (under and subject to the Terms under Writen) Giue and Bequeth to my Loueing Wife Anna Ware all my Moueable Estate whatsoeuer and whersoeuer it may be found shee paying all my just Debts and Funaral Expence and the aboue Legaceas giuen to my Children and Granchilldren.

Itm. I do hereby constitute and apoynt my Loueing Wife Anna Ware Excecutrex and my son Nathaniel Ware Senr Excecuter to this my last will and Testement.

In Testimony whereof I the said Ebenezer Ware Senr haue hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first aboue written. EBENEZER WARE (Seal)

Signed, sealed, Published and Decleared by the said
Ebenezer Ware Senr as and for his last Will and
Testement.

In presence of us
Aaron Smith
Josiah Newell jun^r
Joseph Gibbs. [Proved Feb. 15, 1765.]

Children, all probably by his first wife, born in Dedham:*

i. MARY,[3] b. April 6, 1691;† d. before 1754;‡ m. William (Benjamin,[2] Samuel[1]) Mills (b. May 2, 1682). Chil.:
   1. *John*,[4] Aug. 4, 1715.
   2. *William*, Nov. 5, 1718.
   3. *Benjamin* and *Nathaniel*, May 31, 1722. Nathaniel d. young.

ii. MARTHA, Jan. 7, d. March 15, 1694–5.

22. iii. NATHANIEL, Jan. 28, 1695–6; d. Oct. 12, 1770, Needham.

iv. MARTHA, June 13, 1699; d. later than 1754; m. June 29, 1725, in Needham, "Lieut." Aaron Smith§ (d. in N. April 15, 1776, aged 77 yrs.).

v. ELIZABETH, April 20, 1702; d. young.

vi. ELIZABETH, March 16, 1704–5; d. before Sept. 17, 1754; m. first, April

* Where the full date of birth is given the name is on the Dedham records.

† "The Berth of my morther was In ye yer 1691 who was the dafter of Ebenezer ware this dat 1749 february 11." Mem^o by Wm. Mills, jr.

‡ Died certainly before her father and probably soon after the birth of her twins, for "William Mills of Needham mar. Mary Watson of Roxbury June 17, 1724."—Rox. Rec.

§ In 1764 Rev. Samuel West, the young minister of the parish, writes of Mrs. Smith as one "who possessed all the virtues which piety without refined education could furnish to a mind or person to whom nature had been peculiarly indulgent."

23, 1730, in Needham, Moses, son of Dea. Timothy* and Sarah Kingsbury (b. Sept. 11, 1705, d. Feb. 21, 1730-31). Children:
1. *Mehitable*,[4] or *Meribath*.
2. *Elizabeth*.
3. *Abial*, b. Feb. 24, 1730-1.

Married second, May 30, 1732, Ezra Smith, of Dedham.

vii. JEMIMA, d. Feb. 3, 1779, "in her 75th year"† m. March 22, 1726-7, in Needham, "Capt." Timothy, son of Dea. Timothy* and Sarah Kingsbury (b. Aug. 14, 1703, d. in Needham, Nov. 18, 1778, in his 76th year). Children;
1. *Jemima*,[4] Feb. 11, 1727[-8].
2. *Sarah*, Feb. 20, 1731[-2].
3. *Timothy*, March 4, 1734[-5].
4. *Moses*, Aug. 3, 1736.
5. *Samuel*, May 14, 1739; d. Oct. 12, 1756, 18th year.
6. *David*, Aug. 15, 1742.
7. *Mary*, Aug. 16, 1746.

viii. SARAH, m. first in Needham, April 29, 1731, Joseph[3] (John,[2] Thomas[1]) Davenport‡ (b. Aug. 30, 1701, d. March 12, 1752). Children, born in Newton:
1. *Sarah*,[4] March 30, 1732; m. Feb. 1757, Benjamin Mills.
2. *John*, June 7, 1733; d. Feb. 1818.
3. *Abigail*, b. and d. 1736.
4. *Benjamin*, b. and d. 1738.
5. *Abigail*, Jan. 15, 1740; m. 1768, Michael Bright.
6. *Mary*, March 30, 1742; m. —— Lyon.
7. *Benjamin*, June 16, 1743; d. Dec. 28, 1833.
8. *Enoch*, June 25, 1744; d. June 24, 1803.
9. *Martha*, June 12, 1746; m. 1775, Ebenezer Day; 1807, Nathaniel Talbot.

Married second, Jan. 17, 1760, Nathaniel Richards, of Dedham.

Third Generation.

8.

JOHN[3] (*John*[2]), born in Dedham, June 17, 1670; died "Mar ye 29th 1751 in the 81st year of his age."§ Married Jan. 14, 1695-6, Mehitable Chapin (died March 25, 1750, aged 76).§ Children, born in Wrentham:

23. i. WILLIAM,[4] July 4, 1697; d. at Dighton, Mass., June 11, 1764.
24. ii. JOHN, May 7, 1700; d. April 24, 1775.
25. iii. MOSES, June 7, 1702.
iv. MARY, Aug. 4, 1705.
v. BARBAREH, April 9, 1708, stillborn.
vi. MEHETIBLE, Oct. 6, 1710; m. at W. May 20, 1736, William May (ancestor of Hon. Seth May, Judge S. J. C. Me.).
vii. REBECKAH, between Dec. 3, 1716, and Feb. 15, 1716-17; m. at W. Aug. 30, 1733, William Puffor, Jr. Children:
1. *William*,[5] April 24, 1734.
2. *Elijah*, Aug. 8, 1737.
3. *John*, Sept. 24, 1739.
4. *Rebeckah*, Nov. 18, 1741.
5. *Esther*, June 14, 1744.

viii. RICHARD, Oct. 27, 1718; d. Sept. 7, 1719.§

† Timothy Kingsbury (Nathaniel,[2] Joseph,[1] of Dedham, freeman 1641). First town clerk of Needham; chosen deacon May 17, 1720.

* As Jemima is mentioned after Elizabeth in her father's will, she may have been younger; and thus have died in her 73d and not in her 75th year. Rev. Samuel Man, in his will dated 1718, says: "To my niece Jemimah Ware I give the sum of ten pounds always provided that she live with my wife till she come to be eighteen years of age and serve her faithfully." She was born in 1704 or 1706.

‡ REGISTER, xxxiii. 33.

§ Buried at Wrentham Centre.

9.

ELIEZER[3] (*John*[2]), born in Dedham, Oct. 2, 1676; died in Wrentham, July 23, 1750, aged 74;* "Lieut."; married Feb. 13, 1700–1, Mary, daughter of Daniel (Edward[1]) and Abial (Gay) Hawes, of Wrentham (born Sept. 17, 1679, died April 2, 1768, aged 89*).

Will of Eleazer Ware.

Will dated July 16, proved Aug. 28, 1750. Eleazer Ware of Wrentham, Husbandman. To wife Mary "all my Household Goods and Indoor Moveables" with the use of Dwelling House, "half my Homestead and half my pasture Land above Deacon Theodore Man's and also two Cows for her own proper Use during the time she remains my Widow. And if Providence should so Order it that she should be married to another Man," she shall "carry off of Indoor Moveables to the Value of twenty pound Lawfull Money." To son Eleazer certain lots of land, half the outdoor Moveables, wearing apparell, & Armour; "also my Cane or walking Staff" and £8 Lawfull Money. To son Daniel half the Homestead, half the outdoor moveables, half said Pasture land; & the other half of said Pasture land, Homestead and dwelling house after his mother shall quit the same (provided he pay the legacies hereafter mentioned); half the wearing apparell & Armour." Legacies to daughters Mary Hewes; Mercy Nicholson; Jerusha Day and her three children by her former husband, Jerusha, Samuel, and Abihal King; to grandchildren Hezekiah & Abigail Ware "who now live with me," to be paid when they come of age; to grandchildren Elijah & Mary Ware. Eleazer Ware and Daniel Ware Executors.

Witnesses: Theodore Man, Thomas Man, Junr, John Messenger.

Children, born in Wrentham:

26. i. ELIEZER,[4] Nov. 11, 1701; d. July 8, 1751.
ii. JERUSHA, Jan. 8, 1703–4; d. April 24, 1706.
27. iii. DANIEL, Nov. 2, 1706; d. March 17, 1769.
iv. MARY, March 2, 1708–9; d. in Foxboro', Jan. 4, 1797; m. in W. Feb. 16, 1736–7, William Hewes (d. in Foxboro', Oct. 18, 1778).
28. v. HEZEKIAH, April 17, 1711; d. May 16, 1741, aged 31.
vi. JERUSHA, June 23, 1714; m. July 11, 1734, in Norton, Hezekiah King, of Norton (d. in Norton, May 26, 1741). Children, b. in N.:
1. *Jerusha*,[5] Aug. 31, 1735; d. Oct. 1755, in Wrentham?
2. *Samuel*, Sept. 31, 1737.
3. *Abiel*, Jan. 6, 1739-40; d. Oct. 1755, in Wrentham?
Jerusha[4] m. second, April 4, 1742, in Norton, Jonathan (*John*,[3] *Ralph*[1]) Day of Wrentham (d. 1759 in W.).
vii. MERCY, Feb. 15, 1716; d. in Wrentham, Aug. 2, 1785; m. April 22, 1742, Capt. John Nicholson. Child:
1. *Elizabeth*,[5] Aug. 28, 1745; d. March 5, 1784.
viii. ABIAL (dau.), Aug. 19, 1719; d. March 27, 1740, unm.

10.

JOSEPH[3] (*John*[2]), born in Wrentham, June 2, 1681–2; died in Sherborn, Jan. 26, 1754; married Jan. 5, 1708–9, Hannah Wood, daughter of Eliezer[2] (Nicholas[1]) and Dorothy Wood, of Sherborn (born Feb. 11, 1688–9, died March 4, 1754), and removed to the Wood farm in Sherborn. In 1710, with Joseph Morse, he built the first grist mill on Sewall's brook; the privilege is still in the family of Joseph.[3] He purchased half the Hull estate from Judith Cooper, daughter of Judge Sewall, and built upon it a house which is still standing. His slave Duty planted the great elm tree near the house, three-fourths of a mile south of Sherborn common.† Children, born in Sherborn, were:

i. HANNAH,[4] Aug. 10, 1710.
ii. ZIPPORAH, Nov. 22, 1712; m. Curtis Goulding.
iii. ABIGAIL, April 27, d. May 6, 1715.

* Buried at Wrentham Centre.
† Morse's Sherborn.

29. iv. JOHN, May 20, 1717; d. Sept. 18, 1779.
v. ELEAZER, Nov. 3, 1719; d. Aug. 18, 1722.
vi. ABIGAIL, Jan. 7, 1722-3; d. March 1, 1788; m. Sept. 2, 1742, Nathaniel, son of Dea. Henry Prentice, of Cambridge (d. Jan. 23, 1791 or 6, aged 81); settled on the S. quarter of the Hull farm in Sherborn. Children:
Abigail,[5] 1745; *Anne*, 1747; *Benjamin*, 1750; *Stephen*, 1752; *Hannah*, 1755; *Hepzibah*, 1758; *Sarah*, 1760.
vii. JOSEPH, Aug. 3, 1725; d. March 31, 1743, unm.
viii. BENJAMIN, April 18, 1730; d. Feb. 25, 1754; m. Jan. 31, 1754, Mary Coolidge (James, John) (b. Jan. 7, 1731-2, d. March 11, 1813). No children. [She m. second, July 10, 1754, Samuel Bullard.]

11.

BENJAMIN[3] (*John*[2]), born in Wrentham, July 8, 1688; died there July 16, 1744. The first physician in Wrentham. One of Prince's subscribers. He married first, May 21, 1730, Mrs. Zubiah Billings, of Stoughton (died in W. Dec. 1, 1738).* Child:

i. JERUSHA,[4] July 18, 1730; d. Oct. 28, 1749; m. Jan. 14, 1745-6, Seth Brewster.

Dr. Ware married second, May 14, 1741, Mrs. Melatiah (Fisher) Ware, widow of Jonathan[3] (Robert[2]), who had died April 20, 1740.

ii. SON, stillborn, Jan. 20, 1742-3.
iii. BENJAMIN, May 15, d. Oct. 31, 1744.

[Mrs. Melatiah Ware married third, July 15, 1745, Ephraim Leonard.]

Will dated June 14, proved July 31, 1744. Benjamin Ware, "Practitioner of Physick of Wrentham," to wife Melatiah, "what Indoor Moveables she brought with her;" one third part of personal estate forever; one third part of real estate and "Income of my part of a Grist Mill So long as she remains my Widow." To "nephew Cornelius Collock Student in Physick and now under my care all my Books of Physick and Surgery." To only son Benjamin "all my Homestead" and certain specified lots of land "and my part in the Grist Mill after the thirds are quitted by his Mother and also one hundred Pounds [old tennor] for his bringing up more than his Sister (he being an Infant.)" Rest of personal estate to be equally divided between Jerusha and Benjamin. Jerusha to have the remaining part of all real and personal estate and moveables, and all Benjamin's share if he dies before coming of age. Brother Capt. Joseph Ware of Sherburn, executor. Witnesses: Ebenezer Cowell, William Puffer, Jr., Ebenezer Fisher.

12.

NATHANIEL[3] (*Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, August 6, 1697; died there March 4, 1781, aged 83;* "Capt."; married Jan. 25, 1726[-7], Priscilla Grant (died May 3, 1788, in 87th year).*

A will of Nathaniel[3] is still in existence, dated 1767, but unsigned. He mentions his wife Priscilla, sons Nathaniel, Benjamin, David and Josiah; daughters Mary Haws, Bety Ware, Keziah Everet, Abigail Wight, Beriah Bacon. The legacies which he leaves his children appear (from a small "Book of Accounts of what he has given to his Children on Portion account, 1752," &c.), to be intended to make up each daughter's por-

* Buried at Wrentham Centre.

tions to "£390 in old Tenor, Equal in Lawfull money to £52." Benjamin's share, £700; David's, £650; Josiah's, £600=£80 lawful money.

After the death of their mother in 1788, Nathaniel, Benjamin and David Ware, Elias Bacon, Joseph Wight and Kezia Everet, widow, agree to settle the estate, although "Josiah Ware and Mary Haws widow are out of the Commonwealth."

Children, born in Wrentham:

30. i. BENJAMIN,[4] Jan. 30, 1727[-8]; d. May 3, 1810.
ii. MARY, June 28, 1730; m. June 11, 1752, Timothy Hawes (Daniel,[3] Daniel,[2] Edward[1]). Children: *Prude*, *Pace*, *Keziah*, all under 14 in 1773, at their father's death.
iii. BETTY, May 18, 1733; d. April 4, 1780, aged 46, unm.
iv. KEZIAH, March 14, 1735-6; d. in Foxboro', April 4, 1824; m. Oct. 22, 1755, in W., Joseph Everett, tanner (d. in Foxboro', Sept. 17, 1785). Children:
1. *Tryphena*.[5]
2. *George*, 1780, d. young.
v. DAVID, May 24, 1738; d. Jan. 22, 1804, in W., unm.*
vi. ABIGAIL, Dec. 15, 1740; m. June 9, 1763, Joseph Wight, "of a place called Otice Field in the county of Cumberland, Yeoman."
vii. BERIAH (dau.), Jan. 13, 1742-3; m. July 12, 1764, Elias Bacon, "gentleman." Children, b. in W.:
1. *Beria*,[5] Aug. 16, 1765.
2. *Pattee*, Feb. 18, 1767.
3. *Alfred*, Oct. 30, 1768.
31. viii. NATHANIEL, Jan. 14, 1744[-5]; d. June 10, 1832.
32. ix. JOSIAH, March 12, 1747-8.

13.

BERIAH[3] (*Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, Nov. 7, 1704; died there Feb. 17, 1756. "Ensign Beriah was the first person that was burried in the burrying place on the Great Plain."† Married Jan. 5, 1731-2, Hannah Heaton.

Will of Beriah Ware.

Will dated Nov. 5, 1755; proved April 2, 1756. Beriah Ware of Wrentham, Gent. To wife Hannah use of one Third part of Real Estate while she remains my Widow, also my Negro man Pomp, one Third of wearing apparel and one Third of rest of personal Estate. Also sole Executrix (with son Pelatiah). To son Beriah £6. 13. 4 when he shall be 21, also one Third of wearing apparel and one sixth of real & Personal estate. To daughters Abigail, Hannah, Margaret and Unity Ware each one Sixth of Real & Personal Estate. To son Pelatiah one Third of wearing apparel and one sixth of Real and Personal Estate. Witnesses: Joseph Ware, John Metcalf, Ebenezer Cowell.

Children, born in Wrentham:

33. i. PELATIAH,[4] Dec. 24, 1732. (To New Braintree?‡)
ii. ABIGAIL, Nov. 9, 1735.
iii. HANNAH, April 21, 1739.
34. iv. BERIAH (son), Jan. 30, 1742[-3].
v. MARGARET, Feb. 7, 1745[-6].‡
vi. UNITY, Nov. 18, 1748.‡

* Buried at Wrentham Centre.
† Cemetery at the "North Plain," Wrentham.
‡ New Braintree records, among others: "Pelatiah Ware m. Rebecca Blair, both of N. B., Dec. 27, 1758;" child Lydia b. Mar. 7, 1760, "mar. Mar. 10, 1785, Jonas Bigelow, both of N. B." "Dr. Percival Hall & Margaret Ware both of N. B. m. May 10 1764." "Samuel Warner & Unity Ware both of N. B. mar. Ap. 11 1769."

14.

JOSIAH[3] (*Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, Mar. 21, 1707; died in Needham, July 3, 1798. Moved to Needham "soon after reaching the age of 21; purchased a tract of uncultivated land, and commenced farming." Married first, Jan. 7, 1741–2, Lydia Mackentyre (died Nov. 11, 1748); married second, April 12, 1750, Dorothy Dewing (died Jan. 26, 1756); married third, Oct. 27, 1757, Mrs. Mehitable Whitney (died May 21, 1761); married fourth, April 19, 1764, Mrs. Sibel Robinson (died June 8, 1816). Children, born in Needham, of Josiah and Lydia:

35. i. JOSIAH,[4] Sept. 15, 1742; d. Oct. 23, 1836.
ii. ELIJAH, Feb. 7, d. Feb. 19, 1744; bapt. Feb. 18, "*privatim quia valde aegrotus est.*"
iii. LYDIA, May 5, 1745; bapt. May 19, "*mane et privatim*;" d. in Weston, ——; m. Sept. 4, 1766, Solomon Flagg, of Weston. Children:
1. *Elisha*,[5], Nov. 10, 1767.
2. *Lydia*, July 8, 1771.
3. *Solomon*, Feb. 18, 1774.
4. *Sibel*, Oct. 20, 1776.
5. *Sally*, Oct. 2, 1780.
6. *Polly*, June 1, 1784.
36. iv. ELIJAH, Sept. 30, 1747; d. Jan. 30, 1817.

Children of Josiah and Dorothy:

37. v. ASA, March 5, 1750–1; d. May 9, 1832.
vi. DOROTHY, May 16, 1752; d. 1815; m. July 4, 1792, Josiah Hall, of Wrentham. No issue.
38. vii. JOSEPH, Oct. 15, 1753; d. Nov. 12, 1805.
39. viii. DANIEL, May 19, 1755; d. Oct. 20, 1819. "Esq."

Children of Josiah and Mehitable:

ix. MEHITABLE,* Aug. 31, 1758; d. 1835; m. May 10, 1780, in Stow, Abraham Whitney, Jr., son of Abraham and Mercy Whitney, of Stow (b. Jan 3, 1754).
x. WILLIAM, July 19, 1760; d. Sept. 24, 1762.

15.

SAMUEL[3] (*Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, Feb. 8, 1716–7; removed to New Braintree; in 1781 to Conway, Mass., where he died Jan. 5, 1806, at the "breaking of day." A farmer and deacon. Married first, July 24, 1745, Anna Goodale (born 1710, died May 7, 1756, aged 45); married second, Nov. 3, 1757, in N. Braintree, Hannah (Billings) Belding (born in Hardwick, 1724, died in Conway, March 14,† 1814, in her 90th year). Children, all by first wife:

40. i. SAMUEL,[4] May 9, 1746; d. Dec. 5, 1829.
41. ii. JONATHAN, July 12, 1747; d. Feb. 9, 1829.
iii. TIMOTHY, Jan. 23, 1748–9. Killed by lightning, June 11, 1769.
42. iv. JESSE, July 31, 1750; d. Oct. 1829; m. April 12, 1774, Anna Woods, of New Braintree. Child:
1. *Anna*,[5] b. in N. B. Oct. 20, 1776.
v. MARY, Dec. 25, 1751; d. Aug. 13, 1785; m. May 17, 1773, Thomas Fletcher.
vi. ELIZABETH, April 14, 1755; d. March 26, 1831.

16.

EBENEZER[3] (*Robert*[2]), born in Dedham, March 15, 1677–8; died at Wrentham, April 26, 1750; married Bathyah‡ —— (died in W. Jan.

* *Catherine* in Church Record, bapt. Sept. 10.
† Feb. 25, Conway Record.
‡ Probably daughter of Josiah and Meletiah Fisher, born in Dedham, Dec. 10, 1681.

6, 1762, in her 81st year). This branch lived chiefly in the northern part of Wrentham, now Norfolk. Children, all born in W.:

43. i. EBENEZER,[4] May 16, 1709; d. Jan. 25, 1774.
44. ii. ELIPHALET, March 25, 1711; d. Nov. 28, 1779.*
iii. BETHYAH, Aug. 31, 1713; m. Jan. 24, 1737[-8], Caleb Day.
45. iv. ELISHA, March 21, 1715; d. July 18, 1796.
v. JONATHAN, March 16, 1717. "Probably went to the war; dug a cellar for his house, but never returned to build it."
vi. SILENCE, June 5, d. July 21, 1719.
vii. RUTH, Oct. 14, 1720; m. Nov. 20, 1759, Eleazer Partridge.
viii. DINAH, Aug. 5, 1722; m. Feb. 12, 1746-7, Samuel Clark, of Medfield.

17.

ROBERT[3] (*Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Dec. 6, 1680; died there Jan. 9, 1731-2, in his 52d year;† married March 1, 1710-11, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hawes) Wight (born in W. June 28, 1692, died Sept. 5, 1769, in her 78th year).‡ Children, born in W.:

46. i. ROBERT,[4] Nov. 27, 1711.
ii. ELIZABETH, Oct. 21, 1713; m. in W. Nov. 11, 1735, Samuel Hancock?
47. iii. TIMOTHY, Dec. 23, 1715; d. Nov. 30, 1794.
48. iv. JOSEPH, Jan. 23, 1717[-8]; d. Sept. 4, 1811.
49. v. JONATHAN, May 8, 1720; d. Nov. 19, 1755.
50. vi. HENRY, April 20, 1722; d. Feb. 6, 1776.
vii. SARAH, June 7, 1724; d. March 9, 1724-5.
51. viii. THOMAS, Oct. 4, 1725; d. Nov. 14, 1761.
52. ix. ICHABOD, June 1, 1728; d. Oct. 24, 1810.
x. JEMIMA, May 17, 1731; m. Dec. 13, 1756, in W., Amos Cheever.

18.

MICHAEL[3] (*Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, June 11, 1683; died Sept. 21, 1725;† married Dec. 4, 1707, Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hawes) Wight (born Sept. 6, 1688). [His widow married second.]§ Children:

i. JEAN,[4] Dec. 16, 1710; married.§
ii. MARGARET, Oct. 21, 1712; m. Jan. 29, 1734[-5], Eleazer[4] (El.[3], Mich.[2], Mich.[1]) Metcalf (b. Nov. 21, 1710, d. June 7, 1763). Children: *Eli*,[5] *Eunice*, *Jeremiah*, *Margaret*.
iii. HEPZIBAH, Nov. 22, 1714; m. Dec. 29, 1730, Leonard Fisher.
iv. ESTHER, Dec. 3, 1716; m. in W. Feb. 8, 1737-8, Ezra Blake?
v. MEHITABLE, March 24, 1719[-20]; d. March 8, 1722-3.
vi. PHŒBE, Feb. 25, 1720-1; m. in W. March 26, 1747, Elisha Pond?
53. vii. JABEZ, Feb. 28, 1722; d. June 28, 1805.
54. viii. MICHAEL, Dec. 5, 1725.

19.

JONATHAN[3] (*Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Feb. 28, 1686-7; died April 20, 1740, in his 54th year.† "First Justice of the Peace in Wrentham." Married Jan. 13, 1731-2, Melatiah Fisher. [His widow married second, May 14, 1741, Benjamin[3] Ware (John[2]), who died July 16, 1744. She married third, July 15, 1745, Ephraim Leonard.]

Will dated April 11, proved May 9, 1740. I Jonathan Ware, Esqr give to Meletiah my dearly beloved Wife whom I likewise constitute Sole Executrix all my

* Nathan[6] Ware, Jr., said that Eliphalet[4] had a twin named Oliver.
† Buried Wrentham Centre.
‡ Buried at the "North Plain."
§ "Daniel Hawes and Jane Ware Dec. 2, 1734." "John Fairbank and Jane Ware July 30, 1729."

Moveable Estate both within Doors & without to be at her own disposal forever. I do also give to her the use of the whole of my Real Estate during the whole term of time she shall remain my Widow. And further my will is that my two sons Jonathan & Meletiah have all my Real Estate after the term of time is expired that my Wife is to have the Profit of it to be equally devided betwixt them. Witnesses: Joshua Fairbank, Francis Nicholson, Ebenezer Fisher, Henry Messenger.
[*Abstract.*]

Children of Jonathan and Melatiah, born in Wrentham:

55. i. JONATHAN,[4] April 16, 1734; d. Sept. 3, 1775.
56. ii. MELATIAH (son), April 19, 1736; d. Feb. 13, 1799.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. and d. April 19, 1736.

20.

EPHRAIM[3] (*Ephraim*[2]), born in Dedham, Feb. 14, 1688-9; died in Needham, March 19, 1774. "Mr." Married in Boston, Dec. 27, 1716, Hannah Parker, of Needham (died July 17, 1742). Children, born in Needham, and all baptized July 19, 1730:

i. HANNAH,[4] Oct. 4, 1717; published to Jacob Fullam, of Weston, Aug. 27, 1743.
57. ii. SAMUEL, Nov. 23, 1722.
58. iii. EPHRAIM, Jan. 14, 1725; d. Sept. 30, 1792.

21.

ROBERT[3] (*Ephraim*[2]), born in Dedham, April 18, 1699; married in Boston, Dec. 22, 1727, Dorothy Parker, of Needham. Children, born in Needham:

i. DOROTHY,[4] Sept. 7, d. Oct. 8, 1729.
ii. MARY, Jan. 8, 1731.
59. iii. ROBERT, Aug. 27, 1733.
iv. SARAH, Nov. 17, 1736; m. May 27, 1760, Nathaniel Kingsbury, of Needham.
60. v. JONATHAN, Aug. 4, 1738.
vi. LYDIA, Sept. 9, 1742; m. in Fitchburg, Dec. 26, 1765, Jeremiah Gay, of Needham.?
61. vii. MOSES, Feb. 13, 1747.

22.

NATHANIEL[3] (*Ebenezer*[2]), born in Dedham, Jan. 28, 1695-6; died in Needham, Oct. 12, 1770; married first, Jan. 15, 1722[-3], Jane (probably daughter of Robert and Submit) Cook (died Nov. 17, 1723, aged 24).

i. JANE,[4] Nov. 4, 1723; m. —— Chamberlain.

Married second, June 29, 1725, Esther Chickering. "Widow Esther Ware deceased Sept. 25, 1776."

62. ii. EBENEZER, "jr." April 22, 1726; d. June 26, 1795.
63. iii. NATHANIEL, "jr." Sept. 21, 1730.
iv. ESTHER, Sept. 21, d. Oct. 6, 1730.
v. ESTHER, June 4, 1734; m. in Needham, Jan. 22, 1761, Josiah Penniman, of Mendon.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Generations.

23.

WILLIAM[4] (*John*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, July 4, 1697; died in Dighton, Mass., June 11, 1764; removed to Norton 1729, to Dighton 1753. "Practitioner of Physic." Kept a public house 1728-40. Married first, Mary —— (died in Wrentham, March 2, 1727-8).

Married second, in Wrentham, Oct. 30, 1728, Zubiah (Whitney) Sweeting, widow of Lewis Sweeting (died at Norton, Nov. 1, 1732). Married third, Sept. 27, 1733, Anna Hodges (born Feb. 4, 1704–5, died in Dighton June 25, 1755, aged 50. 4. 21.). Married fourth, in Dighton (published Sept. 6, 1755), Lydia Walker. Child of William and Mary:

i. MARY,[5] Feb. 13, 1727, in Wrentham; d. 1814; m. May 4, 1749, Col. Jonathan Eddy, son of Eleazer (John, Samuel) and Elizabeth (Cobb) Eddy, of Eddington, Me. (b. in Newton, 1726, d. Aug. 1804).

Children of William and Zubiah, born in Norton:

ii. LUCY, Oct. 16, 1729; m. Nathaniel Talbot, Jr.
iii. WILLIAM, April 27, 1731; m. Mary ——. Children, born in Dighton: *Mary*,[6] 1754; *William*, 1756; *Zeruiah*, 1759; *James*, 1762.
iv. JOHN, Oct. 23, d. Oct. 27, 1732.

Children of William and Anna:

v. GEORGE, Aug. 26, 1734; d. Feb. 1771, in his 37th year; "Dr." A long epitaph in his praise is in the Ware Burying Ground, Dighton. He m. Mary Richmond.* Children, b. in Dighton: *Anna*,[6] 1755; *Sarah*, 1757; *William Richmond*, 1759; *George*, 1761, d. 1805, "Dr."
vi. BENJAMIN, March 20, 1736–7.
vii. ANNA, July 10, d. Sept. 25, 1741.

Children of William and Lydia, born in Dighton:

viii. JOSEPH, May 4, 1756; m. (pub. Feb. 15, 1781), Hannah Richmond, of Taunton.
ix. LYDIA, June 6, 1758.
x. ABIGAIL, June 8, 1760.

24.

JOHN[4] (*John*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, May 7, 1700, died April 24, 1775;† married Mehitable‡ (died Sept. 8, 1782, aged 79†).§ Children, born in Wrentham:

i. RICHARD,[5] April 17, 1730; d. "at Fort Edwards, Oct. 17, 1755."
ii. JOHN, Aug. 3, 1734, "jr."; d. in W. Jan. 27, 1796, aged 62; m. March 23, 1763, Hannah George (d. in W. Sept. 12, 1809). Children, b. in Wrentham: *Susey*,[6] 1763, d. y.; *Richard*, 1766; *Oliver*, 1769; *Hannah*, 1771; *Marvel*, 1774.
iii. WILLIAM, Feb. 18, 1736–7.
iv. EZRA, July 6, 1741; d. in W. Feb. 2, 1815, in his 74th year; m. in Dighton, Nov. 29, 1764, Hannah Pratt (d. in W. July 17, 1800). Children: *Lois*,[6] 1765; *Levi*, 1767; *Molly*, 1769; *Ezra*, 1772; *Lemuel*, 1776; *John*, 1778; *Susan*, 1781; *George*, 1784; *Hannah*, 1787.

25.

MOSES[4] (*John*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, June 7, 1702; married first, Jan. 10, 1738[–9], Comfort, daughter of Andrew and Sary Blake (born in Wrentham, Feb. 27, 1708–9); married second, in Norton, Sept. 18, 1746, Mary Titus, of Rehoboth. Child of Moses and Comfort:

* The widow married second, Aug. 29, 1772, Thomas Church.
† Buried at Wrentham Centre.
‡ "Mehettabell Fisher, the daughter of Ebenezer Fisher & Abigail his wife was born 15 of Aprill, 1704." Wr. Rec.
§ "Mehetable Ware (who was comfortable about the house when the above said Mehetable May died [Sept. 5] and so continued twelve hours and then fell down in a fitt and never spock after) died Sept. the 7, 1782." (Wr. Rec.) Gravestone at Wrentham Centre says Sept. 8.

i. MOSES,[5] Nov. 16, 1739, in W. Removed to Norton; m. there Dec. 3, 1761, Rebecca Puffer. Children:
Eunice,[6] 1763; *Comfort*, 1764; *Elijah*, 1768; *Betty*, 1771; *Benjamin*, 1773.

Child of Moses and Mary:

ii. DAVID, June 10, 1747, in Norton.

26.

ELIAZER[4] (*Eliazer*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, Nov. 11, 1701; died July 8, 1751. Lived near the Bellingham line in the part of Wrentham which became (West) Franklin. Signed a petition in 1737 to have Franklin set off as the second precinct of Wrentham. Married May 20, 1736, Hannah[4] (Thomas,[3] Samuel[2]) Man (born May 3, 1711). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. JESSE,[5] March 10, 1736–7; d. in Franklin, July 13, 1813; m. Dec. 26, 1763, Kezia Mills (d. in F. Aug. 23, 1821). Children, b. in W. and F.:
Amariah,[6] 1764; *Eleazer*, 1766; *Kezia*, 1768, d. y.; *Olive*, 1771, d. y.; *Patience*, 1772; *Hannah*, 1774; *Olive*, 1777; *Jesse*, 1779; *Sanford*, 1781; *Silvea*, 1788.*

ii. HANNAH, Nov. 23, 1738; m. in W. June 14, 1758, Wareham Warner?

iii. JERUSHA, Aug. 3, 1741; d. March 27, 1750.

iv. BILLY, March 21, 1742[–3]; d. Aug. 22, 1821, in F.; m. 1767, Sarah, dau. of Benj. Partridge, of Bellingham. Children, b. in W. and F.:
Lois,[6] 1773; *Jerusha*, 1776; *Amasa*, 1780, d. y.

v. ZIBA, Dec. 13, 1744; removed from Franklin to Winchester, N. H., 1763; m. first, Kezia, daughter of Israel Day; m. second, Sarah Stephenson. Children, b. in Winchester, N. H., of Ziba and Kezia Ware:
Zenus,[6] 1771; *Joel*, 1772, d. y.; *Betty*, 1774, d. y.; *Ziba*, 1775; *Kezia*, 1777; *John*, 1779, d. y.; *Hannah*, 1780; *Jacob*, 1782; *Joseph*, 1785; *Abigail*, 1787.

vi. ELI, May 31, 1748; d. in F., Nov. 1, 1835; lived in Franklin in the homestead; m. in W. June 27, 1771, Tamar, dau. of Samuel Wight (b. May 17, 1750, d. March 1, 1821, F.). Children, b. in W. and F.:
Margaret,[6] 1772; *Hepzibah*, 1775; *David*, 1777; *Moses*, 1780; *Sarah*, 1784; *Phineas*, 1796, d. y.

vii. ABIAL (dau.), July 10, 1751; d. in F. unm. Dec. 1, 1841, in her 90th year.

27.

DANIEL[4] (*Eleazer*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, Nov. 2, 1706; died there March 17, 1769, aged 64; married May 23, 1748, Mary Hewes (died May 1, 1798, aged 82). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. DANIEL,[5] March 5, 1748–9; m. July 14, 1785, Survina Greatraikes, of Foxboro' (d. Aug. 22, 1816, at W.). Children, b. in W.:
Amherst,[6] 1788; *Silvanus*, 1791; *Mercy*, 1795; *Jacob*, 1797, d. y.

ii. MARY, Sept. 23, 1750; m. June 11, 1779, in W., Joseph Robeshaw [Robecheaux].

iii. NAOMI, Dec. 18, 1752; d. March 17, 1765.

iv. ELEAZER, April 9, 1755; d. Dec. 31, 1764.

v. JERUSHA, Jan. 31, 1757; m. Dec. 28, 1786, Dr. Jencks Norton.?

vi. ESTHER, Sept. 4, 1758; d. April 4, 1765.

vii. OLIVE, June 5, 1760; m. in W. July 1, 1790, Jeremiah Man.?

28.

HEZEKIAH[4] (*Eleazer*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Wrentham, April 17, 1711; died May 16, 1741, aged 31;† married March 18, 1736, Ithamar Farrington. (She married second, Dec. 8, 1747, Joseph Fairbanks.) Children, born in Wrentham:

* A descendant gives Rhoda and Sally, but not Jesse and Patience.
† Buried at Wrentham Centre.

i. Mary,[5] Jan. 27, 1736[-7]; d. Oct. 3, 1752.
ii. Abigail, March 2, 1737[-8].
iii. Elijah, July 8, 1739; d. in W. March 2, 1813, aged 74; m. Jan. 7, 1768, Hepsibah Dexter.? Children:
Polly,[6] 1768; *Hepsibah*, 1770.
iv. Hezekiah, Nov. 27, 1740; d. in W. June 19, 1779, "Lieut."; m. in W. May 10, 1764, Molly Hall (d. Dec. 9, 1809). Children:
Jason,[6] 1765; *Hezekiah*, 1768; *Eunice*, 1769; *Rhoda*, 1771; *Harmon*, 1773; *Preston*, 1777; *Susan*, 1779.

29.

John[4] (*Joseph*,[3] *John*[2]), born in Sherborn, May 20, 1717; died there Sept. 18, 1779; inherited the north half of the homestead in Sherborn; selectman, 1758; married June 19, 1743, Martha, daughter of Dea. Henry (Solomon,[2] Henry[1]) Prentice, of Cambridge (born June 27, 1724, died April 20, 1805). Children, born in Sherborn:*

i. Martha,[5] May 7, 1744; d. April 30, 1751.
ii. Elizabeth, Aug. 22, 1746; d. 1814; m. April 24, 1765, Peter[5] (Benjamin,[4] Samuel,[3] Benjamin,[2] Benjamin[1]) Ballard (b. Sept. 23, 1734). 14 ch.
iii. Mary, Dec. 5, 1748; m. Dec. 6, 1770, Jonathan Holbrook, 24.
iv. Joseph, April 30, 1751, "Esq."; m. Sept. 24, 1776, Grace (Joseph, Isaac, John) Coolidge (b. May 27, 1755). He lost his left arm in the battle of White Plains, but became an able surgeon, teacher and magistrate. Inherited the homestead. He was a man of great intelligence, personal dignity and moral worth, and ought to be gratefully remembered as one of the most exemplary and useful citizens Sherborn ever had.† Children, born in Sherborn:
Betsy,[6] 1777; *Alpheus*, 1781; *Ashur*, 1782, H. C. 1804, LL.D., Judge U. S. Dist. Ct., Me.; *Patty*, 1787; *Henry*, 1789.
v. John, July 4, 1753. Fought at the siege of Boston and at Bunker Hill; acted as adjutant in the expedition under Gen. Lincoln to suppress Shays's rebellion, 1786; lived in Sherborn and Newton; built the first paper-mill at Newton Lower Falls, 1790; m. first, Sept. 28, 1775, Hannah Leland (b. 1757, d. March 2, 1790). Children:
Sylvia,[6] 1776; *Walter*, 1777; *Orlando*, 1779; *Sophia*, 1781; *Eleanor*, 1783; *Elbridge*, 1785; *Pamelia*, 1788; *Gabriel*, b. and d. 1790.
Mar. second, Dec. 13, 1790, Zeruiah Brown. Children: *Harriet*,[6] 1791; *Emily*, 1794.
vi. Martha, June 6, 1756; m. Oct. 11, 1781, Joel (Joseph, Isaac, John) Coolidge (b. July 19, 1759). 8 ch.
vii. Benjamin, Jan. 8, 1759; d. Feb. 2, 1814; m. Dec. 1778, Mehitable Leland (b. March 11, 1759, d. July 20, 1846). Children:
Caroline,[6] 1782; *Polly*, 1784; *China*, 1786; *Daniel*, 1788; *Eleazer*, 1791.
viii. Persis, Aug. 12, 1761; m. June 1, 1780, William Adams (Asa, William). 7 ch.
ix. Henry (Senior), b. at Sherburne, April 1, 1764; H. C. 1785; ordained at Hingham, Oct. 24, 1787; Hollis Professor H. C. 1805–1844; D.D.; d. Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1845, aged 81; m. first, March 31, 1789, Mary (b. May 4, 1762, d. in Cambridge, July 5, 1805), daughter of Rev. Jonas[5] (Thomas,[4] John,[3] John,[2] Hugh[1]) and Lucy (Bowes) Clark, of Lexington, Mass. (granddau. of Rev. John Hancock, grandfather of Gov. Hancock.)
Married second, Feb. 9, 1807, Mary, dau. of James Otis and widow of Benjamin Lincoln, Jr. She d. at Cambridge, Feb. 17, 1807, aged 43.
Married third, Sept. 18, 1807, Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Bowes, of Boston (b. May 27, 1776, d. Aug. 30, 1850).
Children of Henry[5] and Mary (Clark) Ware, born in Hingham, Mass.:

* Three sons served in the Revolution.
† Morse's Sherborn.

1. and 2. *Fanny*[6] & *Julia*,[6] b. May 17, d. May 22 and 20, 1790.
3. *Lucy Clark*, June 6, 1791; d. Feb. 10, 1866, at Northboro'; m. Feb. 3, 1818, Rev. Joseph Allen, H. C. 1811, D.D., of Northbororough, Mass. Children: 1. Mary Ware,[7] 1819; m. J. J. Johnson, M.D. 2. Rev. Joseph Henry, 1820; H. C. 1840. 3. Rev. Thomas Prentiss, 1822; H. C. 1842. 4. Elizabeth Waterhouse, 1824. 5. Lucy Clark, 1826; m. A. E. Powers. 6. Edward A. H., 1828. 7. William Francis, 1830; H. C. 1851.
4. *Mary Cotton*, Dec. 3, 1792; d. March 29, 1862; m. Dec. 3, 1818, Jairus Lincoln, H. C. 1814. Children: 1. Mary Ware,[7] 1820; m. George Barnes. 2. Henry Ware, 1821. 3. Elizabeth Waterhouse, 1824. 4. Anne, 1826; m. Rev. C. S. Locke, H. C. 1854. 5. Catherine, 1829, d. y. 6. Jairus, 1831. 7. John Ware, 1835.
5. *Henry, Jr.*, April 21, 1794; d. at Framingham, Sept. 22, 1843; H. C. 1812; ordained Second Church, Boston, Jan. 1, 1817; Parkman Professor H. C. 1830, D.D.; m. first, Oct. 15, 1817, Elizabeth Watson, dau. of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oliver) Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Mass. (b. Mar. 14, 1793, d. Feb. 5, 1824). Children, b. in Boston: 1. Rev. John Fothergill Waterhouse,[7] Aug. 31, 1818; H. C. 1838; settled at Fall River; Cambridgeport; Baltimore; Arlington Street, Boston; d. in Milton, Feb. 26, 1881. (Married first, May 27, 1844, Caroline P. Rice (d. Sept. 18, 1848). Children—*Henry*,[8] *William Rotch*, Married second, Helen W. Rice, Children—*Arthur L.*,[8] *Francis M.*, *Caroline P.*). 2. Mary Elizabeth, Feb. 8, 1820; d. in Milton, unm., Sept. 13, 1870. 3. Henry, Mar. 6, 1822; d. Mar. 6, 1823. Henry[6] Ware, Jr., m. second, June 11, 1827, Mary Lovell, only daughter of Mark and Mary (Lovell) Pickard (b. in Boston, Oct. 2, 1798, d. in Milton, April 4, 1849). Children: 4. Robert, July 13, 1828, in Worcester, Mass.; d. Dec. 24, 1831, Cambridge. 5. Ann Bent, March 23, 1830, Rome, Italy; m. Aug. 10, 1857, Frederick Winsor, of Salem, M.D.; H. C. 1851. Three sons, four daughters. 6. William Robert, May 27, 1832, in Cambridge; H. C. 1852; architect; Professor Mass. Inst. Tech. 1866–1881; now of Col. Coll., N. Y. 7. Harriet, Sept. 9, 1834. 8. Emma Forbes, Feb. 13, 1838. 9. Charles Pickard, June 11, 1840; H. C. 1862; m. Sept. 1, 1870, Elizabeth Lawrence Appleton, of Roxbury. 1 son, 1 dau.
6. *John*, Dec. 19, 1795; d. in Boston, April 29, 1864; H. C. 1813; M.D. 1816; Hers. Prof. H. C., 1836–58; Pres. M.M.S.; m. first, April 22, 1822, Helen, daughter of Levi and Desire (Thaxter) Lincoln, of Hingham (b. Dec. 1793, d. Jan. 23, 1858). Children: 1. Lucy A.,[7] 1824; m. Z. A. Willard. 2. William, 1827, d. y. 3. John, 1829; H. C. 1850. 4. Robert, 1833; d. Washington, N. C. 1863; H. C. 1852; M.D.; Surg. 45th Mass. Vols. 5. Edith, 1835; m. A. F. Sise. 6. Helen L., 1838; m. C. M. Green, M.D., H. C. 1874. 7. Frances Clark, 1840; m. W. H. McNeil. Dr. Ware m. second, Feb. 25, 1862, Mary G. Chandler, of S. Lancaster, Mass. (b. May 22, 1818).
7. *William*, Aug. 3, 1797; d. Feb. 19, 1852, Cambridge; H. C. 1816; Rev.; New York 1821–1836, West Cambridge 1843–1845. Author of "Zenobia," "Aurelian," "Probus," &c. Married June 10, 1823, Mary, dau. of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oliver) Waterhouse (b. Aug. 6, 1799, d. at Baden, Aug. 1, 1872). Chil.: 1. Henry,[7] 1824; H. C. 1843; d. Feb. 4, 1885. 2. Louisa L., 1826. 3. Mary H., 1828. Three died young. 7. Frederick, 1843; H. C. 1865; d. 1869.
8. *Martha*, June 2, 1799; d. Oct. 21, 1802.
9. *Harriet*, Dec. 25, 1801; d. June 24, 1838; m. Oct. 30, 1826, Rev. Edward B. Hall, Northampton, Mass., and Providence, R. I.; H. C. 1820; D. D. (b. Sept. 2, 1800, d. March 3, 1866). Children: Two died young. 3. Rev. Edward H., 1831; H. C. 1851; Plymouth, Worcester, Cambridge, Mass. 4. Francis, 1833; d. 1850. 5. William W., 1834; d. 1864. 6. Robert, 1836, d. y.
10. *Martha Ann*, April 5, 1804; d. April 16, 1805.

Children of Henry[5] and Elizabeth (Bowes) Ware, born in Cambridge, Mass.

11. *Elizabeth Anne*, June 9, 1808; d. in Roxbury, March 29, 1866; m. Aug. 24, 1831, Rev. George Putnam, H. C. 1826, D.D., of Roxbury. Children: 1. Eliza,[7] 1832, d. y. 2. George, 1834, H. C. 1854. 3. Charles, 1836. 4. Caroline, 1837. 5. Anna E., 1838. 6. Henry W., 1847, H. C. 1869.
12. *Edward Augustus*, b. Dec 29, d. Dec. 30, 1809.
13. *Caroline Rebecca*, Dec. 11, 1811; d. Dec. 1869; m. Oct. 27, 1835, Edward Warren, M.D., Newton, H. C. 1826.
14. *Charles Eliot*, May 7, 1814; H. C. 1834; M.D. Boston; m. Nov. 20. 1854, Elizabeth Cabot Lee, of Boston. Child: Mary Lee,[7] 1858.
15. *Edward Proctor*, Jan. 12, 1816; drowned in Charles River, July 13, 1825.
16. *Charlotte Louisa*, April 12, 1818.
17. *George Frederick*, Feb. 14, 1820; d. San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29, 1849; H. C. 1838.
18. *Thornton Kirkland*, Feb. 23, 1823; H. C. 1842; Judge Police Court, Fitchburg; m. Feb. 22, 1852, in Fitchburg, Lucy Anne Adams, dau. of Chedorlaomes and Martha (Fox) Marshall (b. March 16, 1828). Children:
    1. Charles Eliot,[7] 1853; 2. Thornton M., 1866.
19. *Anne Storrow*, March 10, 1826.

x. AZARIAH, Jan. 12, 1769; m. Nov. 25, 1790, Sarah Babcock. Children: *Otis*,[6] *Mira*. Lived at Newton and Barre, Mass.

30.

BENJAMIN[4] (*Nathaniel*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, Jan. 30, 1727–8; died there May 3, 1810, aged 83;* "yeoman"; married Jan. 29, 1767, Elizabeth Leonard (died June 15, 1825, aged 82*). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. BENJAMIN,[5] April 11, 1768, "Capt."; d. June 12, 1829, aged 61.*
ii. SAMUEL, April 17, 1770; d. Sept. 12, 1856, aged 86;* m. Joanna (Arnold) Buffum (b. Smithfield, R. I., Aug. 1771, d. in Foxboro', June 11, 1868, 96 years, 10m).*
    Child: *Samuel A.*,[6] 1813.*
iii. POLLY, June 2, 1773; m. Oct. 26, 1797, Benjamin Shepherd.
iv. SUSANNA, Sept. 10, 1775; m. —— Lewis, of Walpole.
v. MARGARET, d. Sept. 21, 1850, aged 73, in Westboro'; m. first, March 2, 1806, Dr. Aaron Holbrook, of Holden; m. second, 1828, Elihu Blake, of Westboro'.
vi. ELIZABETH, Sept. 23, 1781; d. May 24, 1872; m. April 29, 1820, Ezekiel Jones, of Boston.
vii. WILLIAM, Oct. 20, 1784; d. Dec. 3, 1856; m. Betsey, dau. of Barnabas and Phœbe Cary, of Attleboro'. Children:
    Benjamin B.,[6] 1820; *William D.*, 1821; *Betsey A.*, 1829.

31.

NATHANIEL[4] (*Nathaniel*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born in Wrentham, January 14, 1744[–5]; d. June 10, 1832, aged 88;* "Capt.;" married May 25, 1769, Abigail, daughter of Ichabod[4] (William,[3] Samuel[2]) Man (died June 10, 1840, a. 93).* Children, born in Wrentham:

i. JARIUS,[5] Jan. 22, 1772; "Judge"; d. Jan. 18, 1836, aged 64;* m. Feb. 13, 1810, Sally, dau. of Beriah† Brastow, of Berwick (b. 1782, d. in W. May 17, 1825, aged 43).* Child:
    Jerusha K.,[6] 1810; m. —— Fisher.
ii. ABIGAIL, Sept. 12, 1774; d. Sept. 21, 1836; m. May 21, 1804, Rev. Calvin Park, D.D., of Providence, R. I., Professor in Brown University.‡

* Buried in Wrentham Centre.
† Son of Thomas Brastow and Hannah[4] (Samuel,[3] Samuel[2]) Man.
‡ Parents of 1. Rev. Harrison G. Park, 1806, Brown 1824. 2. Rev. Edwards Amasa Park, 1808, Brown 1826, Professor Andover Theological Seminary, D.D., LL.D. 3. Rev. Calvin E. Park, 1811, Amherst 1831.

iii. WARREN, Feb. 24, 1777; d. July 4, 1843; to Orrington, Me., about 1800; m. April 11, 1807, Lucy Boaden (b. March 8, 1782, d. May 16, 1839). Children: *Priscilla*,[6] 1807; *Abigail*, 1808; *Warren*, 1810; *Elbridge*, 1813; *Eliza*, 1815; *Almatia*, 1817; *Charlesia*, 1819; *Julia*, 1822.

iv. NANCY, Dec. 22, 1779; m. Feb. 19, 1807, Col. George Hawes, in Wrentham, member of Mass. Senate.

v. JAMES, Oct. 5, 1782; d. Oct. 16, 1795, aged 14.*

vi. NATHANIEL, May 31, 1787; d. unm. May 15, 1832, aged 46.*

vii. JULIA, about 1790; d. unm. Sept. 24, 1860, aged 71.*

35.

JOSIAH[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born in Needham, Sept. 15, 1742; removed while young to Wrentham; died there Oct. 23, 1836. A farmer, and one of the committee for erecting the church at North Wrentham (Norfolk). Married in W., June 18, 1770, Lois,[5] daughter of Elisha[4] (Ebenezer,[3] Robert[2]) and Phœbe (Clark) Ware (born Feb. 19, 1747–8, died Nov. 28, 1828). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. EUNICE,[5] Dec. 23, 1772; d. Oct. 12, 1833; m. Oct. 26, 1797, Daniel Cook. 3 ch.

ii. RHODA, Sept. 20, 1775; d. Feb. 11, 1778, unm.

iii. JOSIAH, April 22, 1781; d. in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1827–8; m. first in W., Jan. 6, 1807, Mehitable Richardson, of Franklin (d. abt. 1818). Child: *Josiah*,[6] 1812. Married second, Mrs. St. John, Rochester, N. Y.

iv. ELISHA, May 5, 1784; d. Aug. 27, 1858; "Capt."; m. first in W., Dec. 27, 1807, Waitstill White (d. Nov. 22, 1808, aged 19); m. second, Betsey Shumway, of Oxford, Mass. (d. April 3, 1818, aged 30). Children:

Waitstill L.,[6] 1816; *Elisha S.*, 1817, d. y.

Married third, Miss St. John. Child: *Theodore*.[6]

v. LUCY, March 23, 1787; d. Sept. 5, 1870; m. Jan. 17, 1810, Benjamin Rockwood (b. Oct. 18, 1783, d. Feb. 12, 1868). 4 ch.

vi. DARIUS, Aug. 21, 1789; d. March 16, 1857; m. May 26, 1814, Pamelia, dau. of Barnabas and Phœbe (Danforth) Carey (b. in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 2, 1788, d. Jan. 10, 1865). Children, b. in [North] Wrentham:

Lyman C.,[6] 1815; *Lydia L.*, 1817; *Betsey*, 1818; *Darius*, 1820; *Elijah*, 1823.

vii. LOIS, March 24, 1793; d. April 8, 1869; m. April 3, 1821, Josiah Codding (b. Taunton, Feb. 1, 1787, d. in Wrentham, Sept. 6, 1864).

36.

ELIJAH[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), Sept. 30, 1747; died Jan. 30, 1817; married Feb. 27, 1774, Rebecca Woodward (died June 7, 1822). Children:

i. LUTHER.[5]

ii. CALVIN, May 29, 1779, at Needham.

iii. REBECCA.

iv. SALLY.

v. PATTY.

37.

ASA[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born March 5, 1750–1, in Needham; bapt. April 1, "*privatim quia non valuit*"; died May 9, 1832, in W., aged 81. Moved early to Wrentham, and lived in the north part, now Norfolk. Lost his left hand in the battle of Monmouth, 1778; was deacon of the church for forty years; married December 27, 1779, Phœbe, daughter of Elisha[4] (Ebenezer,[3] Robert[2]) and Phœbe (Clark) Ware (born Jan. 2, 1758, died Jan. 25, 1820). Children, born in W.

i. HANNAH,[5] May 20, 1781; d. Aug. 10, 1852; m. Oct. 16, 1806, Samuel Holbrook.

* Buried in Wrentham Centre.

ii. Asa, June 16, 1783; d. May 6, 1862; "Capt."; m. first, Nov. 26, 1807, Rena Richardson, of Franklin (b. June 3, 1788, d. June 18, 1813). Children: *Clarissa A.*,[6] 1808.
Married second, June 29, 1815, Ursula Turner (b. Nov. 8, 1788, d. May 24, 1862). Children:
Emily F.,[6] 1822; *Francis T.*, 1825.
iii. Caleb, Nov. 10, 1788.
iv. Theodore, March 22, 1792; d. Jan. 19, 1822, in W.; m. April 13, 1820, Sarah B. Daniels (b. June 19, 1799).*
v. Phœbe, Nov. 22, 1794; d. March 1, 1881; m. April 26, 1821, Eliphalet Blake, Pawtucket, R. I.
vi. Chloe, July 6, 1797; d. June, 1880; m. James Budlong, Pawtucket, R. I.
vii. Silas, June 3, 1800; d. Oct. 21, 1839, Pawtucket, R. I.

38.

Joseph[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born at Needham, Oct. 15, 1753; died November 12, 1805; married June 1, 1780, Esther Smith, of Needham (born Jan. 16, 1756, died Aug. 1834). He was a farmer until the Revolution, when he entered the army and served through the war, acting as orderly sergeant and recruiting officer. He was the author of a journal of the expedition to Quebec under Gen. Arnold, 1775–6 (Reg. vol. vi.). He was also at the battles of Concord and Ticonderoga. Children, born in Needham and Natick:

i. Joseph,[5] Nov. 9, 1778; m. Nancy Smith. Child, *Abby*.[6]
ii. William, Aug. 5, 1784; d. Nov. 30, 1839; m. Jan. 1, 1812, Abigail Williams, Roxbury (b. Aug. 23, 1791). Children:
Abigail,[6] 1812; *Joseph*, *Harriet*, 1815; *Mary*, *Ralph*.
iii. George, June 25, 1787; d. May, 1820, unm.
iv. Polly, June 10, 1789; d. April 5, 1794.
v. Abigail, June 10, 1791; d. May, 1872; m. first, in Weston, 1815, John Seaverns. 2 children.
Married second, Thomas R. Shepard (d. Dec. 1854). 2 children.
Married third, Dec. 7, 1859, Rev. Tyler Harrington (d. about 1870).
vi. Ralph, July 19, 1793; d. March 20, 1801.
vii. Mary, April 13, 1795; d. Feb. 10, 1878; m. John Whittemore.

39.

Daniel[4] (*Josiah*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born in Needham, May 19, 1755; died Oct. 20, 1819; "Esq." Served two terms of three months each as orderly sergeant in the army, and later filled various public offices in Needham. "Purchased and occupied a farm next to his father's." Married Sept. 16, 1784, Abigail Newell (b. in Dover, d. April 20, 1849, aged 84). Children, born in Needham:

i. Daniel,[5] Sept. 22, 1785; d. Dec. 30, 1862; m. Feb. 28, 1819, Mrs. Lydia Russell, of Holliston (d. Dec. 22, 1864, aged 80). Children:
Caroline,[6] 1820, d. y.; *Daniel N.*, 1823, d. y.; *Daniel N.*, 1825.
ii. Dorothy, Feb. 9, 1788; d. March, 1871; m. June 2, 1811, Isaac Smith, Newton Upper Falls.
iii. Reuben, June 12, 1790; d. Jan. 22, 1875; "Capt."; m. Nov. 30, 1820, Lydia Pratt Smith (living in 1886). Children:
Susan P.,[6] 1821; *Lydia M.*, 1824, d. y.; *Louisa M.*, 1828; *Reuben N.*, 1830; *William S.*, 1832.
iv. Reuel, Sept. 24, 1794; d. in Wellesley, Aug. 15, 1882; m. May 20, 1824, Hannah, dau. of Royal McIntosh (d. May 1, 1875). Children:
Abigail E.,[6] 1825; *Reuel W.*, 1826; *Lucinda E.*, 1828; *Hannah J.*, 1830; *Catherine P.*, 1832; *Ann L.*, 1833; *Sarah F.*, 1836; *Althea A.*, 1843.

* Mrs. Sally Ware m. second, July 8, 1824, Joseph Breck, of Medfield.

v. DEXTER, Oct. 27, 1797; killed by the cars at Grantville, Oct. 20, 1851; m. May 25, 1826, Mary C. Smith. Children:
Rebecca A.,[6] 1828; *Mary E.*, 1830; *George D.*, 1833; *Ellen M.*, 1840.

vi. NABBY, Feb. 24, 1800; m. John Sargent, of Leicester.

vii. LUCINDA, } April 17, { m. Aug. 21, 1834, Charles Mayo, of Chatham.
viii. LOUISA, } 1804; { m. March 20, 1834, Solomon F. Smith.

40.

SAMUEL[4] (*Samuel*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), born May 9, 1746; died at Heath, Mass., Dec. 5, 1829. Removed before 1781 to Conway, Mass. "A gentlemanly and tender physician, cheerful and ingenious in his profession. His genial spirit made him many friends, and his constant public employment as a Justice of the Peace, &c., made him well known. He was of the salt of the earth." Married Jan. 24, 1771, in Dedham, Bethiah Avery (born Jan. 26, 1749, died Dec. 2, 1843). Children, born in Conway:

i. SON,[5] unnamed; d. soon.

ii. SAMUEL WILLIAM, Jan. 20, 1774; d. Sept. 4, 1775.

iii. BETHIAH, March 17, 1780; d. Aug. 17, 1848, Nunda, N. Y.; m. Oct. 13, 1806, Rev. Moses Miller, of Heath (b. Nov. 23, 1776, d. April 22, 1855).

iv. SARAH, April 20, 1782; d. Feb. 19, 1864, Danbury, Ct.; m. May 12, 1811, Rev. William Bonney (d. 1839, Nelson, O.).

v. WILLIAM, May 22, 1784; d. 1822; physician and preacher; to Westminster, Vt.; m. Sarah Raymond. Child, *Mary*.[6]

vi. MARY, Dec. 5, 1785, Conway; d. in Conway, Feb. 11, 1870, aged 84; m. March 13, 1816, as his second wife, Southworth Howland, of West Brookfield (b. March 29, 1779, d. June 8, 1853).

41.

JONATHAN[4] (*Samuel*,[3] *Nathaniel*[2]), b. July 12, 1747; died Feb. 9, 1829. Farmer; removed from Norwich to Conway, Mass., 1796; married first, April 28, 1770, Sarah, daughter of Dea. James Woods (born 1750, died June 17, 1776); married second, March 13, 1777, Lucy, daughter of Samuel Kingsley (died April 17, 1786); married third, May 28, 1789, Anna, daughter of "Esqr" John Kirkland* (born April 3, 1764, died Aug. 25, 1836, at Granville, Ill.). Went west with her son John, 1835. Children of Jonathan and Sarah:

i. TIMOTHY,[5] Nov. 21, 1771; d. April 28, 1837, Granville, Ill. Children: *Jonathan*,[6] 1805; 2 other sons; 1 daughter. All died unm.

ii. SALLY, Feb. 27, 1773; d. Sept. 1823.

iii. HANNAH, Jan. 31, 1775; d. Dec. 15, 1839; m. in Conway, Jan. 16, 1797, Dr. Enos Smith, of Granby.

iv. JONATHAN, June 11, 1776; d. March 28, 1810, unm.

Children of Jonathan and Lucy, born in ——.

v. LUCY, Nov. 18, 1777; d. Nov. 1835.

vi. ANNA, July 14, 1779; m. in Conway, Oct. 4, 1799, Israel Rice, Cazenovia, N. Y.

vii. SAMUEL, Sept. 5, 1781, in Norwich; d. Aug. 25, 1867, at S. Deerfield; m. first, Nov. 20, 1810, Lucy Parsons (b. Sept. 15, 1779, d. Nov. 13, 1843); m. second, April 10, 1844, Olive Boltwood (d. in Deerfield, June 18, 1870); Williams Coll. 1809. Conway, Ware, S. Deerfield, &c. Clergyman. Children, all by his first wife, b. in Ware:
Five d. y.; *Elizabeth P.*,[6] 1816; *Samuel*, 1821; *Austin*, 1823.

viii. SUSANNA, March 9, 1784; d. Aug. 15, 1815; m. Aug. 15, 1804, Solomon Sylvester.

ix. NAOMI, April 6, 1786; went west 1834; d. Oct. 2, 1835, at Granville, Ill.

* Uncle of President Kirkland, of Harvard College.

Children of Jonathan and Anna:

x. Son, unnamed, Feb. 14, 1792.

xi. Joseph Kirkland, April 21, 1793; d. Dec. 7, 1854, Canandaigua, N. Y. Clergyman. Married May 8, 1828, Clarissa, dau. of Roger and Chloe Leavitt (b. July 26, 1801, d. Aug. 22, 1873). Children:
Joseph,[6] 1829; *William*, 1831; *Clarissa L.*, 1833; *Ellen*, 1835; *Mary*, 1837; *Laura*, 1839; *Joseph R.*, 1840.

xii. Elizabeth, Nov. 25, 1796, in Conway; d. Feb. 23, 1799.

xiii. Louisa, Aug. 17, 1798; d. Feb. 7, 1803.

xiv. John, Aug. 10, 1801; d. Aug. 28, 1836, at Granville, Ill.; removed from Conway, 1835; merchant; m. in Conway, Aug. 1828, Sarah Dickinson. Children: *Lucy Ann*;[6] *Joseph*, 1832.

xv. Ralph, Feb. 15, 1804; d. June 9, 1863, in Granville. Went west, 1836. Farmer in Granville, Ill. Married April 22, 1833, Lucinda A. Clark, of Conway. Children:
Edward K.,[6] 1834; *Caroline C.*, 1836; *Lucinda A.*, 1839; *Lyman*, 1841; *Ann L.*, 1843; *Elisha C.*, 1846; *Lincoln C.*, 1849; *Henry*, 1851.

xvi. Thomas, Jan. 5, 1806. "The same day his grandfather Ware died." Farmer. Went west 1836. Still living (1886) in Granville, Ill. Married first, at Norwich, Mass., March 19, 1833, Nancy L. Shepard of Worcester (d. Oct. 9, 1846). Children:
Thomas S.,[6] 1836; *Cynthia L.*, 1838; *Nancy L.*, 1841; *Charles K.*, 1843; *Henry M.*, 1845, d. y.
Married second, at Floud, Ill., May 6, 1847, Mary Ann Stewart. Ch.:
William S.,[6] 1848; *Mary A.*, 1850; *Sarah E.*, 1852; *Henry M.*, 1854; *James W.*, 1856; *Joseph Edwin*, 1857; *Lucy E.*, 1860; *Justin P.*, 1863.

43.

Ebenezer[4] (*Ebenezer*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, May 16, 1709; died Jan. 25, 1774; married Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Fuller, of Needham (born Aug. 17, 1717, died Sept. 6, 1804, aged 88). "Ebenezer[4] left no grandchild of the name of Ware." Children, born in Wrentham:

i. Noah,[5] Oct. 25, 1738; d. Aug. 25, 1764.

ii. Edee, Oct. 31, 1740; d. Sept. 28, 1826; m. Oct. 14, 1779, Daniel Pond.

iii. Ezra, Nov. 2, 1742; d. Aug. 21, 1757.

iv. Mary, Dec. 15, 1744; d. Oct. 17, 1748.

v. Jacob, Dec. 30, 1746; d. Oct. 28, 1748.

vi. Huldah, Nov. 2, 1749; d. Oct. 4, 1807; m. March 18, 1790, Jason Thompson.

vii. Baasha, Nov. 2, 1751; d. May 14, 1757.

viii. David, Dec. 10, 1753; d. May 19, 1757.

ix. Mary, Aug 27, 1756; d. May 27, 1757.

x. Thankful, May 8, 1758; d. Sept. 24, 1762.

44.

Eliphalet[4] (*Ebenezer*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, March 25, 1711; died Nov. 28, 1779; married August 16, 1733, Experience Garnsey, of Medway. Children, born in Wrentham:

i. Eliphalet,[5] June 2, 1734; d. Jan. 10, 1756. "Died of sickness at Sheffield when he was returning home from the army that went against Crown Point."

ii. Experience, March 27, 1736; m. at Medfield, April 30, 1762, Jeremiah Morse.

iii. Mariam, May 13, 1739.

iv. Elizabeth, July 2, 1741; d. Nov. 7, 1813; m. May 16, 1765, Lemuel Wight (d. June 21, 1821).

v. Nathan, March 21, 1743; d. in Wrentham July 4, 1831, aged 88; "Capt." in the army, 1780; m. Aug. 22, 1767, Lydia Green (b. in Mendon, March 30, 1745, d. May 23, 1811). Children: *Amariah*,[6] 1768; *Perley*, 1770; *Lydia*, 1776; *Nathan, Jr.*, 1778; *Asa*, 1780; *Rachel*, 1782.

vi. KEZIA, March 21, 1743; d. March 27, 1756.
vii. SARAH, Jan. 9, 1744–5.
viii. OLIVER, March 10, 1746; d. in Wrentham, Jan. 30, 1820;* m. Betsey Bacon (d. in Wrentham, April 26, 1823, aged 72). Child.:
Betty,[6] 1773; *Oliver*, 1775; *Polly*, 1778; *Duty*, 1789; *Caroline B.*, 1793.
ix. ASA, July 21, 1751.

45.

ELISHA[4] (*Ebenezer*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, March 21, 1715; died at (N.) Wrentham, July 18, 1796, aged 81; mar. Feb. 12, 1746–7, Phœbe (b. 1718, d. Oct. 10, 1792), daughter of Samuel Clark, who held a large grant of land from the crown, 1692. Some of Elisha's descendants still own parts of this grant. Elisha gave the land for the church at N. Wrentham. Children, born in (N.) Wrentham:

i. LOIS,[5] Feb. 19, 1747–8; d. Nov. 28, 1820; m. June 18, 1770, Josiah[4] Ware, of Needham (Josiah,[3] Nathaniel[2]).
ii. DEBORAH, May 15, 1750; d. March 26, 1757.
iii. EUNICE, Aug. 23, 1752; d. March 21, 1757.
iv. ELISHA, March 5, 1756; d. Jan. 4, 1757.
v. PHŒBE, Jan. 2, 1758; d Jan. 23, 1820; m. Dec. 27, 1779, Deacon Asa[4] Ware, of Wrentham (Josiah,[3] Nathaniel[2]).
vi. JOEL, Aug. 31, 1760; d. March 23, 1838; m. first, Dec. 11, 1784, Pamela Blake (b. Aug. 14, 1762, d. July 18, 1813). Children:
Amos,[6] 1785; "*Betsee*," 1787; *Alvan*, 1790; *Synthia*, 1792; *Sukey*, 1794; *Pamelia*, 1802.
Married second, Sept. 15, 1814, Mrs. Amelia Wallace (born April 6, 1774, d. Dec. 2, 1832). Child: *Lydia Lurena*,[6] 1817.

46.

ROBERT[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Nov. 27, 1711; married May 1, 1735, Esther[4] (Thomas,[3] Samuel[2]) Man (born Aug. 19, 1712). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. ESTHER,[5] May 30, 1739.
ii. ROBERT, Feb. 2, 1740–1, unm.
iii. SARAH, May 18, 1743.
iv. BETTY, Feb. 23, 1744[–5].
v. ELDAD, Jan. 1, 1748–9; d. Dec. 22, 1769.
vi. RACHEL, Sept. 1, 1751.

47.

TIMOTHY[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Dec. 23, 1715; died Nov. 29, 1794, in his 79th year;† married first, Jan. 18, 1742–3, Mary, daughter of Paul and Hannah Healy (born Nov. 30, 1720, died June 27, 1767, 47th year);† married second, June 1, 1769, in W., Rachel (Ball) Stearns (died June 11, 1800, 68th year).† Children, all by first wife, born in Wrentham:

i. MARY,[5] Dec. 2, 1743; m. Feb. 14, 1765, Joseph Hill.
ii. OLIVE, Nov. 20, 1746; m. Jan. 12, 1769, Thomas Messenger, Wrentham.
iii. TIMOTHY, Nov. 20, 1746; d. May 30, 1798, aged 52; m. in W. Dec. 7, 1769, Abiel, dau. of Robert and Mary Ray (b. Oct. 10, 1748, d. Jan. 12, 1825). Children:
Rachel,[6] 1770; *Molly*, 1772; *Lewis*, 1774, d. y.; *Waitstill*, 1777; *Timothy*, 1779; *Eunice*, 1782; *Olive*, 1785; *Abiel*, 1787;‡ *Eldad*, 1790, d. y.; *Avery S.*, 1792.

* Or in Franklin, March 16, 1819.
† Buried on the "North Plain."
‡ Mar. Frederick Paine, and was mother of Albert Ware Paine, Esq., Bangor, Me., and Rev. Timothy Otis Paine.

iv. ELIAS, May 30, 1754; m. Jan. 25, 1781, Deborah, dau. of Ephraim Groves, of Franklin. Children, b. in Wrentham:
Elias,[6] 1782; *Preston*, 1783; *James*, 1785; *Hermon*, 1787, d. y.; *Galen*, 1789; *Ephraim G.*, 1791; *Clarissa*, 1794; *Maria*, 1797; *Milton*, 1799; *Addison*, 1802; *Deborah*, 1805.

48.

JOSEPH[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Jan. 23, 1717–8; d. Sept. 4, 1811, 94th yr.;* married first, Jan. 7, 1747–8, Sarah Heaton (died Sept. 3, 1776, 56th year).* Children (perhaps others):

i. ICHABOD,[5] May 30; d. June 2, 1761.*

Married second, Jan. 6, 1778, Hannah Pasmore, of Mendon (died Feb. 21, 1811, 84th year,* W.).

49.

JONATHAN[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, May 8, 1720. "Died of sickness at Canterhook, when he was coming home from the army that went against Crown Point, Nov. 19, 1755." Married in W. April 19, 1748, Mary Shuttleworth (died a widow April 9, 1797). Children, born in Wrentham:

i. ABIAL[5] (dau.), Aug. 11, 1750.
ii. SAMUEL, Sept. 2, 1753; d. Oct. 22, 1829, at Franklin; m. May 27, 1779, Mehitable, dau. of Thomas and Mary (Aldrage) Thurston (b. May 1, 1754, d. March 4, 1831). Children, b. in W.:
Rhoda,[6] b. 1780; *Elias*, 1782, d. y.; *Samuel*, 1784; *Alfred*, 1786; *Nancy*, 1788; *Willard*, 1795.

50.

HENRY[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, April 20, 1722; died there Feb. 6, 1776, 54th year;* married Dec. 20, 1749, Esther Cheever. Children, born in Wrentham:

i. SILENCE,[5] July 16, d. July 17, 1752.
ii. ASAPH, Nov. 20, 1755; m. June 15, 1775, Mercy Clark. Children:
Pliny,[6] 1776; *Ariel*, 1778 or 9; *James*, 1781; *Rufus*, 1783; *Eunice*, 1785; *Lydia*, 1787.
iii. EUNICE, Aug. 23, 1757; m. in W. April 18, 1781, Benjamin[6] Metcalf (Pelatiah,[5] Michael,[4] Eliazer,[3] John,[2] Michael[1]).
iv. LYDIA, Dec. 15, 1758.
v. JAMES, Sept. 24, 1761.

51.

THOMAS[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Oct. 4, 1725; died Nov. 14, 1761; married Nov. 13, 1751, Rebeckah Dinsmore. Children, born in W.:

i. MARGARET,[5] Feb. 10, 1752; m. April 4, 1771, Joseph Kingsbury.?
ii. OLIVER, July 4, 1754.

52.

ICHABOD[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, June 1, 1728; died there Oct. 24, 1810, 83d year;* married May 30, 1754, Sarah Skinner, of Norton (died Aug. 2, 1765, 31st year*); married second, Feb. 13, 1766, Marcy Stearns (died in W., Aug. 10, 1805, 75th year*). Children of Ichabod and Sarah, born in Wrentham:

i. NATHAN,[5] Dec. 29, 1754; m. Dec. 23, 1779, in W., Hannah Everett.
ii. LOIS, Jan. 8, 1757; m. Nov. 27, 1783, Thaddeus Whiting, in W.
iii. OBED, Feb. 19, 1759.

* Buried on the "North Plain."

iv. JOSEPH, Oct. 11, 1761; d. Jan. 12, 1837. Deacon in second Congregational Church, Medway, 1798–1813; removed to N. Wrentham; m. first (pub. April 25, 1793), Esther, dau. of Daniel and Esther (Hall) Holbrook (b. Feb. 4, 1761, d. Nov. 10, 1808). Children:
Joseph,[6] 1794; *Esther*, 1795; *Josiah H.*, 1797; *Daniel A.*, 1799; *Mary E.*, 1802.
Married second, March 23, 1809, Mary, dau. of Asa Blake, of North Wrentham (d. April 8, 1829, aged 59). Children:
Asa Blake,[6] 1810;* *Lyman P.*, 1812.
Married third, Oct. 22, 1829, Mrs. Abigail Greene, of Medway. [His widow married as his third wife Harmon Metcalf, father of the late Judge Theron Metcalf.]

Children of Ichabod and Marcy:

v. EBENEZER, Jan. 28, 1767; d. June 11, 1834; m. in Mansfield, March 9, 1807, Betsey White, of Mansfield (d. May 25, 1813). Children:
James,[6] 1808; *Joseph*, 1809; *Timothy*, 1812.
Married second, Lucinda, dau. of Seth and Susan Burr (b. Aug. 24, 1784, d. March 13, 1861, 76. 6. 17.) Children:
David,[6] 1816, d. y.; *George*, 1818; *Elizabeth*, 1821, d. y.

vi. SARAH, June 12, 1770; m. Oct. 29, 1793, James Cheever, Wrentham.

vii. CYRUS, Aug. 20, 1777; d. Jan. 28, 1856, in his 80th year;† m. first‡ in W., March 27, 1803, Hannah Richardson (d. March 29, 1819, in her 40th year).† Children:
Sally,[6] 1804; *Cyrus*, 1806; *Charlotte*, 1808; *Hannah*, 1810; *Thomas*, 1813.

53.

JABEZ[4] (*Michael*,[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, Feb. 28, 1722; died in Franklin, June 28, 1805; married first, in Wrentham, Dec. 16, 1746, Mary, daughter of Thomas[3] (Samuel[2]) and Hannah (Aldis) Man (born July 15, 1725, died in F. Feb. 14, 1789). Married second, in Franklin, Nov. 11, 1789, Hannah Allen (died April 29, 1791). Lived in the part of Wrentham which became Franklin. Children, all by his first wife, b. in Wrentham:

i. JABEZ,[5] Jan. 15, 1747–8; d. June 9, 1750.

ii. PHINEHAS, April 22, 1750; d. Jan. 17, 1826; "Lieut."; m. Susanna Hawes (d. in Franklin, Sept. 27, 1817). Children, b. in Franklin:
Clarinda,[6] 1778; three d. y.; *Alfred*, 1787; *Philander*, 1789; *Susan*, 1792.

iii. JERUSHA, July 31, 1752; m. Oct. 19, 1769, Reuben Daniels, of W.

iv. MARY, April 12, 1754; m. May 6, 1779, Elias Man, Franklin (Nathan,[4] Thomas,[3] Samuel[2]?).

v. JASON, March 10, 1756; d. May 11, 1843; removed to Union, Me.,§ May 15, 1779; m. first, Sept. 16, 1782, Polly Peabody (b. 1756, d. March 5, 1815). Children, b. in Union:
Greenleaf,[6] 1783; *Peggy*, 1784; *Polly*, 1787; *Vinal*, 1789; *Mela*, 1791; *Chloe*, 1793; *Susa*, 1795, d. y.; *Jabez*, 1798.
Married second, April 16, 1817, Sally Severance (b. 1770, d. April 3, 1849).

vi. ELIZABETH, June 13, 1758.

vii. AMOS, March 29, 1760; removed to Paxton, Mass.; d. May 18, 1833; m. April 13, 1786, Rachel Pond, of Franklin (b. Oct. 2, 1768, d. Aug. 8, 1818). Children:
Benjamin P.,[6] 1787; *Erastus*,‖ 1788; *Amos*, 1791; *Horace*, 1793; *Harriet*, 1799; *Mary*, 1802; *Miranda*, 1804; *Daniel*, 1806, d. y.

* Father of the late Edmund A. Ware, Pres. of Atlanta College, Ga.
† Buried on "North Plain," Wrentham.
‡ Perhaps married second, March 8, 1821, Chloe Carpenter, of Cumberland, and had *Hannah*.
§ See History of Union, Me., by J. L. Sibley.
‖ Father of Hon. Darwin E. Ware, Boston, Mass.

viii. AMELIA, Jan. 28, 1762; m. March 12, 1788, Asa Metcalf, of Franklin.
ix. CHLOE, d. in Franklin, Nov. 27, 1837, unm.

54.

MICHAEL[4] (*Michael,*[3] *Robert*[2]), born Dec. 5, 1725; married Feb. 5, 1754, in W., Abiel,[5] daughter of Michael[4] (Eleazer,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) and Abiel (Colburn) Metcalf (died Dec. 25, 1757). Children:

i. JANE,[5] Nov. 7, 1754.
ii. ABIAL (son), Dec. 25, 1757.
iii. DOLLY, Oct. 15, 1759.*

55.

JONATHAN[4] (*Jonathan,*[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, April 16, 1734; died there Sept. 3, 1775; married ———, 1756, Melatiah Metcalf, of Franklin (died July 28, 1821). [His widow married second, Job White, of Mansfield. No issue. Married third, as his second wife, John Everett (died March 25, 1799). Children: *Melatiah* and *Metcalf* 1777, *Horace* 1779. Married fourth, John Whiting. No issue.] Children of Jonathan and Melatiah, born in Wrentham:

i. NANCY,[5] June 2, 1757; d. in St. Albans, Vt.; m. Feb. 1, 1781, in W., Enoch Billings, of Stoughton. Removed to Vermont.
ii. FREDERICK, Sept. 3, 1760; d. 1820, at Pomfret, Vt. "Dr." Served through the Revolution. Married Jan. 1, 1784, Jemima Manning (d. 1760). Child: *Robert,*[6] 1784. (Perhaps others.)
iii. PAUL, Oct. 6, 1762; d. Aug. 12, 1830, 67 years;† m. Hannah Brastow (Thomas), of Wrentham. Children: b. in W. and ——
Paul,[6] 1791; two† d. y.; *Jonathan,* 1797; *Hariot,* 1799; *Susan,* 1801; *Melatiah* (s.), 1803; *Leonard,* 1805; *Thomas,* 1808; *Eleanor,* 1810.
iv. CYRUS, Oct. 22, 1764; d. 1766.
v. JONATHAN, April 27, 1767; d. Feb. 1, 1838; H. C. 1790; m. Betsey P. Dana. Children: *Camilla,*[6] *Mary.*
vi. CYRUS, May 8, 1769; d. Feb. 17, 1849, in Montpelier, Vt. Lawyer in Montpelier, 1799; representative; chief judge of Caledonia Co. Court; for forty years "law and trial justice of the peace" in Montpelier; m. at Barre, Vt., May, 1803, Patty, dau. of Gardner Wheeler, of Grafton, Mass. (b. Grafton, April 29, 1787, d. June 2, 1864). Child.: *Gardner W.,*[6] 1806; *Martha M.,* 1809; *Cyrus L.,* 1811; *Henry,* 1815; *George,* 1818; *Mary,* 1825; *Louisa,* 1829.
vii. ELEANOR, July 26, 1770; d. Feb. 25, 1794, at Foxboro'.
viii. LEONARD, Sept. 11, 1773, in Mansfield, Mass.; d. 1800, in Columbia, O., unm.

56.

MELATIAH[4] (*Jonathan,*[3] *Robert*[2]), born in Wrentham, April 19, 1736; died Feb. 13, 1799, in Foxboro'; removed to Wilmington, Vt.; married in Wrentham, Nov. 23, 1758, Chloe Man (born May 26, 1741). Children, born in Wrentham and Foxboro':

i. MOLLEY,[5] Sept. 14, 1759; m. Joseph Pond, of Wrentham.
ii. CHARLOTTE, July 31, 1761;‡ d. Oct. 10, 1832; m. Aug. 30, 1787, in Foxboro', Samuel Forrest. 7 child.
iii. FANNY, March 10, 1765.
iv. CHLOE, April 27, 1767; m. May 5, 1786, Hezekiah Pettee, in Foxboro' (d. March 16, 1822). 11 child.
v. LUCRETIA, June 21, 1769; m. Jan. 20, 1787, Zebulon Pond.
vi. SELINA, July 23, 1772.

* "Dolly, dau. of Michael and Lucy."
† Buried Wrentham Centre.
‡ *Caroline* (Wrenth. Rec).

vii. MELATIAH (s.), Feb. 16, 1775. Removed to Wilmington, Vt.
viii. HORATIO GATES, June 8, 1778; d. Feb. 8, 1856; m. Jan. 24, 1808, Kezia Eames Goodenow (d. Nov. 24, 1835, in her 49th year). Removed to Wilmington, Vt. Children:
Mary Jane,[6] 1811; *Caroline*, 1813; *Horatia Sewall*, 1815; *Horatio G.*, 1818; *Loammi B.*, 1821, d. y.; *Elizabeth W.*, 1823; Rev. *Loammi Goodenow*, 1827, H. C. 1850, Burlington, Vt.
ix. DANIEL LEONARD, March 5, 1783; d. April 23, 1854; m. Dec. 5, 1813, Elizabeth (Jones) Dow (b. Sept. 9, 1775, d. April 30, 1850). Child.: *Horatio L.*,[6] 1815; *Elizabeth Jones*, 1817; *Daniel L.*, 1819; *Amos N.*, 1821; *William H.*, 1823; *Susan L.*, 1825.
x. BETSEY, May 19, 1786; m. Nathan Foster.

57.

SAMUEL[4] (*Ephraim*,[3] *Ephraim*[2]), born in Needham, Nov. 23, 1722; married Deborah Lovewell of Weston (published Dec. 15, 1750). Children, born in Needham:

i. HANNAH,[5] Sept. 15, 1751.
ii. BENJAMIN, April 7, 1754.
iii. SAMUEL, April 24, 1756, "jr."; m. Nov. 26, 1778, in Needham, Deborah,* dau. of John and Deborah Edes (b. Sept. 18, 1758).
iv. EPHRAIM, June 8, 1759; d. Sept. 13,† 1820, aged 61; "Lieut."; m. Feb. 11, 1790, Persis, dau. of Robert and Rachel Smith (b. Nov. 30, 1761, d. Sept. 18, 1832, aged 71, in N.).
v. ELIZABETH, Oct. 14, 1761; m. July 20, 1780, John, son of John and Deborah Edes (b. April 24, 1754).

58.

EPHRAIM[4] (*Ephraim*,[3] *Ephraim*[2]), born in Needham, Mass., Jan. 14, 1725; died Sept. 30, 1792 (in what is now Concord, Me.). Lived first in Dedham, Mass. "Ephraim & Martha warned to leave town August 2, 1767." Later in Groton. Removed to Somerset Co., Maine, 1790. Physician. Married July 26, 1764, Martha, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Parker, of Groton, Mass. (born Jan. 7, 1737, died in Groton, April 4, 1776). Children:

i. ABEL,[5] Feb. 28, 1766, in Dedham; d. June, 1803, in Athens, Me.; m. Sybil Spaulding (d. March 11, 1852, aged 90); removed to Maine, 1790. Children:
Sarah,[6] 1790; *Betsey*, 1792; *John*, 1794, d. y.; *Abel*, 1798; *John*, 1801.
ii. JOHN, Dec. 5, 1767, in Dedham; d. Aug. 1829, in Athens, Me.; unm. Removed to Norridgewock, Me., 1787; Athens 1817. "A man of strong and penetrating mind, firm resolution, honest in dealing and successful in business."
iii. SARAH, Sept. 18, 1769, in Groton; d. March 23, 1851; m. March 10, 1796, Richard Sawtelle, of Groton (b. Feb. 6, 1769, d. Dec. 23, 1838). 9 children.
iv. BELA, July 12, 1771; d. Feb. 27, 1772, in Groton.
v. BELA, July 9, 1773; d. Aug. 10, 1775, in Groton.

60.

JONATHAN[4] (*Robert*,[3] *Ephraim*[2]), born in Needham, Aug. 4, 1738; mar.‡ in Fitchburg, April 11, 1769, Hannah Battles, of Leominster Children, born in Fitchburg:

i. HANNAH,[5] Oct. 18, 1769.
ii. LYDIA, Aug. 8, 1771.

* Deborah Ware, "the widow," married Oct. 26, 1788, Philip Floyd, in Needham.
† Tombstone, 30th.
‡ Subject to correction. It is not quite certain that this Jonathan was the one who married Hannah Battles.

iii. JONATHAN, March 21, 1773.
iv. SAMUEL, July 18, 1775.
v. DAVID, Aug. 26, 1781.
vi. JAMES, Aug. 25, 1783; m. July 2, 1804, Rachel Wood. Child, *George.*[6]

62.

EBENEZER[4] (*Nathaniel,*[3] *Ebenezer*[2]), born in Needham, April 22, 1726; removed to Hancock, N. H., 1791; died there June 26, 1795, "jr."; m. Nov. 7, 1751, Esther, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth Hunting (born June 19, 1730, died in Hancock, Nov. 28, 1806). Children, born in Needham:

i. EBENEZER,[5] April 6, 1753; d. Aug. 22, 1766.
ii. JONATHAN, Sept. 23, 1756; m. in N. Dec. 20, 1778, Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah (Morse) Woodcock (b. July 28, 1755). Children, b. in Needham:
Rhoda,[6] 1780; *Jonathan*, 1782; *Enoch*, 1784; *Sarah*, 1785; *Joel*, 1788; *Esther*, 1790.
iii. RHODA, Feb. 27, 1759; d. March 1, 1777.
iv. ESTHER, April 10, 1762; m. Dec. 31, 1789, Moses, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Woodcock) Eaton (b. June 19, 1753).
v. SARAH, Sept. 2, 1767; d. Nov. 1, 1845; m. in Needham, Feb. 16, 1792, Lemuel, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Woodcock) Eaton (b. Feb. 26, 1758). Removed to Hancock, N. H.
vi. EBENEZER, April 11, 1770; d. in Hancock, N. H., Oct. 7, 1857; m. June 14, 1805, Alice, dau. of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Woodcock) Eaton (b. March 19, 1770, d. Nov. 28, 1853). Child: *Ebenezer,*[6] 1806, still living in Hancock.

63.

NATHANIEL[4] (*Nathaniel,*[3] *Ebenezer*[2]), born in Needham, Sept. 21, 1730, "jr."; married June 10, 1762, Patience, daughter of John and Rebecca (Woodward) Ward, of Newton (born 1739). Children, born in Needham:

i. JASON,[5] March 19, 1763; d. Feb. 6, 1824, in Hancock, N. H. Removed to Hancock, 1788; m. (pub. Jan. 23, 1785) Sarah Washburn, of Natick (b. June 13, 1760, d. July 11, 1855). Children, b. in Needham and Hancock:
Polly,[6] 1785; *Jason*, 1787; *Hannah*, 1789; *Ward*, 1792; *Sarah*, 1794; *Elijah*, 1797; *Rebecca*, 1799; *Nathaniel*, 1801; *Eliza*, 1804.
ii. NATHANIEL, Jan. 7, 1765; d. Jan. 10, 1817, 52 yr., "jr."; m. Dec. 31, 1789, Mary, dau. of Eliphalet and Abigail Kingsbury (b. Jan. 28, 1770). Children, b. in Needham:
John W.,[6] 1791; *Rebecca*, 1793; *Abigail*, 1796; *Mary*, 1798; *Nathaniel*, 1800, d. y.; *Nancy*, 1802, d. y.; *Thomas J.*, 1806; *Nancy K.*, 1809.
iii. REBECCA, Aug. 17, 1770; d. July 1, 1792, unm.

THE RECORD OF DAVID HILL'S FAMILY.

[Copied from the Family Bible of David and Mercy Hill, by its present owner, CHARLES A. ROBINSON, Esq., of Germantown, Penn.]

Communicated by EDW. DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, of New York City.

DAVID HILL, son of Joseph and Phebe Hill of Holliston was married to Mercy Holbrook, the daughter of Luke and Mercy Holbrook of Bellingham, on the Twenty-first day of April in the year 1785. The time of the Births of their Children and their Names are as follows, viz.:—

Sylvester Hill was born Wednesday, April 12, 1786.
David Hill, jun. was born Sunday, September 23, 1787.
Amos Hill was born Monday, July 6, 1789.
Artemon Hill was born Tuesday, January 23, 1792.
Solon Hill was born Tuesday, February 4, 1794.
Phebe Hill was born Wednesday, August 14, 1799.
Paulina Hill was born Friday, March the 4, 1803.
Solon Hill, 2d, was born Wednesday, June 12, 1805.
Charles Austin Hill was born Tuesday, July 10, 1810.

Solon Hill, son of David & Mercy Hill, departed this life Feb. 23, 1799.
Phebe Hill, daughter of David & Mercy Hill, departed this life, Oct. 29, 1799.
Paulina Hill, daughter of David & Mercy Hill, departed this life March 17, 1806.
David Hill, Husband of Mercy Hill, died Nov. 4, 1813.
Mercy Holbrook,* mother of Mercy Hill, died Dec. 3, 1813.
Luke Holbrook, Husband of the above, died 3 Nov. 1775.
Rachel Holbrook, daughter of the last named, died Nov. 7, 1775.
Sena Abbee,† another daughter of above, died Sept. 7, 1815.
Sylvester Hill, son of David & Mercy Hill, died June 14, 1820.
Dinah Holbrook, daughter of Luke Holbrook, died Jan. 8, 1827.
Jerusha Lethbridge, daughter of Luke Holbrook, died July 4, 1833.
Solon Hill, 2d, son of David & Mercy Hill, died Sept. 1, 1833.
Lucy Jencks, daughter of Luke Holbrook, died July 24, 1833.
Mercy Jones, relict of David Hill, and daughter of Luke Holbrook, died July 28, 1841, aged 73 yrs.
David Hill, second son of David & Mercy Hill, died Jan. 3, 1847.
Amos Hill, third son of David & Mercy Hill, died Oct. 1869.
Artemon Hill, fourth son of David & Mercy Hill, died February 6, 1870, in New Orleans, La.

NOTE.—An examination of the church records of Holliston reveals as church members—Moses Hill 1733, Hannah 1733, Huldah 1741, Mary 1746, Isaac 1750. Joseph Hill had son Joseph baptized 18 October, 1741, and daughter Bathsheba baptized 24 June, 1744, also Huldah and Hannah baptized 1748.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, England.

[Continued from vol. xl. p. 307.]

RICHARD QUINEY, citizen & grocer of London, 16 August 1655, proved 3 January 1656. To be buried at Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, where my father & other my ancestors are interred. One half of my personal estate (having no wife) I bequeath among my five children Richard, Adrian, Thomas, William and Sarah Quiney. To my cousin Dr. Richard Bayley and Master William Wheate forty shillings apiece. To

* She was the daughter of John and Rachel Pond, of Wrentham, was born 28 Dec. 1730, married Luke Holbrook, 23 Jan. 1750-1, and died in Bellingham.
† Seno, daughter of Luke and Mercy Holbrook, was born 4 Jan. 1772, and married first Joseph Penniman.

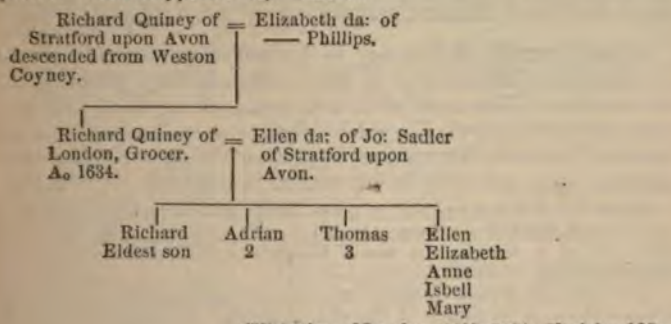
my cousin master George Nash forty shillings, to buy rings. To my brother master John Sadler and my sons in law Edward Pilkington and Thomas Booth and my cousin Richard Chaundler five pounds apiece. To my brother in law William Smith five pounds. To my cousin William Watts and his wife forty shillings apiece. To cousin William Smith & his wife forty shillings apiece to buy rings. To cousins John & Robert Smith ten pounds apiece. To my daughter Ellen Pilkington fifty pounds and to her husband the said Edward Pilkington, ten pounds to buy mourning, to my daughter Elizabeth Cooper ten pounds, to my brother in law master John Sadler and my sister Elizabeth his wife ten pounds, to my son in law Thomas Booth & daughter Ann his wife ten pounds, to son John Lilburne & my daughter Isabell his wife ten pounds, for mourning. To my cousin Charles Watts twenty five pounds when he shall have faithfully served out the term of eight years of his apprenticeship. Ten pounds to be distributed among the children of my cousin Ellen Parker equally. To my cousins John Sadler & William Baker forty shillings apiece, to cousin Margaret Jones forty shillings to buy rings. To my grand child Elizabeth Pilkington ten pounds at one & twenty years of age or marriage, to Gr. children William & Richard Cooper ten pounds apiece at their several ages of one & twenty years. To grand child Richard Booth ten pounds at one & twenty. To such child as my daughter Lilburne now goeth withall ten pounds at one & twenty. To the worshipful Company of Grocers of London whereof I am a member a piece of plate of the value of ten pounds sterling. To master Watson minister of the Word of God in S' Stephen's in Walbrooke, London, five pounds, to master Beane, minister, &c. at Stratford upon A..on forty shillings. To the poor of Stratford upon Avon ten pounds. To my son Thomas my part, share & interest in the Ship called the Seven Sisters, Abraham Reade commander, to be managed for his use until he shall have served out the remainder of his apprenticeship; also several leases estates & interests which I have in the Tyth of Drayton & a certain house at Stratford upon Avon which I hold by lease of the chamber of Stratford upon Avon.

The residue of all & singular my goods chattells, &c. I give & bequeath to John Sadler, Edward Pilkington, Thomas Booth, William Smith & Richard Chaundler, in trust, &c. for my four younger children, Adrian, Thomas, William & Sarah Quiney. To my brother Thomas Quiney, for natural life, an annuity of twelve pounds out of my messuages & lands at Shottery, with the appurtenances, in the County of Warwick; and at the decease of the said Thomas my executors to take out of the said lands the sum of five pounds to bear & defray the charges of my said brother's funeral. (Other lands, &c. bequeathed and devised to his sons.)

Also I give & devise all my land in Virginia in the parts beyond the seas together with all the stock of cattle, servants & other things thereunto belonging unto my said son Thomas Quiney & to his heirs & assigns forever. All my land in Ireland to son Richard. To the town of Stratford upon Avon my two small tenements near the meer side in Stratford towards the maintenance of the Bridge, &c. & for the poor alms men. Son Richard to be executor. If he shall not at the time of my decease be resident in England then my sons in law Edward Pilkington & Thomas Booth to be executors in trust for him in his absence. Ruthen, 6.

[The testator, it seems, was a brother-in-law of Rev. John Sadler, whose daughter married Rev. John Harvard. We find that the father of Harvard's wife, as well as his own mother, belonged to Stratford families. Shakspeare's daughter Judith

l, Feb. 10, 1615–6, Thomas Quincy, a wine merchant residing in the High
f Stratford-upon-Avon (See Outlines of the Life of Shakspeare by J. O. Hal-
Phillips, F.R.S., F.S.A., 2d ed. 1882, p. 182). There was a Richard Qui-
n of Adrian Quiney, who about 1598 resided at the Bell in Carter Lane, Lon-
id. p. 579. See also pp. 575–82).—EDITOR.



(Visitation of London, 1633, 1634: Harleian MS. 1476, 405: British Museum.)—H. F. W.]

JAMIN KEYSAR the elder of Westham in the County of Essex, tan-
) April 1650, proved 3 May 1650, by William Salter executor.
ereas George Keysar my grandfather, late of Layton Buzzard in the
y of Bedford, tanner, deceased, did by his last will & testament give me
two pounds four shillings & five pence at my age of one and twenty
as my third part of one hundred marks which my grandfather gave
he three sons of Benjamin Keysar, &c. and it now remains in the
of Edmond Keysar my uncle, of London, ironmonger, being the ex-
of my said grandfather, I give and bequeath ten pounds thereof to
ing brother Gabriel Keysar and ten pounds to my sister Mary Key-
their several ages of one and twenty years. A bequest to friend
m Salter yeoman in the County of Essex, who is to be executor.

Pembroke, 74.

rge Keysar was the name of the tanner who first settled in Lynn, Massachu-
and carried on his business alongside of Strawberry brook, to the west-
f the Water Mill, which itself stood just west of the road now known as Fed-
reet. He bought the land 19th Imo. 1649, of Mr. Samuel Bennett who then
e mill property. In October, 1654, he seems to have settled in Salem, buy-
Major William Hathorne a lot of land near the South River, as it was often
or the Harbor, as now termed, at the foot of Burying Point Lane, now Lib-
treet. He still retained his estate in Lynn, which passed to Benjamin Key-
L. F. W.]

RGERY COX of Debtford in the County of Kent, widow, 30 May 1656
l 11 June 1656. To my well beloved brother Giles Webb[1] living
n Virginia, twenty pounds. To my brother William Lews of Titbu-
the County of Gloucester ten pounds. To my sister Elizabeth Waight
of Giles Waight, of Titbury aforesaid, twenty pounds. To Wil-
Stone and John Rooper, both of Debtford, five pounds apiece, they
overseers. To the poor of the parish of Debtford twenty shillings.
and Elizabeth Waight, daughters of the abovesaid Giles Waight, to
ecutrixes.
e witnesses were William Huttun, Joane Phillips (by mark) & George
n.

Berkley, 224.

ptain Giles Webb commanded a company of rangers in Henrico County,
1692. A Captain Giles Webb died in Henrico County in June, 1713. The

last married the widow of Henry Randolph, Jr., Clerk of Henrico County. In his will he mentions a brother Thomas, and his step-son Henry Randolph. The name Webb has been prominent in Virginia. John Webb, "Mariner," was granted 50 acres of land in Accomac County, Dec. 13, 1627. *Va. Land Records*, No. 1, p. 81. Stephen Webb was a Burgess from James City in October, 1644. George Webb was elected, Dec. 17, 1776, by the Virginia Assembly, treasurer of Virginia, to succeed Robert Carter Nicholas, resigned.—R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.]

Mark Pierce, of London, in his will & enumeration of assets dated 10 February 1654 (proved in 1656) mentions forty pounds in the hands of Master Robert Newman,[1] citizen & vintner of London, and ten pounds in money in the hands of Elizabeth Higginson, widow, which I lent to her deceased husband, Theophilus Higginson[2] in New England and ought to have been paid presently at our arrival in England. Berkley, 233.

[Mark Pierce was a resident of New Haven as early as 1639 and as late as 1646 (See New Haven Colony Records, vol. i. pp. 18 and 302). Savage, in his Geneal. Dict., vol. iii. p. 430, says he was of Cambridge 1642, but he is not mentioned in Paige's History of Cambridge.

[1] Probably the Robert Newman who was one of the settlers of New Haven, Ct., and one of the seven pillars of the church there. He resided there as late as 1649 (See New Haven Colony Records, vol. i. pp. 9, 20, 492). Savage, in his Gen. Dict. vol. iii. p. 275, says he returned to England. He thinks he was the Robert Newman whose name is among the passengers in the Mary and John, 1634, printed in the Register, vol. ix. pp. 265–8.—Editor.]

[2] Theophilus Higginson, son of Rev. Francis Higginson. See Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, vol. v. p. 34.—Henry Wheatland.

Savage (Gen. Dict. ii. 414) says that Theophilus Higginson, of New Haven, died about 1657, aged 37. This will shows that he was dead three years earlier.—Ed.]

Thomas Dumer of Chicknell within the parish of North Stonham in the County of Southampton, gentleman, 12 April 1650, proved 9 November 1650 by Thomas, John, Robert and Stephen Dummer, his executors. To be buried at discretion of the executors. To the poor in North Stonham and South Stonham and Bishopstoake twenty six shillings and eightpence to every of said parishes. To my wife ten pounds within one month after my decease. To four of my daughters, viz. Susan, Hester, Jane and Mary Dum̄er, two hundred pounds to either of them at their several days of marriage, &c. To my eldest daughter Joane Nelson, widow, twenty shillings within one year, &c. To my two grand children namely Samuel and Mercie Nelson, son and daughter of my daughter Joane Nelson, fifty pounds apiece at ages of twenty one years. To my daughter Margaret Clements, being my second daughter and now in New England, twenty five pounds, and to her child she now hath twenty five pounds within six months, &c. To my only son Thomas Dum̄er and his heirs forever all my freehold land of inheritance in North Stonham or elsewhere within the kingdom of England, to have and enjoy at the age of twenty one years. If he die without lawful issue then to my said four first named daughters, being now virgins and unmarried, &c. My beloved kinsmen John Dum̄er of Townhill, Stephen Penton of Winton, Robert Dum̄er of Durley, Thomas Dum̄er of Fairethorne and Stephen Dum̄er of Bishopstoake to be executors in trust, &c.

The witnesses were Stephen Dum̄er, Thomas Baylie and Ann Baldry (by mark). Pembroke, 174.

[For an account of Thomas Dummer, the testator, and his children, see Col. Chester's Dummer genealogy in the Register, vol. xxxv. pp. 269–71. His eldest daughter Joane married Thomas Nelson of Rowley, whose will is printed in the Register, vol. iii. pp. 267–8. His second daughter Margaret married Dec. 25, 1644, Job Clement, of Haverhill, Mass., afterwards of Dover, N. H.

If the testator was the Mr. Thomas Dummer, who was one of the first settlers of

Salisbury, Mass. (REGISTER, vol. iii. p. 55; Coffin's Newbury, p. 301), he must have returned early to England.—EDITOR.

In an account against the estate of Mr. Thomas Nelson, deceased, presented to the court held at Salem by Mr. Richard Dummer, the last Tuesday in June, 1656, is a claim for "charges in England, from South-hampton to Yorke & Hull which is 400 miles (18 dayes) [wit]h the hire of three horses & 2 men & Expences y^r^upon: to Endeauour to gaine the [mon]ey y^r^ due:"

Among the papers also in this case is a copy of a release made the first of July, 1654, by the widow Jone Nelson, who calls herself "of Wecom or Duphy or Dulye neare Southhampton in old England." In 1650 she calls herself of North-stoneham.

Another of these papers is a copy of a bond of Thomas Nelson, dated 15th 12th month, 1641, in which reference is made to the "Contract of marriage betwixt Thomas Nelson of Rowley in New-England gent: & Joane Dum̃er Spinst: the dafter of Thomas Dummer of Badgely in ould England gent:."

Another is interesting as containing the word "nayther," thus perhaps showing what the sound of this word was as then pronounced.—*County Court, Ipswich, March*, 1657. Mr. Richard Dummer *v.* Mr Phillip Nelson. Review.—H. F. W.]

JEREMY DUMMER late agent of His Majesty's Provinces of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in New England, and now resident at Plaistow in Essex, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, 7 June 1738, proved 1 June 1739. In the chief place & before all things I do on this solemn occasion commend my soul to Almighty God and render him Infinite thanks for the many Blessings with which he has been pleased to fill up the short scene of my life, firmly confiding in the Benignity of his Nature that he wont afflict me in another World for some follys I have committed in this, in common with the rest of mankind, but rather that he will graciously consider the frail & weak frame which he gave me and remember that I was but Dust.

As to the Interment of my body I should think it a trifle not worth mentioning but only to desire my executors kindly to invite to my funeral all such New England gentlemen as shall be in London at the time of my decease and to give each of them a twenty shilling ring without any name upon it but only this motto which I think affords a good deal of reflection —*Nulla retro via.*

As to the small fortune I have acquired I bequeath, &c. as follows—To Mrs Kent where I now live and to Mrs Mary Stephenson lodging in the same house one hundred pounds each and a ring. To my worthy countryman Henry Newman Esq. twenty pounds. To Miss Hook Jacob twenty pounds. To my good kinswoman Mrs Lloyd of New England, formerly Pemberton and Campbell, one hundred pounds. To Dudley Woodbridge[1] of Barbadoes fifty pounds for the pleasure I had in his company when in England. To Commissioner Pearse of the Navy his eldest son by his former wife twenty pounds. Item, I give a fifty pound New England bill to Mrs Burr[2] of New England, and, in case of her death, to her children, as an acknowledgment of a civility I received from her husband at the college, I mean that Burr who was schoolmaster at Charlestown. To Col^o^ & Capt. Mandell, Swedes in London, ten guineas each. To Stephen Whateley of Gray's Inn, gentleman, my little Library, and to my brother Dummer of Newbury twenty pounds New England money to distribute among the poor Indian Squaws that may come a begging at his door in the country. I leave to my sister Dummer her husband's picture set in gold which will be found in my Scrutore. The Bulk of my estate I make no disposition of, being content it should go according to the Act of Assembly in New-England for distributing the estates of Intestates. And lastly I desire that Francis Wilks Esq. and Mr Samuel Storke will be my executors and accept of me a small specific legacy, vizt Mr Wilks the Diamond ring

which I usually wear and Mr. Storke my gold watch with the appurtenances. —Made & published in presence of Benj[a] Rutland, Ann Silver.

A Codicil, dated 8 April 1739, refers to a deed bearing date 20 March last between the testator of the first part, Dorothy Keant of the second part and Francis Wilks of the third part for the conveying of a house in Clarges street to the said M[rs] Kent "and which I have ordered to be registered" according to Act of Parliament in consideration of the trouble I have given her during a long fit of sickness. I do hereby revoke the legacy I have given her of one hundred pounds in the foregoing will.

Witnesses F. Hutton, James Howgill.

Plaistow 15 November 1738. I desire my executors will give my scrutore to M[rs] Kent, all my wearing apparell to M[rs] Mary and to my coachman a guinea, and the same to each of the maids. JER. DUMMER.

30 May 1739 appeared Francis Hutton of Gray's Inn in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, and James Howgill of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, and deposed, &c. Henchman, 126.

[Jeremy Dummer, the testator, was a brother of Lieut. Governor William Dummer of the Province of Massachusetts. He was the author of "Defence of the New England Charters" (1721). He died in England May 19, 1739, and was buried at West Ham in Essex. See Col. Chester's account of him and his ancestry in the REGISTER, vol. xxxv. pp. 268–9. See also Massachusetts Historical Collections, 5th S. vol. v. pp. xxi–ii.

[1] Rev. Dudley Woodbridge, probably the eldest son of the Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, of Barbadoes, was rector of St. Philip's, Barbadoes. He died in 1747. See "Woodbridge Record," compiled by Donald G. Mitchell, from the papers of his brother Louis Mitchell, p. 37; REGISTER, vol. xxxii. p. 294.

[2] Mrs. Elizabeth Burr, widow of Samuel Burr, master of the Grammar School at Charlestown, Mass., a preparatory school for Harvard College, which is said to have had a reputation in the New England colonies similar to that of Eton in England. He was born at Fairfield, Ct., April 2, 1679, and died there while on a visit, Aug. 7, 1719. See Todd's "Burr Family" (1878), pp. 148 and 431.—EDITOR.]

NATHANIEL HULTON citizen and Salter of London, 20 July 1692, proved 13 March 1693, with three codicils, the last of which was dated 1 January 1693. To son in law James Greene and his sons James, Richard and John, daughters Margery & Elizabeth Greene; to Joseph Scriven; to John Greene, brother of James Greene the elder; to the poor of Newington Green where I live. Wife Elizabeth Hulton; William Hulton, son of my late kinsman William Hulton deceased; Joseph Hulton son of my late kinsman Adam Hulton deceased; the widow and daughter of the said Adam Hulton; kinsman Samuel Haward; Thomas Crompton, son of my late kinsman Adam Crompton deceased & also his second & third sons & two daughters; sister Hulton, widow; the daughter of kinsman George Crompton; kinsman John Hill; Nathaniel Hill son of Edmund Hill deceased; kinswoman Elizabeth Hill; my sister Elizabeth Dickins, widow of John Dickins deceased; kinswoman Ann Prinlott and her two sons now living and her daughter; M[rs] Mary Pickford & her eldest son & her other six children now living; kinsman Nathaniel Hulton's wife & daughter; my son in law Thomas Horrocks; my daughter in law Jane Perry, &c. &c. My body to be interred at Bolton in Lancashire near my father & mother.

In the last codicil he makes a bequest of one hundred pounds to M[r] Encrease Mather, minister of the Gospel in New England for the use of the College there of which he is President. Box 54.

MARY BUTCHER, daughter of Francis Butcher, late of Staplehurst in the County of Kent, Clothier, proved 6 June 1651. Mention made of

uncle John Hide, of Sounteine in the County of Sussex, and his daughters Jude & Margaret Hide, brother Thomas Butcher, mother Ann Lambe, father Thomas Lambe, brothers Thomas, James, Christopher & John Lambe (all under 21), uncle Thomas Watersfield & Dorothy his wife, uncle Ninian Butcher & Francis his wife and his two daughters, Mary and Rebecca, Aunt Elizabeth Batherst, widow, cousin Mildred Stace, wife of Captain Stace, Hanna Butcher, wife of Capt. Butcher, and her daughters Elizabeth and Hanna Butcher, Elizabeth Holden, wife of James Holden of Crambroke, Cousin Elizabeth Holden daughter of Richard Holden of Fevershame in Bedfordshire (*sic*), Mary & Dorothy Lambe daughters of Christopher Lambe late of Westrum and the widow Dupper. Father Thomas Lambe to be executor. Grey, 109.

[See the will of Ninian Butcher, uncle of the testator, in the REGISTER, vol. xxxviii. p. 415.—EDITOR.]

ARTHUR SOMNER of Chittlehampton in the County of Devon, fuller, 25 May 1637, proved 10 October 1637. Son John, son Roger (under twenty one), daughter Ales Somner, godson John Somner, my brother John's three other children, my brother William Somner's two children, uncle John Tanner's children. Wife Mary to be executrix and brothers John Somner, William Somner & Lewes Smale to be overseers.

Goare, 129.

[Whether Arthur Somner was related or not to the New England family of Sumner I have no means of determining. William Sumner, of Dorchester, the stirps of that family, came from Bicester in Gloucestershire. See REGISTER, vol. ix. p. 300, vol. xxxvii. p. 237. The name Roger occurs in the Bicester family of Sumner.—ED.]

THOMAS WATERS of Herstmounseux, in the County of Sussex, yeoman, 13 May 1614, proved 11 December 1617. To be buried in the church yard of Herstmonseux aforesaid. To eldest son Andrew Waters fifty pounds within one year after my decease, and, after the decease of Winifrede my wife, six acres of marsh land in the Levell of Horsey & in the parish of Pevensey in the aforesaid county. To son Thomas Waters one parcel of land in the parish of Ashborneham in said county, called Blackland fields, containing five acres, more or less, and forty pounds in one year, &c. I give unto my son Sampson Waters a lease of half an acre known by the name of Lusted's Croft, joining unto Bawley Lane, in the parish Herstmonseux aforesaid, and ten pounds in three years, &c. To Nicholas Waters my brother six pounds that he oweth unto me. To John Waters, my godson, twenty shillings and to the other of my brother's children ten ten shillings apiece in one year, &c. To Thomas Waters, my godson, son of Andrew Waters, ten pounds & to James, the son of Andrew Waters ten pounds, to be employed to their best advantage within two years after my decease. The residue to my wife Winifred whom I ordain and make sole executrix. Loving friends William Parker, gentleman, and Jerimy Grint, yeoman, of the said parish, to be overseers.

Wit: William Parker, Samuel Parker & Mathy Pinson.

Weldon, 124.

[See Savage. Sampson Waters of Boston.—H. F. W.

Lieut. Edward Waters was granted 100 acres of land in Elizabeth City, Va., "in the precincts of Buck Roe," Oct. 28, 1628. *Va. Land Records*, No. 1, p. 93. William Waters, probably a son, was Burgess from Northampton County, 1654–60. His will is dated 1685; died soon after, leaving issue—1. William, Naval Officer for Accomac, 1713; Burgess for Northampton County, 1718; had son William, whose only child Mary married David Meade of Nansemond County; 2. Obedience; 3. Thomas.—R. A. BROCK.]

JOHN KIRTLAND of Tickford in the parish of Newport Pagnell, county Bucks, gentleman, 12 December 1616, proved 1 August 1617. To son Nathaniel all that part of my dwelling house in Tickford wherein I now-inhabit sometime called by the name of Emberton's,[1] adjoining to the tenement in tenure of William Coningham and to the house and ground of me the said John Kirtland, sometime Thomas Horton's. Legacies to Mary Kirtland my now wife, sons Francis and Joseph Kirtland, and daughters Abigail, Susanna & Mary Kirtland. To my eldest son John Kirtland the house or tenement sometime Thomas Horton's (next the above) and adjoining a tenement of heirs of William Barton deceased. Wife Mary and her five children (as above). To godson John Kirtland, son of my brother Philip Kirtland, xiiii^{s} iiii^{d} and to the rest of the children of the said Philip ii^{s} vi^{d} each, to be paid unto the said Philip for their use. To the children of my brother Francis Kirtland ii^{s} vi^{d} apiece. To Francis Foster, clerk, ten shillings. Wife Mary to be executrix, friends George Hull and John Horley, inhabitants of Newport Pagnell, to be overseers. Phylipp Kyrtland one of the witnesses. Weldon, 82.

[Probably the family of President Kirkland of Harvard College. A number of settlers of Lynn came from about Olney in Bucks. Sherrington, from which Philip Kirtland of Lynn is said to have come, is only about two miles from Newport Pagnell on the road to Olney.—H. F. W.

President Kirkland was a great-grandson of John Kirtland of Saybrook, Conn., said to be a son of Nathaniel Kirtland, an early settler of Lynn. Philip and John Kirtland were also early settlers of Lynn. (See Chapman's Kirtland Genealogy in the REGISTER, vol. xiv. pp. 241–5, and Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn (1865), pp. 154–5.—EDITOR.

[1] Paganus de Emberton, of Tykford Priory, Bucks, 1187. Dugdale's Monastikon.—JAMES A. EMMERTON.]

JOHN DOWNING of St Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, skinner, 15 May 1623, proved 7 July 1623. To the poor of the said parish twenty shillings. To my daughter Katherine a ring with a flower de luce which I wear upon my finger. To my daughter Abigail twenty shillings. And moreover my will and meaning is that if my said daughter Abigail shall determine to go to Virginia that upon her going away my executors shall pay to and for use unto the Virginia Company the sum of six pounds towards her charges. To my grand child Sara Smith ten pounds, to be put out to the best advantage by my executors until the day and time of her marriage. To my grand child Katherine Smith and her sister Dorothy Smith twenty shillings apiece, to be paid them at their several marriages, or sooner, at the discretion of my executors. To my grand child Francis Smith forty shillings, at his accomplishment of the age of twenty and one years. To my grand child Sibell Smith twenty shillings, at her day of marriage, or sooner, &c. To my grand child John Smith five pounds towards the placing and putting him forth an apprentice; and my will is that until he shall be fit and capable for service my executors shall maintain him & keep him to school, to write and read. To my son Smith's daughter Mary ten shillings within three months after my decease. To the two sons of my son Drake, vid^{lt} to John and Richard, twenty shillings between them, in three months, &c. To my sister Joyce Wilson a seal ring with a faucon in it, which I had of her, and twenty shillings in money, to be paid unto her within three months, &c. To my grand child Abraham Downing ten shillings. To my well beloved son Richard Downing the lease which I hold from and under the countess Dowager of Arundell by the houses now in the occupation of me the said John Downing, togeth-

er with the shop, &c. of Jane Barkested widow, &c. &c. To my well beloved son Francis Downing twenty pounds over and besides his part of the remainder of my goods, which my will is he shall have within three months after my death. The residue shall be equally shared & divided between my said two sons Richard and Francis Downing and they two to be co-executors.

Wit: Elias Allin, George Courthopp, Thomas Dannett & John Browne, Scr. Swann, 67.

JAMES RAND, citizen & apothecary of London, 20 June 1685. Legacies to son James and to son Ralph. I have advanced my daughter Mary in marriage. There is a debt owing to me from one William Bancks now or late resident at Virginia, in the parts beyond the seas. My daughter Grace Rand to be executrix. Mr John Fisher and my son in law Christopher Gould to be overseers.

Wit: Leonard Bates, scr., Robert Burges and George Gittens his servant. In a codicil, dated 26 March 1686, he refers to his daughter Grace as very sick and appoints his daughter Mary Gould executrix in her stead, if she shall happen to die.

The will was proved 3 May 1686 by Mary Gould, wife of Christopher Gould. Lloyd, 63.

THOMAS DOBSON, citizen and skinner of London, 13 September 1626, proved 30 May 1627, directs his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Michael Bassishawe, makes bequests to sundry people dwelling in Colman Street and to sundry ministers, among whom Mr. Davenport, minister at St Stevens in Colman Street. In a codicil of 11 November 1626 he revokes a bequest of ten pounds made in his Will to his sister Dobson, and bequeaths that sum to Thomas Davenport, son of his neighbor Mrs. Mary Davenport, widow, to be paid to the mother for the use of the said Thomas Davenport. In another codicil, of 13 March 1626, he changes this bequest to one of ten pounds to the widow Davenport and ten pounds to her son Thomas. Skinner, 46.

Inducco mri Johis Davenport clici in artibus probati ad vicariam eccliæ pochiæ Sci Stephi in Colman strete cits et archiñ pr vacañ per mortem ndem mri Samuelis Jerman clici ulti vicarii et incumbents ibm etc emt sub sigillo etc quarto die novembris A° Dni 1624°.

Prob. & Admon. Act Book, Archdeac. of London, 1611—1626, fol. 190.

Inducco Johis Goodwyn clici in Artibus magri ad vicariam ppetuam eccliæ poch sci Stephañi Coleman streete cits et Archiñat London def p liberam et spontaneam Resignacoem Johis Davenport clici ultimi vicarii et Incumben pred ad quam p discretos viros Simonem Laurence Willmum Spurtlowe Augustinu Garland Johem Stone Henricum Wood Henricum Austin Ludovicu Roberts et Michaelem Warner pochianos dce poe veros et indubitatos patronos prntatus extitit.

Prob. & Admon. Act Book, Archdeac. of London, 1626—1637, fol. 139.

[Rev. John Davenport was the fifth son of Henry and Winnifred (Barnabit) Davenport, of Coventry, co. Warwick, where he was born in 1597. On the 9th of April in that year he was baptized in the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which the Rev. Richard Eaton, father of Theophilus Eaton of New Haven, Ct., was rector. He was admitted to Merton College, Oxford University, in 1613, and after passing two years in that college he removed to Magdalen Hall, but the same year, Nov.

15, 1615, left the University and commenced preaching. On the 5th of October, 1624, he was almost unanimously elected vicar of St. Stephen's, Colman Street, London, to which living he was inducted Nov. 4, as the above record shows. On the death of Archbishop Abbot he left London, Aug. 5, 1633, for a hidden retreat in the country, and after waiting three months, finding the messengers of Laud, the new archbishop, were on his track, he crossed over to Holland, landing at Haarlem in November. He resigned the vicarage of St. Stephen's, and John Goodwin was admitted as his successor Dec. 18, 1633. In 1637 he came to New England, arriving at Boston June 26, 1637, with another minister and Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins, merchants, as Winthrop informs us (Hist. of New England, vol. ii. p. 226, 2d ed. p. 272). It is possible that the other minister may have been John Harvard, who probably arrived about this time. It is true that Trumbull (Hist. of Connecticut, vol. i. p. 89) says that Rev. Samuel Eaton accompanied his brother, but it is hardly probable that Winthrop, who gives his brother's name, would omit his. Davenport was the first minister at New Haven, Ct., 1638–67, and was pastor of the First Church of Boston, Mass., 1667, to his death 1670. For further details in the life of Rev. John Davenport, see History and Genealogy of Davenport Family, by A. B. Davenport, 1851, and Supplement to do. 1876; Life and Writings of John Davenport, by F. B. Dexter, in New Haven Historical Society Papers, vol. ii. pp. 205–38; and REGISTER, vol. ix. p. 147. Mr. Waters has much other matter relative to the Davenports, including a will of an uncle of the Rev. John Davenport, who mentions him as at the University. This matter will appear in a future number.—EDITOR.]

JOHN GREENE, late of the parish of Petsoe in the County of Gloucester, Virginia, and now at present of the parish of S[t] Butolph's without Aldgate, mariner, now bound out to sea for a voyage unto Virginia in the good ship Thomas & Francis, Capt. Simmons Commander, 15 April 1685, proved 8 January 1693, by Anne Greene, relict and executrix. He appoints his wife Anne his attorney & the executrix of his will, and mentions six hundred acres in the parish of Petsoe, with certain dwelling houses, &c. given and bequeathed to him by his late father John Greene deceased, now in the tenure and possession of one Wm. Grimes, his undertenants or assigns. He gives and bequeaths unto every one of his relations or near kindred nominated or usually called by any name or names whatsoever, unto each one of them particularly twelve pence apiece, to be paid unto each one of them upon their several demands.

The witnesses were Edward Gibson, Thomas Forne and Thomas Eccleston. Box (1694).

[Ralph Greene received grants of 50 and 300 acres of land on the north side of York River, July 18, 1650. *Va. Land Records*, No. 2, p. 265. He received subsequently grants aggregating 3500 acres. Oliver Greene was granted 120 acres in Gloucester County, July 24, 1633, No. 3, p. 16, and 450 acres March 30, 1657, No. 4, p. 122. Thomas Greene was granted 270 acres on Elizabeth River, June 11, 1652, No. 3, p. 145. John Green was granted 200 acres on the West Branch of Elizabeth River, June 1, 1655, No. 3, p. 349 (among the "transports" or "head rights" were Richard and Katherine Greene); 350 acres in Gloucester County, Jan. 13, 1661, No. 4, p. 407. There are numerous other grants of record in the 17th century to William, Peter, James and Robert Greene.—R. A. BROCK.]

MILES PRICKETT (by mark) of the parish of Holy Cross near & without the walls of the City of Canterbury, baker, 30 November, 2[d] Charles (1626), proved 30 June 1627.

Whereas there is or will be certain money due to me in consideration of my adventuring into Virginia under the Worshipful Captain Pryn his charge, which goods, if they shall prosper well in the said voyage, I freely dispose of the benefit that shall be due to me unto my brother John Prickett, by him equally to be divided and shifted between my brethren as the same shall come into his hands. To brother William Prickett's two child-

ren ten pounds, equally to be divided, &c. as they come to age, which sum of money is now remaining in the hands of my brother Thomas. To brother John nine pounds now remaining in the hands of Jane Prickett my sister & by her due to me. To the son of my said brother John my cloak. To Edward Hollett (certain wearing apparel). Brother John to be sole executor. I give to him and his heirs two hundred acres of land lying in Elizabeth City in Virginia, near Salford's Cricke.

The witnesses were William Brooke, John Slade, Thomas Boudler (by mark) & Edward Turfett. Skinner, 65.

WILLIAM WHITE of London, linen-draper, 20 August 1622, proved 26 June 1627. I give and bequeath all my lands in Virginia, with all my servants, goods, debts, chattells and whatsoever else I have unto my beloved brother John White of London Esq., whom I constitute and ordain to be the sole heir and executor of this my last Will & Testament. The witnesses were Erasmus Ferior & John Wade. Skinner, 65.

[George White, "Minister," was granted 200 acres of land on Nansemond River, June 3, 1635. Head Rights: Geo. White, William Moore, John Joyce, Thomas Catchman. *Va. Land Records*, No. 1, p. 240; 100 acres in County of New Norfolk, Aug. 19, 1637. Head Rights: Wife Blanche White, Peter White, Zach. Taylor, No. 1, p. 458; 150 acres do. do. Head Rights: George White, William Moore, John Joyce, Thomas Catchman, No. 1, p. 459; 300 acres in upper county of New Norfolk, March 6, 1638, No. 1, p. 589; John White was granted 50 acres in upper county of New Norfolk, June 10, 1639, No. 1, p. 659. James White and John Richeson 200 acres in Mobjack bay, Aug. 15, 1642, No. 1, p. 810.—R. A. BROCK.]

WILLIAM SAKER of Surrey gentleman, 1 December, 1627, proved 7 December 1627. House & lands in Lambeth to nephew Christopher Saker if he live to be of the age of one & twenty years. If he die before then my cousin John Rayner and his heirs shall have the same. To niece Dorothy Saker one hundred & fifty pounds.

Item, I give my servant Thomas Gregory, if he return alive out of Virginia into England, fifty pounds. To Mrs Machett a piece of plate, which she hath in her custody, of the fashion of a cock, and to Mr Machett two hundred weight of my Virginia Tobacco, to the end he may be assisting to my executors. To Mr Thomas Clarke ten pounds & to Mr John Upton the elder fifteen pounds which he owes me and five pounds to buy him a ring. My executors to be Sir Thomas Jay of the Precinct of Blackfriars, London, Knight, and Nathaniel Finch of Gray's Inn. Wit: G. Hastings & Benjamin Jeay. Skinner, 117.

PAUL DE REUOIRE, gentleman, born in Savoye, at present in London, sick in bed, 30 November 1627, proved 18 December 1627. Small legacy to a servant. All the rest to good friend Alexander Toriano, minister of the Italian church, who is appointed executor. Skinner, 118.

[This surname was borne by the ancestors of Paul Revere of Boston, of Revolutionary fame, whose grandfather, Gilbert Rivoire, a Huguenot, emigrated from St. Foy, in France, and settled in the island of Guernsey. Apollos de Rivoire, son of Gilbert, at the age of thirteen was sent to Boston to learn the trade of a goldsmith. Here he changed his name to Paul Revere, married and settled. His oldest son Paul, above named, was born Dec. 21, 1734, O. S., Jan. 1, 1735, N. S., and died May 10, 1818.—E. H. Goss, *of Melrose, Mass.*]

MARY SYMES, now of Beamister, late of Poorstock, in county Dorset, widow, 7 June 1736, proved 17 November 1738. To be buried in the Church Yard of Poorstock at the end of the chancell there, near my late

son in law Mr Bendle deceased, and to the Parson or Vicar of the same parish two guineas for the breaking the ground for my grave and burying me. I give unto my grand son Richard Chichester,[1] now in Virginia (son of my late daughter Elizabeth Chichester deceased) one Bond for one hundred & thirty pounds lately given or entered into by son Chilcott Symes to me and all the moneys, principal & interest now due or to grow due on the same. To John Chichester (son of the said Richard Chichester) eighty pounds sterling within one year next after my decease, and in case he shall not then have attained his age of one & twenty years it shall be paid to his said father in trust for him. To Elizabeth Beer widow and relict of Francis Beer late of Long Bredy, in said County of Dorset, deceased, thirty pounds sterling, in one year, &c. To Mrs Elizabeth Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster of West Milton in the said county, maltster, ten pounds sterling in one year, &c. To my old servant Grace Moores the sum of five pounds sterling. It is my will that in case any right or thing shall happen or accrue to me from or out of the personal estate or effects of my late uncle George Richards Esq., deceased, that the same shall go and be equally divided between my said son Chilcott Symes, my daughter Mary Symes (wife of Mr Arthur Symes of Beamister aforesaid) and my said grandson Richard Chichester. The residue to said son Chilcott & daughter Mary, equally to be divided between them; and I appoint them jointly to be executor & executrix. Wit: Merfield Cox & Richard Hussey.

In a codicil, of same day, she directs that her silver tankard be exchanged or converted into a flagon or other necessary piece of plate for the communion service of the parishioners of the said parish of Poorstock. To Dinah, wife of John Darby of Loscombe, Dorothy, wife of John Bailey of Poorstock, taylor, Mary Courtenay, wife of John Courtenay of Poorstock, blacksmith, and Anne wife of ———, formerly Anne Wench, one guinea apiece. Brodrepp, 272.

[[1] William Chichester was granted 220 acres of land in Lower Norfolk County, Va., Sept. 14, 1667. *Va. Land Records*, No. 6, p. 220. The name is extensively represented in Virginia.—R. A. Brock.]

Anne Noyes, of Cholderton, in the County of Wilts, widow, 18 March, 1655, proved 20 April, 1658, by Robert Rede, sole executor named in the will. To James Noyes and Nicholas Noyes, my two sons, now in New England, twelve pence apiece and to such children as they have living twelve pence apiece. To son-in-law Thomas Kent of upper Wallop twelve pence, to his wife five shillings and to their children twelve pence apiece. To Robert Read of East Cholderton, in County of Southampton, gentleman, all the rest & residue, and I ordain that the said Robert Rede shall be sole executor.

The witnesses were John Tesdale and T. Tesdale. Wootton, 130.

[Mrs. Anne Noyes, the testator, was, as her grandson the Rev. Nicholas Noyes of Salem states, a "sister of the learned Mr. Robert Parker" (Mather's Magnalia, Bk. iii. ch. 25, Appendix; ed. of 1853, vol. i. p. 484). She was therefore an aunt of Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury. Her husband was Rev. William Noyes, rector of Choulderton, Wilts, instituted in 1602, and resigned in 1621 (Savage, iii. 296). Of her sons, Rev. James the eldest, born in 1608, died Oct. 26, 1656, was the colleague of his cousin Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury; and Nicholas, who also settled at Newbury, was the father of Rev. Nicholas Noyes of Salem.—Editor.]

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

GEORGE LUDLOWE (*ante*, vol. xl. p. 300).

[In a note on Roger Ludlow, in the July number of the REGISTER, it is stated that he went to Virginia about 1654. This assertion was doubtless made on the authority of Dr. Trumbull (*Hist. of Conn.* i. 218), and he based it on what he found in the New Haven records. Ludlow had hired a vessel to transport himself and family to Virginia, probably intending to take shipping there for England; for a MS. Roger Wolcott expressly says that Ludlow returned to England, and a deposition of John Webster, dated Dec. 18, 1660, in the Conn. Archives, speaks of "the time that Mr. Ludlow went for old England." If one will examine the printed N. Haven Colonial Records, ii. 69–74, he will find nothing to show that Ludlow went to Virginia, but rather the contrary; for Manning, the captain of the vessel Ludlow had hired, was arrested for illicit trading with the Dutch, and upon trial, being found guilty, his vessel, in spite of Ludlow's protests was declared by the court to be a lawful prize, and ordered to be sold "by an inch of candell, he that offers most to have her."—CHARLES L. HOADLY, of Hartford, Conn.]

EZEKIEL CHEEVER.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

SINCE the publication by me of the articles entitled "Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants," in the REGISTER for April, 1879 (xxxiii. 164) and April, 1884 (xxxviii. 170), many additional facts concerning him have been discovered, a brief statement of which may perhaps not be out of place in the present number. Through the kindness of Mr. Waters, I have lately received from Mr. Arthur William Lockhart, Steward, &c., of Christ's Hospital, London, extracts from the Hospital Records, and a copy of his "List of Exhibitioners sent to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from Christ's Hospital, 1566–1885." The second edition of this exceedingly valuable and interesting work compiled by Mr. Lockhart, was printed for the Governors of the Hospital in 1885, and it brings to light matter hitherto unknown to us. In the Children's Register, the record of Cheever's admission to Christ's Hospital appears in these words:

"1626. Aprill 3. Ezechiell Cheeuer of 10 years sonne of William Cheeuer Skinner is admitted from St. Andrews hubberd."

His discharge is as follows:

"1633. Aprill 27th. Ezechiell Cheeuver preffarred to the Vniuersity of Cambrid."

In Dr. William Bennett's copy of the Register of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, extracts from which were contributed by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale to the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society for November, 1882 (xx. 22), is the following entry:

"1632–33. Jan. 12. Ezekiel Cheever. Sizar. Middlesex."

The will of the Rev. Ezekiel Culverwell, the Puritan divine and author, which was probated in London, 9 May, 1631, an abstract of which Mr. Waters has published in the REGISTER for October, 1884 (xxxviii. 427), contains the following legacy:

"Item to Margaret Chevers, for herself and her son Ezekiell, ten pounds."

The testator further says:

"All my Latin books I will to be divided in three parts, equally as may be, and then, by lot, to give to Nicholas Piccard one lot, to Josias Wilson another lot, a third lot to Ezekiell Cheuers."

Investigations now making in England, by Mr. Waters, into the history of the Cheever family, are not as yet completed, but they promise to be of exceptional interest. He notes it as a singular fact, that not only Ezekiel Cheever, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, but also his contemporary Elijah Corlet,* "that memorable old schoolmaster in Cambridge," of whom Cotton Mather says,

> "Tis CORLET'S pains, & CHEEVER'S, we must own,
> That thou, *New England*, art not *Scythia* grown,"

should both have been "Blue Coat Boys."

A hitherto unpublished letter of Ezekiel Cheever to the Rev. Peter Prudden, of Milford, is now in the possession of Henry J. Prudden, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., a lineal descendant of the latter. It is in the beautiful handwriting of Ezekiel Cheever, and is in a good state of preservation except that the paper is slightly torn in one place, which occasions the loss of a few words. It is dated Ipswich, Mass., 5 : 16 : 1651, and relates to the troubles with the Church in New Haven and his trial before that Church, an account of which was published in the Collections of the Conn. Hist. Society I. 22-51. By the kind permission of Mr. Prudden the letter is now printed verbatim.

Reverend & Worthy S^r^

I understand by Mrs Wakemans letter that y^u^ are now in ye Bay, which gives me opportunity of presenting a few lines to you, to acquaint y^u^ with ye grounds of my wrighting to ye Church as I did, & my private letter to

* Mr. Lockhart gives us many interesting particulars concerning Corlet. By an entry of 17 June, 1618, it appears that he was then eight and a half years old, and "is to be admitted against Easter next at the request of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Bacon, Knt, Lord Chancellor of England." The Hospital's Register gives this record of his admission, "1619. Aprill 05. Elias Corlet of 9 yeares sonne of Henry Corlett Waxchandler at ye request of ye right hon^le^ Sr Nic^o^ Bacon lord Channceller." His discharge is in the following words: "1626 Octob the 11 Elias Corlet is this day taken & discharged from this house by Mr John Stockton Preacher of gods word In the parrish of St. Andrews Vndershaft." Although the date of his preferment to the University is not given, a minute in the Hospital's Court Book of Feb. 9th, 1635, states that he was "sometyme a poor Orphant brought up in this house," that he had "taken the degree of Batchellor of Arts in the University of Oxford," and "had betaken himself to the teaching of Schollers in the Towne of fframlinghame in county of Suffolke." He seems to have had occasional engagements in Lady Ramsey's Free Grammar School at Halstead in Essex, and he was admitted to the mastership of that school 3d June, 1636.

Mr Atwater, of which last Mr Davenport, or ye Elders joyntly have wrote to ye R. Mr Rogers, & Mr Norton here, that it is distasted by ye plantations about them. Mr Higginson hath beene here since, who sayes no such thing. I am represented, & interpreted at N. Haven to deale guilefully, & to speake one thing in my writing to ye Ch: another in my private letter. For my letter to ye Church it was drawne by ye advice & approbation of ye R. Mr Rogers, & Mr Norton, to whom I have constantly opened my mind fully, that I could not justify ye Ch: censure, & being jealous of what came to passe, I expressed to them my feare of using any expressions that might give them occasion so to thinke, & they apprehended with myselfe, both then, & do so still, y^t there is no expression in my letter that doth in a true Gramaticall or Logicall construction hold forth any justification of ye Ch: censure. And indeede they & my selfe did apprehend ye Ch: would not require it of me, from an expression in a letter from ye Ch: subscribed by Mr Hooke, & Mr Newman, thus [for this cause ye brethren judge it necessary, that either he justify ye ch: censure, or at least judge himselfe for condemning it] this last I choose, & could willingly doe, & being willing to aggravate it as much as I could, & to carry it in a peaceable way, I said thus, I acknowledge my sin in unjust, disorderly condemning ye censure; wch I conceive is true, it was unjust for me in y^i way & manner as I did before legall conviction to censure ye Church: The Elders here have wrote to free me from any guile, & Mr. Higginson told me, they told him, they must take it upon themselves. Now for my wrighting to Mr Atwater, y^t I did not justify ye censure, & giving him liberty to declare it if need were; it was upon this ground. I had intimation from a friend it was much looked at, y^t I should justify ye Ch: censure, & reported as if I must, or did, so I feared, they might take occasion, if any could be found from my writing, to apprehend I justified ye Ch: censure . . . y^t then they would presse hard upon some, whose consciences . . . . . not justify it: therefore y^t ye truth might not suffer, & I be abused as an instrument in it, nor any friend of mine unjustly for my sake, I was willing to beare the burden of it my selfe, & y^t ye truth might be understood: You will say, why did I not rather write plainly to ye Ch:? I answer, for peace sake. I knew it would not be borne. I did not certainly know, ye thing would come in question, but would be let fall on both sides for peace sake, & had I then openly expressed my selfe, it would have beene taken for an open opposition of them, & needlesse striving contention For because I did but use this expression in my confession prepared for ye Church, & sent to Mr Davenport in ye Bay for his advice, [I am sorry there should remaine any difference betweene ye Ch: & my selfe, but am willing to hearken to any meanes of conviction] &c. Mr Davenport much distasted it, saying Cui bono is such an expression, & that a man coming to hold forth repentance to ye Church should make an open profession of difference, was not to be borne, & y^t ye Ch: would impute it to my pride &c. Had I now done so, he might justly have replied, w^t needed mentioning this, but for contention, did not ye Church open a doore & a faire way for you, in their former expression, not requiring any such thing at your hand. My aimes & ends were good to attaine y^t which is obtained by it, & I do not yet see y^t I have broke any rule in it; if your selfe judge otherwise, I shall thankfully receive any light from you. Had I not written to Mr Atwater, ye truth had suffered, & I had beene delivered but upon such termes as I never did desire it, & therefore laid in to prevent it, though I conceive I gave no just occasion to ye Ch: so to thinke, & had beene blamelesse in y^t particular.

I entreat y^u^ to conceale my wrighting to y^u^, & repose in you for it, knowing it will be offensive, yet withall to put forth a helping hand for my deliverance if it lye in your power; for I know not what to doe more to ye Ch: & I thinke few or none will advise me to do what they require of me. I pray enforme my friends at N. H. how it stands, for I perceive they are not desirous of any letters from me, & therefore I do forbeare, only entreating y^u^ to deliver this enclosed to Mrs Wakeman about my child.

Thus beseeching your prayers, I am
An afflicted outcast
Ipswitch 5: 16:51. E. CHEEVER.

(*Address.*)
To the Reverend his much
esteemed friend Mr Peter
Prudden Pastour of
ye Church of Christ
at Milford these
Present.

REV. JOHN ALLEN, OR ALLIN, THE FIRST MINISTER OF DEDHAM.

By Prof. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Madison, Wis.

DR. LAMSON, in a note to the sermon preached upon the fortieth anniversary of his ordination, published in 1859 (p. 46), says: "I despair of ever being able to clear up the English part of the history of John Allin of Dedham." At this time just two facts were known with certainty in regard to his life in England. First, his birth in 1596 (Mather's Magnalia, iii. p. 132–3). Secondly, the birth of his eldest son, Rev. John Allin, of Rye, Sussex, a graduate of Harvard College of the year 1643. The fact of his birth at Wrentham, Suffolk, Oct. 13, 1623, was known from a Scheme of Nativity, which reads as follows: *Joannes, filius Joannis et Margaretæ Allin, natus est apud Wrentham, Suffolciæ, Oct.* 13°, 15^h^. 14'. 00''. 36'''. p.m. *Anno* 1623.* This has led to the assertion that John Allin the father lived at Wrentham at this time, and was clergyman of that parish. This, however, was not the case, as will be shown presently. Rev. John Phillip, who also came to Dedham, was the clergyman of Wrentham, where he was settled in 1609, and deprived in 1638.

Dr. Lamson inclines to the belief that he was settled in Ipswich, where it is known that a clergyman of his name was silenced by Bishop Wren in 1637, and afterwards emigrated to America; and this statement is positively made by Dr. A. B. Grosart, in the article relative to John Allen, in the first volume of the English Biographical Dictionary, edited by Leslie Stephen, published in 1885. Dr. Grosart is not, however, able to tell me upon what authority he made this statement. It is entirely probable in itself, and I can find no mention of any other Rev. John Allen who came to this country at that time. I learn from Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, of Ipswich, that Rev. John Allen was instituted at the Church of St. Mary at the Quay

* This nativity may be found in full in a paper upon Rev. John Allin, of Rye, by T. W. W. Smart, Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. xxxi. (1881).

in that town in 1620; but he can find no record of the date of his leaving. As our John Allin was born in 1596, this date, 1620, was the earliest at which he could have been instituted; the probability is therefore very great that this was the man.

I find in the Parish Register of Wrentham the marriage of John Allen and Margaret Morsse, Oct. 10, 1622, and I have learned from the late Rev. John Browne, of Wrentham, that this register contains also the baptism (which I overlooked) of "John Allen, son of Mr. John Allen of Denton and Margaret his wife," Oct. 24, 1623. This is certainly our man; but how reconcile his residence at Denton (a village near the southern border of Norfolk, only a few miles from Wrentham) with his settlement at Ipswich? The name Allen does not occur in the list of rectors of Denton.

It was once believed that this was the John Allen, son of Robert Allen, of Hawley, Oxfordshire, who matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1623. But this is impossible, as his eldest son was born in this year. Mr. White, reminding me that Cambridge was the Puritan University, and Caius (pr. *Keys*) the East Anglian College, advised me to consult the matriculation lists of that college. In these we read: "Allen, John, of Colby, Norfolk, son of Reginald Allen, gent.; School, North Walsham, under Mr. Tyllas, three years. Age 16. Admitted Scholar, litt. grat., April 27, 1612. Tutor and surety*, Mr. Thomas Weatherell, fellow" (p. 121 of proof-sheets of the Admission Register now in press†). The University records give John Allen of Caius College, A.B. 1615; A.M. 1619. These dates correspond perfectly with the age of our John Allin. Colby is a parish in Norfolk, at some distance north-east of Norwich; and North Walsham is near it. The termination *by*, it is well known, indicates a Danish settlement, and it is an interesting fact that *Allen* is a Danish name. The most distinguished Danish historian of the present century is C. F. Allen.

I will now give these dates in chronological order, giving those in italics of which it cannot be considered absolutely proved that they belong to John Allin of Dedham.

1596. Born.
1612. *Admitted to Caius College.*
1615. *Took bachelor's degree.*
1619. *Took master's degree.*
1620. *Instituted at Ipswich.*
1622. Oct. 10. Married at Wrentham.
1623. Oct. 13. Birth of eldest son at Wrentham.
" " 24. Baptism " " , he residing at Denton.
1637. *Ejected by Bishop Wren.*

This is probably all that can be learned in relation to him without a visit to Denton, Colby and North Walsham.

I wish to express my special obligations to the following gentlemen who, with characteristic English courtesy, have done all in their power to assist me: Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, of Ipswich; Rev. Jos. Abbott and Rev. John Browne (since deceased), of Wrentham; Dr. Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge; and others.

* i. e. for the payments to the College.
† See REGISTER for October, 1886, p. 3 of cover.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. George M. Bodge, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xl. page 406.]

No. XVII.

Capt. William Turner and his Men.

WILLIAM TURNER came from Dartmouth in South Devonshire to Dorchester, Massachusetts; admitted to the church in 1642; freeman May 10th, 1643. Is in a list of owners of certain pasture lands there in 1646. Was chosen bailiff of the town in 1661; signed a petition of the inhabitants of Dorchester in 1664. He probably moved to Boston in the latter part of 1664, as he was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church gathered in Boston May 28th, 1665. The chief members of this church at the start were, Thomas Gould, the elder and preacher, who with his son-in-law Thomas Osborne, withdrew from the first church in Charlestown; Edward Drinker and John George who had lived in the country many years but had not joined any church; Mr. Turner and Robert Lambert had belonged to Mr. Stead's church in Dartmouth before coming to this country; Richard Goodall and Mary his wife were from Mr. Kiffin's church in London, and these, with Mary Newell, made up the original membership of the church. To these were soon joined John Farnham, Isaac Hull, Jacob Barney, John Russell Jr., John Johnson, George Farlow, Seth Sweetsir, Benjamin Sweetsir and his wife, and Mrs. Osborne, wife of Thomas.

For some time after the church was gathered, they met quietly at the house of Edward Drinker at Charlestown, without any interference from the authorities, partly, it is probable, because the Royal Commissioners were in Boston at the time, and would not countenance any rigorous measures by those who had clamored so loudly against religious intolerance at home, but chiefly for want of a leader in the persecution. The church at Charlestown, finally in July, 1665, excommunicated those members who had withdrawn from them; and in the following September they were summoned to appear before the Court of Assistants to answer for their heresies, and, after hearing their confession of faith, this Court charged them to desist from their "schismatical practice." Because they did not cease from their practice of separate worship as usual, they were summoned before the General Court, Oct. 11, which convicted them of "high presumption against the Lord and his holy appointments, as well as the peace of this Government," and the said Thomas Gould, William Turner, Thomas Osborne, Edward Drinker and John George, such of them as were freemen, were sentenced to be disfranchised, and upon conviction of fur-

ther pursuit of their practices, before any one magistrate, were to be commited to prison till further order from the General Court. April 17, 1666, Gould, Osborne and George were presented and fined, and refusing to pay, or enter their bond to desist from holding their meetings, and absenting themselves from the regular service, were cast into prison. At the next session of Assistants, September 11th, they were allowed to pay their fines and charges of the Court, and be set at liberty, but with the old sentence still hanging over them. And the persecution went on with much the same method, until the Court of Assistants met, March 3d, 1668, and summoned the "Anabaptists" to a public "hearing" or disputation, upon April 14th, to answer for their "presumptuous and turbulent" conduct. This notable meeting was held in Boston on the 14th and 15th of April, before a "mighty concourse" of people. The leading men in Mr. Clarke's church at Newport, were sent to help their brethren, and arrived in Boston three days before the dispute. The Baptists seem to have had the best of the argument, in the main, and the favor of popular sympathy; but the magistrates overbore all considerations, and, supported by the more bigoted of the clergy, demanded absolute obedience to their authority; and at the next meeting of the "Assembly" action was taken to expel from the colony, "Thomas Gould, William Turner and John Farnum, Senior, obstinate and turbulent Anabaptists," who "have combined themselves with others in a pretended church estate, without the knowledge or the approbation of the authority here established, to the great grief and offence of the godly orthodox," &c. The above-named men were given until July 20th to get out of the colony, and if found within its limits after that date were to be imprisoned. It is evident that they did not leave the colony, and were imprisoned soon after the expiration of their probation.

In the Massachusetts Archives many valuable papers are preserved relating to this Anabaptist controversy. And in Volume X. p. 220 is a letter from Gould, Farnham and Turner, dated in prison, October 14, 1668, stating that it is the "twelfth week of their imprisonment." There was a wide-spread popular feeling against the action of the magistrates who carried this persecution with such a high hand; and a petition was presented to the Court in behalf of the prisoners, signed by many prominent names of the colony, seventy or more being signed. The house of deputies, it seems, favored the granting of the petition, but the magistrates overruled and refused, and summoned many of the prominent signers to appear and answer for their contempt of the Court in signing the petition. I think the prisoners were liberated during the winter, probably on condition of "good behavior." Capt. Turner was imprisoned again, evidently under the old sentence, and it is likely for breaking the conditions of his release. Several complaints were brought up against him, the chief of which seems to have been, in this last case, that

he would not present his child at church for baptism. The following letter gives some idea of the man and his condition:

Letter of William Turner to the General Court.

To the honored General Court now sitting at boston the humble address of Will: Turner now prisoner at boston humbly sheweth

That whereas it hath pleased some of the honored maistrates to issue out A warrant for the apprehending of my body and Committing mee to prison, and there to remayne according to A sentence of A general Court the 29th of April 1668 your poore prisoner doth therefore humbly beseech you to consider that by vertue of that sentence I have already suffered Above thirty weekes imprisonment and that A whole winter season which was a greate prejudice to my health and distraction to my poore family & which I hope this honored [Court] will consider with the weaknes of my body and the extremity of lying in prison in A cold winter whitch may be to the utter ruine of my headles family: And withal to consider my readines to serve this Country to the uttermost of my ability in all civill things: The maine difference being only in faith and order of which God only can satisfie A poore soul: Thus hoping this honored Court will take it into their serious Consideration and extend their mercy as becomes the servants of Christ I shal leave both my state and condition and honored Court to the wise disposing of the Almighty, remaining yours to serve you in all faithfulness to my power. WILL: TURNER.

boston prison this 27 of 8th mo: 1670

Mass. Archives, Vol. X. p. 228.

The deputies submitted this to the magistrates, who were unyielding.

It is not known whether any action resulted from this letter, but at a Court held at Boston, March 2d, 1669, a petition was presented from Gould and Turner, then in prison, for release, and they were allowed "three days" to visit their families, and then to be returned to prison. Soon after this many and very earnest letters were received from prominent orthodox ministers in England, deprecating these rigorous measures of the magistrates, as against the scriptures and directly prejudicial to the interests of the church in America and to dissenting churches everywhere. The prisoners were probably released some time in the summer of 1669, and soon after Mr. Gould took up his residence permanently at "Noddle's Island," and there the Baptists thereafter held their meetings, and the First Baptist Church in Boston dates from the first removal of Gould to Noddle's Island, supposed to be in 1668, though Mr. William H. Sumner, in his History of East Boston, says Gould had resided there for several years previously. On November 30th, 1670, Mr. Edward Drinker, in a letter to Mr. Clarke and his church at Newport, says: "At this present our dear brother William Turner, a prisoner for the Lord's cause in Boston has some good experience, &c. &c. both he and brother Gould were to be taken up but only brother Turner is yet taken and has been about a month in prison."

Gould was not yet taken because the magistrates waited to take him in Boston, and "he came not over." He speaks bitterly of Gov. Bellingham and the magistrates, but in terms of gratitude of Messrs. Oxenbridge and Allen of the First Church in Boston for their earnest endeavors to help the Baptists in their troubles, and says that all the deputies voted to release the prisoners, but that the magistrates "carry all before them." He says in the closing part of his letter, "Brother Turner's family is very weakly and himself too. I fear he will not trouble them long; only this is our comfort, we hear if he dies in prison, they say they will bury him," &c. The reply to this letter was addressed "Unto the Church of Jesus Christ, meeting on Noddle's Island in New England." In December, 1671, Benjamin Sweetser, of Charlestown, writes to Newport that "brother Turner has been near to death but through mercy is revived, and so is our pastor Gould." The letter indicates that they are now at liberty, but that the persecution is being stirred up again, &c.

Upon the death of Gov. Bellingham, December 7, 1672, active hostilities ceased, and the election of John Leverett as governor in May, 1673, secured them from public persecutiou so long as he remained in office.

This somewhat long digression may be partially justified by Capt. Turner's connection with it, and by its evidence of the relations of magistrates, deputies and people in the times just preceding the Indian war. Capt. Turner was a tailor by trade, and he plied that vocation in Boston during these years, 1664–'75. There is no record that I can find of his marriage or of the births or baptism of his children, except the following items.

Capt. Turner belonged to the church in Dorchester in 1642, and Patience Turner was baptized there 10: 9mo: 1644, and may have been his child. There is nothing in the record that indicates the relationship, but in 1665 to "William Turner and Frances" in Boston was born a daughter, who was named "Prudence" (the child probably whom he refused to present for baptism), and the similarity of these names, and indications that Mercy Turner was another of his family, is fairly good evidence that these were the daughters of whom he speaks in his will, which he made February 16th, 1675–6, just before leaving home for his march to the Connecticut River. He speaks of sons and daughters, but does not mention names. Mary, his wife at that time, had been the widow of Key Alsop, and married Capt. Turner probably about 1672–3. In his letter from prison, in October, 1670, he refers to his "headles" family, and I infer that his wife Frances had died previous to that. William, of his company, was his son, and probably Joshua, Thomas and Joseph. Some account of these and their descendants will be given at the close of this article.

Mr. Backus, in the first volume of his history, page 335, has a note, of which he says: "The copy of Mr. Russell's Narrative that

I am favored with came out of his (i. e. Mr. Callender's) family, and in it is a manuscript note in the margin, against Mr. Russell's account of Mr. Turner, which says":

"In the beginning of the war, William Turner gathered a company of volunteers, but was denied a commission and discouraged, because the chief of the company were Anabaptists. Afterwards, when the war grew more general and destructive, and the country in very great distress, having divers towns burnt, and many men slain, then he was desired to accept a commission. He complained it was too late, his men on whom he could confide being scattered; however, was moved to accept."

I have found no official record or notice of the organization of Capt. Turner's company, but below are his own official lists, the first taken at Medfield on February 22d (the next day after the partial destruction of that town), and he reports this list of the company, "as they came out of Boston," showing February 21st as the most probable date of his marching. It is evident that his men were not all volunteers, as many were "cleared" upon their arrival at Marlborough, and some were on the list of "impressed" men.

From Medfield his company marched to Marlborough, whither all the English troops were now ordered for the organization of the army about to take the field. The lists of the company are below and explain themselves, and also show that the army marched from Marlborough, February 29th, to Quabaog (Brookfield), and thence, on March 4th. The movements of the army under Major Savage were related in No. IV. of this series. Capt. Turner received at Marlborough, from the companies of Capts. Wadsworth and Reynolds, thirty-five men, giving him about eighty in his company. March 4th, Capt. Turner marched from Quabaog with a company of seventy men, as he left ten men at that garrison on that day.

It will be remembered that on the retreat of the Narragansetts in January, many of them were scattered among the Nipmucks in various places, and two large bodies of these, mingled with local tribes, were gathered, one at Memenimisset (the chief town and stronghold of the Nipmucks) and another near "Wachuset Hill." At Quabaog the army was reinforced by the Connecticut companies under Major Treat, and after several days spent in vain search for the Indians, at last struck the trail of a large body of the enemy, but too late to prevent their escape beyond the Paquayag River, to which our cavalry pursued them. Thus the army was led to pass by undisturbed, and leave behind it a great body of the enemy at Wachuset. This was contrary to their purpose and against the urgent advice of their friendly Indian scouts, but it seemed best to their commanders (after they had been led so far from Quabaog, and with such large numbers of the Indians driven before them, who might form a junction with the western Indians and fall upon the valley plantations at once) to march forward to the towns upon the River,

where they arrived on March 8th. Major Savage found that there were indications of large numbers of Indians in the vicinity, and immediately disposed his forces for the defence of the several towns. Capt. Turner was sent across the river to Northampton for the defence of that town. The inhabitants had placed "palisadoes" about their village "for their better security," and two companies of Connecticut men under Major Treat joined Capt. Turner's company probably on the 13th, as the Indians were amazed to find the town full of English soldiers, when, early in the morning of March 14th, they made a vigorous and combined assault. Gathering about the town in the darkness undiscovered, and breaking through the palisades in three places, they crept in and close about the houses, and there seem to have been no guards or night-watch, and the first intimation of the enemies' presence was their furious attack upon several houses. They succeeded in setting fire to ten before the sleeping garrison could be roused; but when the Indians realized their situation, and found themselves confronted with three strong companies instead of a defenceless hamlet, they turned and rushed headlong to the breaches they had made in the palisades, panic-stricken to find themselves in a trap, and in their frantic crowding to get out were confronted with the troops, and many were shot down by ours, at the gaps, inside. Eleven of their dead were left. Five of the English known to have been killed, were Robert Bartlett, Thomas Holton, and Mary Earle of Northampton, James McRenell (or Macranell) and Increas Whetstone of Capt. Turner's company. The following extract from a letter of Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, is of interest here. It is dated at Hadley, March 16th, 1675–6:

"Although the Lord hath granted us an intervall of quiet this winter yet since ye coming on of ye Spring the warr here is renewed with more strength and violence here than in any other part while we remaine for as we had intellegence by the captive who is returned (commonly called 'Speckled Tom'), Philip intended with his whole power to come upon these Towns and taking them to make his planting place a fort this year at Deerfield so on ye 14th instant the enemy to the number of a 1000^d^ as judged made a sudden and violent iruption upon Northampton brake through their works in three places & had in reason taken the whole Town had not Providence so ordered it y^t^ Maj^r^ Treate was come in with his men within ye night ye same evening yet they burned five houses and five barns, one within the fortification, slew five persons wounded five. There are s^d^ to be found about a dozen of the enemy slain. Here allso above Deerfield a few miles is the great place of their fishing wch must be expected to afford them their provisions for the yere, So that the swarme of them being here and like to continue here we must look to feele their utmost rage except the Lord be pleased to breake their power. My desire is we may be willing to do or suffer live or dy; remaine in or be driven out from o^r^ habitations as the Lord o^r^ God would have us and as may be Conducible to ye glory of his name and ye publike weale of his people," &c. &c.

The Indians meeting this unexpected repulse at Northampton, hastened away for an assault upon Hatfield, but finding it also defended by Capt. Mosely and his men, they hastily withdrew and again attempted to surprise Northampton, hoping, it is likely, that the vigilance of the English was relaxed, or a part of the troops were drawn off, but finding a ready reception awaiting, they retired completely foiled of what was expected to be an easy prey. With the exception of an attack upon Westfield a short time after, and the assault of a small party upon the people of Longmeadow going to Springfield to attend church (affairs to be related in their proper order), there was no further demonstration in force while the army remained. In the mean time these disasters and their extreme want of food began to cause disaffection among the local tribes who had no immediate quarrel against the English, and to this was added the discouraging fact of the capture and death of Canonchet, chief of the Narragansetts, and the real leader now of the confederated tribes. The English took advantage of this discouragement and opened negotiations looking to a peace, while a price was offered for the head of Philip, who promptly retired out of harm's way.

Capt. Turner and his company were engaged at Northampton and the neighboring towns in guarding and fortifying against the expected attack of the great body of Indians gathered in the vicinity, our troops as well as those of Connecticut being under the general command of Major Savage, for an account of whose operations and the condition of affairs at this time, see Chap. IV. of this Series, REGISTER, Vol. 37, p. 373, letter of the Council to Major Savage, dated April 1st. In accordance with these instructions Major Savage marched home with most of the soldiers that came with him, leaving Capt. Turner in charge of the defence of these towns in Captain Poole's place, and leaving him one hundred and fifty-one men in regular service. These were mostly single men, and very largely boys and servants, or apprentices.

These troops were designed for the defence of the towns, and were for garrison duty only. Hadley was made headquarters, and a garrison of fifty-one men was detailed there. Forty-five wer stationed at Hatfield, nine were sent to Springfield, and forty-six at Northampton. The following petition and letter explain themselves.

Petition of Mrs. Mary Turner.

To the Honoured Gouvernour & Councill Now Assembled In Boston.

The Humble petition of Mary Turner wife to Wm Turner now in the Service of the Country Under Comand of your Honours, Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas your poor petitioners husband Voluntarily & frely offered him selfe unto & now Is In your Service far from home together with his son & servants leaving onely one servant with me which God by his Providence hath bereaved me off soe that I Am at present wholy Almost left destitute of maintenance for myselfe which calls uppon me to crave of your honours Consideration of my present Condition And order the payment to

me of the whole or whatt part your honours think fitt of wages due for the time my husband son & servants have bene In the Service of the Country which shall further Ingage your poor petitioner to pray for As In duty Am Bound: the future peace & prosperity of your honours & All the people of God In this poor Country. MARY TURNER.

In Ans^r to the petion, It is ordered that the Committee of the Army forthwith order the petitioner be payd Seven pounds on ye Account exprest therein.

Dated at Boston the 24th of Aprill 1676

By ye Council EDW^d RAWSON, Sec^ty.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 225.

Letter of Capt. William Turner.

Honored Sirs.

Since the army marcht hence under the Command of major general Savage and left mee here by order from your honours: I have not had any thing worth sending downe A post: And now having an opportunity I thought meete to acquaint your honours that the souldiers here are in greate distresse for want of clothing both Linen and Woollen: So I desired the Commissaries here to send downe to quabouge to see if there any supplies: So they brought from thence A few Shirts Stockings Shoes and drawers: but not an eighth of what wee want: So that I shall beseech your honours to take some speedy Course for a supply to be sent to the Commissaries here for thei[r] [rele]eafe: here will want much as the enclosed note will show you: ———, forasmuch as it hath pleased your honours to commit the care of [these] townes to my Charge: so I shall beseech your honours that my [wi]fe may have my wages due to mee for to supply the wants of my family: for whome I am bound by the lawes of god and nature to make provision: And I should be glad if there might be some fitter person found for this imployment: for I much doubt my weaknes of body and my often infirmities will hardly Sufer mee to doe my duty as I ought in this imployment: And it would grieve me to be negligent in anything that might be for the good of this yeare Country in this day of their distress: Therefore shal leave it to your honours Consideration: whether some other man may not be fitter to be imployed in this place by reason of my weaknes of body: I have here sent you those Lists of my Company as they came from boston and afterwards from marlborough as they Continued to the seventh instant: also an account from the Commissary of northamton to that day: I have also sent A List of those Left the 7th instant under my Command in these 3 townes: most of them having beene here long before my time: Thus hoping your honours will Consider so as to send some speedy supply for the souldiers here and also order something for the supply of my family in my absence: I shall beg the Lord to be your Counsellour and guide in this time of distracktion and sore trouble: And remaine yours to serve your honours to the uttmost of my power wherein I may. WILL: TURNER.

I beseech your honours deliver these lists to whome they may concerne: And command the souldiers to make hast backe to their quarters:

Your honours since ye close of this there is come in a young man taken from Springfield at the beginning of last month who informes that the enemy is drawing up all their forces towards these townes: and their head quarters to be at (Deere) field alias pegunkugg.

Dated 25 April, 1676. Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 228.

Following are the lists referred to in the letter. The first shows the organization of his company until April 7th; the second list shows the disposal of his force for the defence of the towns up to April 25th.

A List of Capt. William Turner's men as they came from Boston and taken at Medfield 1675–6.

William Turner, *Capt.*
Edward Drinker, *Lieut.*
William Parsons, } *Sergeants.*
Ezekiel Gilman, }
Phellip Squire, } *Corporalls.*
Thomas Elliot,
Thomas Barnard,
James Knott,

Jonathan Orris	James Verin	Matthias Smith
Wm Turner jr.	Thomas Chard	Samuel Gallop
Ephraim Roper	Henry Dawson	Barthol. Whittwell
Jo^{n} Sawdy	Samuel Davies	Samuel Judkins
Richard Cheevers	Mark Wood	Richard Knight
Josiah Man	Robert Miller	Joseph Preist
Elias Tyffe	Jo^{n} Cunneball	Peaceful Clarke
Robert Seares	Richard Staines	Henery Kerby
Sam^{ll} Rawlins	Joseph Gallop	Edward Wright
Samuel Brisantine	Jo^{n} Roberts	Phellip Jessop
Isaiah Toy	Hoo: Steward	Thomas Skinner, *Clerk.*
Roger Jones	James Burges	

John Newton, cleared by the Councill at Medfield.
Nathan Addams, sick at Medfield.
Robert Briant, wounded, at Dedham.

A List of them Cleared at Marlborough.

Henry Timberleggs, *Ensigne*	Jo^{n} Carthew	Samuell Holmes
	Thomas Bendy	James Parker
William Wade	Jo^{n} Smith	ffearnott Shaw
Clement Hamblinge	Joseph Dindy	Willm Robbins
Jacob Hanson	Amos	James Travis
Jo^{n} Brackenbery	Henerie Wright	Jo^{n} Jay
Nathaniel Badcock		

This is a true List of such as came out of Boston wth me as witnesse my hand ffeb. the 22^{d} 1675–6. WILL: TURNER.

Another list follows upon the same paper and is headed, "A List of men as they came from Marlborough ffeb: 29, '75–6." This list is identical with the one above except that Edward Crick (Creek) is Ensign in place of Henry Timberleggs (Timberlake) cleared as above.

In the same paper also the following:

Rec^{d} these men whose names follow, from Captaine Wadsworth & fro'. Capt. Reynolds.

Phillip Mattoone, for whome I tooke in exchange John Thropp at Hampton.

Jo^{n} Newman made Corporall 17 March 75–6.

John Sympole	Solomon Lowd	Jo^{n} Broughton
Jo^{n} Chapple	William Bosway	Jo^{n} Rolestone
Henery Beresferd	John Glide	William Jemmison
James Bûrnell	Josiah Lane	Edward Samson
Jo^{n} Walker	James Hewes	John Avis
Joseph Lamson	Jonath: Dunninge	Joseph Griffin
Joseph Bickner	William Jaques	Henery Smith
William Clow	William Manley	Sam^{ll} Phesy (Vesey)
William Twing	George Ripley	Joseph Bateman
Joseph Lyon	Phill: Sandy	James Machrenell kild at Hampton March 14th
Richard Francis	Diggory Sargent	
William Hartford		

These were left at Quabaug the 4th of March 1675–6.

Henery Pellington	Tho: Brisanton	Thomas Chapman
David Crouter	Thomas Stacy	Augustine John
John Gromwell	Charles Duckworth	James Callen
Richard Sutton		

The Rest continued under my Command till ye 7th of Aprill att which time 4 were left in Hadly by order of ye Councell and part of the Companie marched under the conduct of Lieut. Drinker with Maj. Savage, some by order staying with me. WILL: TURNER.

Mass. Archives, 68, p. 158.

A Liste off Souldjers und^{r} the Command off Capt. Willm Turner ffro. the 7th of Aprill 1676

Hadley Souldjers:	Jo^{n} Chamberlin	William Torner
Capt. William Turner	Jo^{o} Luddon	
Serg^{t} John Throppe	John Presson	Souldjers sent to the Mill.
Serg^{t} John Newman	Jo^{n} Bill	
Corp^{l} Joseph Hartshorne	Willm Chubb	Robert Seares
Corp^{l} Robert Sympson	Moses Morgan	Sam^{ll} Rawlins
Wm Armes	Roger Jones	John Sawdy
John Strowbridge	Jo^{n} Wiseman	Jonathan Dunninge
Sam^{ll} Sybly	Phillip Jessop	Samuell Davies
Thomas Jones	Joseph Griffin	John ffisher
Robert Coates	Josiah Man	Thomas Cobbett
David Hartshorne	Thomas Chard	Thomas Sympkins
Benj. Poole	John Sheapheard	Richard Lever
John Uppum	Ephraim Roper	
Simon Grover	Nicholas Duerell	Hampton Souldjers
Stephen Grover	Phellep Cattlin	Serg^{t} Esaiah Toy
John Pratt	Joseph Chamb'lin	Corp^{ll} John Wilde
Thomas Briant	Richard Snodin	John Smith
Triall Newbury	Joseph Smith	John Babson
Josuah Phillips	Joseph Bodman	John Whiterage
Benjamin Chamb'lin	John Chapple, *Drummer*	John Ashdowne

John Rolestone
John Longbury
John ffoster
John Wattson
John Chaplin
John Belcher
John Stukely
John Boyde
John Walker
John Roberts
Martin Smith
Abraham Shaw
Thomas Roberts
Richard Hudson
Samuel Ransford
Joseph ffowler
Solomon Lowde
William Jaques
Jacob Burton
William Smith
Nicholas Mason
Phellip Mattoon
Samuel Soutch
Thomas Lyon
Robert Price
Thomas Poore
Peter Bushrodd
Samuel Phesy
William Willis
Thomas Harris
George Bewly
William Howard
Phellip Lewes
Willm Hopkins

William Hunt
Samu^{ll} Tyly
James Barrell
William Hartforde
Ephraim Beeres
Richard Bever
John ffiske, left wounded by Capt. Lathroppe

Hattfielde Souldjers
Serg^{t} Robert Bardwell
Corp^{ll} Samuell Laine
Benjamin Barrett
Hugh Goliko
Anthony Baker
Jo^{n} Largin
Richard Staines
Nicholas Gray
Jo^{n} Allen
Richard Smith
William Elliott
Jo^{n} Wilkins
John Jones
Thomas Staines
Gilbert fforsith
Benjamin Lathroppe
Robert Dawes
Hugh Pike
Daniel Stearlin
John Verin
Jonathan Nicholds
James Verin
John Downinge
Joseph Moring

John Cooke
John Hix
John Salter
Jeremiah Cloather
John Arnold
Simon Williams
Daniel Clow
Edward Bishoppe
Henry Raynor,
Samuell Neale
Jeffery Jeffers
Hugh Price
Archebold fforest
Jabesh Duncan
John Hughes
William Batt
Wallter Hixon
Jabesh Musgrove
Matthew Groves
Anthony Ravenscraft
James Molt

Sent to Springfield
Serg^{t} Roger Prosser
Ely Crow
Willm Briggs
Jeremiah Norcrosse
Willm Mitchell
Timothy ffroglie
Onesephorus Stanly
William Crane
Henery Willis

Richard ffrancis, *Clerk.*

Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 212.

The last list shows the organization of Capt. Turner's force until the "Falls Fight," which will be given in the next number.

[To be continued.]

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS.

[Continued from vol. xl. page 273.]

UNDER this head we print items furnishing clews to the English residences of the settlers of New England.

XV.

York Court Records, vi. 219, 1717.—William Hooke, of Salisbury, the only surviving son & heir of William Hooke formerly of Salisbury and late of Bristol in Great Britain.

Id. vii. 110, 1725.—Ralph Lane of ye Island of Barbados March^t^ as Executor in trust to the last will & testament of Jacob Willet of ye City of London March^t^ lately resident in ye Island of Barbados decd plt vs. Joseph Abbot & als. in our County of York In a plea of Partition for a parcel of land at Qaumphegon.

York Registry, ii. 40; 21 July, 1645.—"I Christopher Rogers servant in tyme past unto Sir Fardin^o^ Gorges, but now of Pischataqua Planter."

Id. ii. 402.—Edward Johnson deposes, 11 June, 1657, "that little before Thomas Gorges Esqr went out of New England w^c^h was about 13 or 14 years agoe ... [he] did give unto his two servants Christopher Rogers & Will Davess land &c. at Yorke."

Id. ii. 294—20 Nov. 1672.—William Adams "of ould England" binds himself as apprentice for seven years to Thomas Withers of Piscataqua.

Id. ii. 110—23 Oct. 18 Chas. II.—John Card, of Kittery, cooper, to Michael Cowes of Comintinhead county Devon, assignment of an assignment of a leasehold in Lower Gabwell in the parish of Comentinhead aforesaid, from George Best who leased it from Mr Avent & Mr Gilden.

Id. ii. 107.—Indenture of Apprenticeship; Joseph Couch, son of William Coach in the county of Cornwall to John Bray late of Plimouth in the County of Devon shipwright and Johane his wife. Executed in Plymouth, Eng. 15 Mch. 1668.

Id. ii. 36.—Robert Masons Letter to Col. Richard Nichols, dated London, 3 May 1664.

"I have a kinsman Mr Jos. Mason living at Pischataqua, who was formerly my Agent but by reason of his age is not able any longer to act therein."

Id. ii. 241, 1660.—Elizabeth Garnesy of Pinhoo county Devon, widow, as Administratrix of her deceased husband William, appoints Bennett Oliver of Coffins Well in said County her attorney to collect claims at the Isles of Shoals.

Id. 1671.—Said Oliver receipts to William Rogers, calling him "Administrator of said Wm Gayrnesey's estate here in New England."

Id. ii. 259, 1666.—John Bowrey of Wappine county Middlesex mariner, acknowledges himself indebted to Richard Lockwood of Kittery.

Id. iv. 53—18 March, 1685–6.—Francis Hooke of Kittery recites that his wife Mary is the proper heir to an estate in Barbadoes to the value of £200.

Id. xii. 367—7 Feby 1728.—Sarah Jent, of Boston, widow of Thomas Gent late of Boston who was only son and heir of Elizabeth Jent heretofore of Dartmouth county Cornwall in Great Britain, relict widow of John Jent of the same place.

Mass. Archives 15, A–7—Aug. 1660.—Jacques Pepin, sent to Massachusetts by his father who is an Elder in the Protestant Church in Rochell[e] in France petitions for and obtains leave to settle here.

Com. by William M. Sargent, A.M., of Portland, Me.

XVI.

Bk. 1, p. 3, *Essex Probate Records.*—Will of Elinor Robinson late widow in Salem to brother's son Robert Waldron living in Chattford in Hampshire near Andover in Old England, dated 5 5mo 1671.

Id. p. 13.—Salem June 28, 1672 inventory of William Caseley of Cockwood in Devonshire who died at sea.

Id. p. 38.—Will of Jeffery Thistle of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset Eng. but at present in New England eldest son Richard T. dau. Joane T. grandch. Jeffery, my son Richard's son, son Richard's dau. Mary, dated 29 Oct 1675.

Id. p. 40 —Will of William Pitcher of Marblehead elder bro. John P., living in England at Kenton, Devon, dated 21 Nov 1675.

Id. p. 59.—Nunc. Will of Edw. Wharton, kindred in England. E. W. had 2 bros. in Eng. by father & mother, & 1 bro. in Virginia & a sister by mother's side. John Winditt was his sister's son. Inv. Mar. 12, 1677–8.

Essex Probate Records, Bk. ii. p. 79 inv. of Benjamin Bretton Jerseyman died at Salem 16 July 1685.

Id. p. 103.—Will of Oliver Luckers of Marblehead; mother Susanna Rasley sister Jane Rasley in old England, only child Oliver at age dated 27 Apr 1689, wife Jemima. 24 June 1690 probated.

Book iii. p. 189.—Will of Thomas Arnald of the City of London in Thames St. 12 Oct 1680, Cousin Nehemiah Willoughby of Salem my grandfather John Tailer of Woppin shipwright also 28 Jan 1694–5 had a will and whose executor is John Tailer of Mile End, my brothers Thomas and Samuel both deceased.

Book iv. p. 45.—Will of John Pickman about to sail away dated 23 Aug 1671. brother Nathaniel Pickman's children brother Samuel Pickman's children brother William Pickman in England's children brother Benjamin Pickman's children sister Anne Joons in England, gives to Bethya Artsard all I had by my late wife Hannah dec'd 29 June 1683 probated.

Id. p. 60.—Will of Edmond Elleat dated 26 Feb 1675–6 wife Elizabeth son John at age 17 Mar 1683–4 probated, nearest relatives that are in England died in Amesbury.

Id. p. 95.—Will of John Peach Senior of Marblehead John Squire my sister's son in Barbadoes brother Thomas's widow To sister Margaret's children land in England, rents etc in hands of my cousin John Minson of Simeborough cousin William Peach's sons John and Thomas cousin John Legg cousin William Hines and his wife Abigail, gives to Margaret Dalliwar daughter of my cousin Peter Dalliwar cousin Joseph Dalliwar John Hine the only child at present of my cousin William Hine dated 2 Oct 1682 30 Sept 1684 probated.

Com. by O. P. Dexter, A.M., of New York City.

XVII.

Mass. Archives, ix. 4.—Petition of Thomas Blancher, 2–4–1646, says:—Whereas Anne Barnes of Way-hill in Hampshire, England, gave her son Richard Barnes 20£ and Anne Bent grandmother to said Richard gave him 16£ committed to the trust of John Bent with whom the said Richard hath been "mantayned since his coming into New England about seven

years." John Bent gives security for payment when said Richard is twenty-one, signed by Thomas Blancher, John Bent and Peter Noyes.

Ib. ix. 86.—John Grosvenor aged 33, Oct 12, 1679, was at Birmingham, Warwickshire, England in 1677.

Ib. xv. a. 269.—Alexander Stuart, born Belfast, Ireland, there lived until 33 years of age, have lived in this province 30 years, June 7, 1764. Blacksmith, moving about, 24 months in her Majesty's service.

Ib. xv. B. 115.—Petition of Josiah Cobbet and wife Mary, and John Ilsley and wife Sarah, Apr. 29, 1668, says: The late Richard Hayfeild heretofore of Sudbury in Old England and wife Judith had several children, but only the two daughters Mary and Sarah are now living; by a second wife, he had three daughters; removed to New England and settled at Ipswich, with second wife and several children, about 29 years since, "we apprehend he left 500£." (ix. 104, wife of Lawrence Clenton, formerly Rachel "Hassell.")

Essex County Court Files, vi. 2, 4, September Term, 1660.—Martha Coy witnessed power of attorney from Samuel Heyford of Ipswich, Dec. 20, 1651, to Richard Coy of Ipswich, who sold the house for a school house which was in possession of Ezekiel Cheever from 1652, as belonging to the School. Samuel Heyford went to England.

Mass. Archives, xvi. 196.—Letter of Joseph Nicholson of Newport, R. I., 1680, formerly of Cumberland, England, went to Barbadoes and returned.

Ib. xxxix. 506.—Theodore Atkinson of Boston in N. E. feltmaker, attorney and agent of Sylvester Deane, Citizen and Vintner of London, Roger Stevens of Redding, co. Berks, "Cloathier" and Thomas Goad of Redding, Haberdasher, received property from estate of John Cogswell Jr. of Ipswich, 1655.

Com. by Henry E. Waite, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

THE IRON WORKS AT TAUNTON IN PLYMOUTH COLONY.

Communicated by WALTER K. WATKINS, Esq., of Boston.

[IN the article by John W. D. Hall, Esq., in the REGISTER for July, 1884, on "The Ancient Iron Works of Taunton," the commencement of the manufacture of iron in that town is assigned (page 269) to the year 1656. The following paper shows that the works there were erected and begun in the year 1653, but whether the proprietors succeeded so early as that in the manufacture of iron is not definitely stated, though it is probable that they did. James Bate, the grantor, was a son of James Bate of Dorchester, who died in the latter part of the year 1655, and of Alice his wife, who died 14. 6. 1657. See abstract of the will of James Bate, REGISTER, v. 297. James, Jr., born in England about 1626, married Ann, daughter of Henry Withington, one of the ruling elders of the

church in Dorchester, and a selectman of the town; died Feb. 2, 1666–7. His inventory mentions "two shares in the iron works at Tanton, not yet prized."

The Church Records of Dorchester furnish us with the baptisms of three children of James Bates, namely, Mary, James and Margaret, as follows. "(1) 54 or 55. Mary Bates, dau. of James Bates was baptized, her father being then [from] home gone, For England by waye of Virg[inia]—her Grand Father Elder withington gaue her a name."

"James sonne of James Bate 20 (2) 62." "John sonne of Samuel Clap and Margeret dau. of James bate 19 (4) 64 ye wif of the latter being a member."

There was a Samuel Bates baptized in Dorchester, 19. 4. 1648.*

Enoch Wiswall, the first witness, was a son of Thomas of Dorchester and Cambridge, and nephew of Elder John of Dorchester and Boston. He was born in England, probably about 1633. He was a brother of Ichabod, minister at Duxbury. He married Nov. 25, 1657, Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of John Oliver, of Boston, "the scholar." They had twelve children, one of whom, Samuel, born Sept. 2, 1679, H. C. 1701, was minister at Edgartown, Mass. Enoch Wiswall, the father, died Nov. 28, 1706. See REGISTER, xl. 59.

Manasseh Armitage, says Savage, "a son of H. C. 1650, whom gladly would I find some, the minutest story of, as date of birth, or who was his father, or anything else more than in the Magnalia, iv. 137, where he is marked by a star as evidence that he was dead, 1698."

Mr. Sibley, in his Harvard Graduates, ii. 67, states that Manasseh "was son of Thomas Armitage, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who came from Bristol, England, in 1635, in the James, with Richard Mather and others," was subsequently in Sandwich, Mass., Stamford, Conn., Hempstead, L. I., Oyster Bay in 1653, afterwards of Hempstead.

* James Bates, who in 1714 was of Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, went from Hingham, Mass. He was probably a son of James, of that place, who in his will of 1689, mentions sons James, John, Joseph, Benjamin, alludes to "their brother Clement," and speaks of his own daughters Ruth and Rachel Lincoln. James Bate, of Hempstead, on the sixth of October, 1714, revokes the power of attorney given by him to his "brother Benjamin Bate, formerly of the Town of Hingham, but now of the Town of Dorchester." This revocation was acknowledged in Durham, Conn., same day. He then appointed his son in law, Timothy Walters, of Haddam, attorney in the place of his brother Benjamin, which appointment was acknowledged by said Bate in the county of New Haven, same day. All which is recorded in Lib. 28, fol. 171, Suffolk Deeds, Boston.

James Bate also made a conveyance, Oct. 6, 1714, to his said son in law, Timothy Walters, of Haddam, county of Hartford, Conn., of lands in Hingham, "whether descending from my father James Bate, formerly of Hingham, deceased, or from my uncle Benjamin Bate, late of Hingham, deceased." Also, "land in Hemstead, made over to me by my mother in law, Sarah Carle, formerly of said Hemstead, deceased, and Jonas Holstead, Joyntly, formerly of said Hemstead, deceased. Also all dues from my brother [blank] Bate, formerly of Hingham, now of Dorchester." This deed was entered on record May 10, 1750. Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 78, fol. 102. See Barber's Historical Collections of Connecticut, page 515; Hinman's Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, page 152; Savage; MS. of the late Hon. Isaac C. Bates; Conn. Colonial Records.

Of the third witness to the deed, James Walbridge, or Wabridge as it is here written, strange to say, I have learned nothing. See Temple and Sheldon's Northfield, Mass., 558, 559. Also Gardner's Wales, Mass., Centennial, page 26; Caulkins, Norwich, Conn.; Jenning's Bennington, Vt., 275–7.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.]

Artickls or Covenants made & agreed Vpon betweene James Batte Junior of Dorchester w^th^in the mathacustes Bay one the one p^r^te & Henry withington his Father in law in Dorchester on the other p^r^tie the 1 of the moneth called September in the yeare of our lord 1655 as Followeth

Inprimis wheras in the yeare of our lord 1653 the Inhabitans of the Towne of Tanton in new plimoth (the Sayd James Batte then lyving an Inhabitant in Tanton among them) did Erect & begin certayne Iron workes w^th^in the Sayd plantation; & did rayse a stocke at that p^e^sent For the Furtherence of the Sayd works of About Six hundred pound or vpward wherof Twenty pound & ten shillings becomes the share portion or part of the Sayd James: & Since then ther hath beene an Augmentation of Fiue pond a share & moreover the Sayd James did Bye a quarter Share of william wetherel of Tanton Aforesayd as Aperes by a Deed made over, by him the said william wetherell to the Sayd James Batte bering the datte August the Eleventh one thousand Six hundred Fiftye Fyue witnesseth herby that I the Sayd James Batte: do Sell & delyver vp my whole Tytle & clayme in the aforesayd Share in the Iron workes at tanton. as well that wch I bought of william wetherell as my owne p^o^per Share: in Consideration of 31 pond—17^s^ & 6^d^ being Fully Satisfyed & payd by the Sayd henry my Father in law vnto me the Sayd James Batte before the Sealing herof: & herby do Bynd my Self my heres or Assignes nor any For mee nor myne to make Clayme or Tytle thervnto: but do wholly Resigne it vp as Afforesayd to the Vse of the Sayd Henry & his Assignes For ever.

Item I the Sayd James Batte do also (For Consideration already receued) Sell vnto the Sayd Henry: the whole half of my Comons that belonged to my house in Tanton wch I Bought of John Avery of windsore in Conecthecu: And did leaue Vnsould when I came away From Tanton: I Say Sould to him the Sayd Henry to be Inioyed by him & his Assignes For ever to be Aplyd For the Vse of the Iron workes by him or For pastor or as he the Sayd henry shall most Se need or haue ocation therof: w^th^out disturbanc From me or any by my means In wittness hereof I the Sayd James Batte haue Sett my hand & Sealle the day & yeare being Aboue written.

Signed Sealed & by the Sayd James delyvered in
the p^r^sence of vs

Enoch Willis Wolcott
Manasseh Armitage
James Walbridge
James Batte [Seal]

THE PRINGS OF AWLISCOMBE, DEVONSHIRE, ENG.

Communicated by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D., of New York City.

THE following extracts from the register of the parish of Awliscombe relating to the name of Pring, were sent me by James H. Pring, M.D., of Elmfield, Taunton, England. They will be interesting from their probable connection with Martin Pring the discoverer.

A Register of all the Christenyngs, Weddyngs, & Burialls within the Parish of Awlescombe Sithens the ffirst yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England France & Ireland Queene Defender of the faith, as followeth:

Anno Dm̃n 1559.

Johane Pringe was baptised the 27 Daie of March anno Suprascript.

1561. Anne Pringe was christened the second daie of Aprill.

1561. Francis Pringe sonne of John Pringe was christened the —— daie of June, anno Suprascript.

1561. Johan, the Daughter of John Pringe was christened the —— day of October.

1562. Elizabeth Pringe the daughter of John Pring was baptised the 26 daie of December Anno Suprascript.

1563. Juliañ Pringe the daughter of William Pring was baptised the 20 daie of ffebruarie, Anno ——.

1566. Catherine Pringe daū of John Pringe & Robt Sonne of John P.

1567. Christopher Pringe sonne of John Pringe was baptised the 9 daie of Aprill Anno predicto.

1569. Mark Pringe sonne of John Pringe 27 Aprill.

1570. Agnes daughter of Wm Pringe 27 Oct^{r}.

—— Alexander Sonne of Alexander Pringe.

1579. Edward Pringe sonne of Henrie Pringe was baptised 30 daie of Januarie anno Predicto.

1580. John Pringe sonne of Ambrose Pring was baptised the 6 daie of Aprill anno pre dict.

1580. Anne d^{n} Elizabeth Regina 23, Robert Pringe the sonne of Alexander Pringe was baptised the 2^{d} daie of Januarie anno predict.

1581. George Pringe the sonne of Stephen Pringe was baptised the 23^{d} day of Januarie Anno Predict.

1591. Diana Pringe daūr of Alexander P.

1592. John Pringe the sonne of John Pringe was baptised the 9 daie of Aprill anno prædict.

1592. John Pringe the sonne of Christopher Pringe was baptised the 13th daie of August anno predict.

Marriages.

Anno Dm̃ 1569.

(Second Entry.) John Pringe & Johan Carpenter were married the 26 daie of Novr anno pradict.

Thomas Coner & Elizabeth Pringe were married the 3^{d} daie of ffebruarie anno 1559.

Ciprian Cator & Maude Pringe were married 1580.

Burialls.

Anno Dm 1559.
Johanæ Pringe was buried the 20 daie of March anno predict.
1560. Christopher Pringe sonne of Christopher P. was buried 30 Decr.
1561. Margaret the wife of John Pring buried 3rd Novr.
1562. John Pring sonne of Thomas P. buried 23 Maie.
1563. Christopher Pring buried 27 Aprill.
1566. John Pringe buried 22 Decr.
1569. Martyn Pringe was buried 20 Octr.
1589. Thomas Pringe of Edghill was buried 24 Octr.
1603. John Pringe thelder was buried 16 Decr.

As it seems pretty evident that Captain Martin Pringe was born in 1580, I have not thought it necessary to continue the register much beyond that date, but find I ought to have done so in the case of the Baptisms, as follows:

Additional Baptisms.

1594. William Pringe the sonne of Christopher P. was baptised 18 Maie.
—— Agnes daughter of John Pringe was baptized 15 Septr.
1595. Aaron Pringe sonne of Anthonie P. was baptised 17 Octr.
1596. John Pringe the sonne of Christopher P. was baptised 23d Jany.
1588. Winnifred Pring daūr of Alexander P. was baptised ———.
1699. Judith daughter of John Pringe of Marlescombe was baptised the 2nd daie of Novr anno predict.
1602. Margaret daughter of John Pringe was baptised —— daie of October.
1602. Andrew sonne of Thomas Pringe was baptised the last daie of Novr.
—— John Pringe sonne of Christopher Pring was baptised the —— of Decr.

As it appears from Martin Pringe's will in Bristol, that his father was *John Pring*, and that he had a sister called *Margaret*, I have thought it well to continue the baptisms down to the above Margaret, 1602, who may *possibly* have been a sister of his—though there would have been a long gap between them.

It has occurred to me that it may possibly interest you a little to learn that I myself had two uncles who were born at our family place, Ivedon, in Awliscombe parish, who were both in the navy, and both served under Nelson. One died early of yellow fever at Antigua, when only a lieutenant, and the other died also of yellow fever at Jamaica, when commanding as Commodore on the North American and West India Station, in 1846. The latter Commodore, Daniel Pring, served with some distinction during his younger years on the lakes in America, and I will just copy the following from a notice of him in "the Times" at the time of his death. .... "In 1813 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in the following year he was removed by Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo from Lake Ontario, to serve with Captain Downie on Lake Champlain. Here he was appointed to the command of the Linnet, a brig of 16 guns and about 100 men. In this brig, under the command of Captain Downie in the Confiance, and in company with two ten-gun sloops and a flotilla of gun-boats, Captain Pring took part in the celebrated battle of Plattsburg-bay, in which engagement, disastrous as it was to the British arms, he signally distinguished himself. During the greater part of the contest the Linnet was engaged with the Eagle, an American brig of much superior force, mounting 20 heavy guns and 150 men, which vessel he completely beat out of the line. Cooper, in his *History of the American Navy*, little as he seems inclined to allow credit to the English, virtually admits this fact. He says:

"'The Linnet had got a very commanding position, and she was admirably fought; while the Eagle, which received all her fire and part of that of the Confiance, having lost her springs, found herself so situated as not to be able to bring her guns fairly to bear on either of the enemy's vessels. Captain Henley, of the Eagle, had run his topsail yards, with the sails stopped, to the mast heads, previous to engaging, and he now cut his cable, sheeted home his topsails, cast the brig, and running down, anchored by the stern between the Saratoga and Ticonderoga.'

"Eventually the Linnet was compelled to strike, but not until the other vessels of the squadron had hauled down their colors. Capt. Downie, who commanded the British squadron, was killed; and Commander Pring was the senior surviving officer of the squadron at the court-martial subsequently held at Portsmouth, at which he was most honorably acquitted. For his services he was, in 1815, promoted to the rank of Post-Captain; and early in the present year he hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore of the second class on board Her Majesty's Ship Imaum at Port Royal, where he succeeded in making himself highly esteemed and respected. The remains of the gallant Commodore were yesterday afternoon removed from Port Royal, under a fire of minute guns, from thence they were conveyed in a hearse to Halfway Tree, where they were interred in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company of public officers and private inhabitants." [The Times, January 8, 1847, taken from the Jamaica Despatch.]

I fancy the above may not be altogether uninteresting to you from its connection with American history, and also as showing that if Martin Pring was an Awliscombe man, as I believe, he is not the only one of the name who has been supplied to the naval service from that Devonshire parish. J. H. P.

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H. 1717—1766.

Copy of the Rev. Jonathan Cushing's Record of Baptisms in Dover, N. H., now a part of the Records of the First Church.

Communicated by John R. Ham, M.D., of Dover, N. H.

[Continued from vol. xxxvii. page 403.]

1746.		*Baptisms.*	
May	22.	Joseph, son of Joseph Hicks.	Baptized at ye West Part of ye Town.
		Mary, D^r of James Davis.	
		Francis, son of Francis Drew.	
		John & Eliezer, Child^n of Nathl Davis.	
		Sarah, D^r of Saml Davis.	
		Mary, D^r of James Jackson.	
		Patience, D^r of Saml Jackson.	Baptized at ye S. W. Part of ye Town.
		Mary, D^r of Tim^o Moses.	
		Zachary, son of Azariah Boody.	
		Wm Gray, son of John Row.	
		John & Miriam, Childr^n of James Clements.	
		Martha, D^r of —— Noble.	
		John, son of David Daniel.	
May	25.	Suse, D^r of Wm Twombly.	
June	1.	Ebenezer, son of James Kielle.	
	4.	Abigail Millett, on a sick bed.	
	11.	Jonathan, son of Isaac Horn, in private.	
July	11.	John, son of Eph^m Tibbetts, in private.	
	15.	Abigail, D^r of Richard Canney Waldron, in private.	
	20.	Clement, son of Daniel Ham.	
Aug.	12.	Abraham, son of George Horn, in private.	
	25.	Suse, D^r of Eph^m Ham, in private.	
Sept.	21.	Charles, son of Arthur McDanielson.	
	28.	Sarah, D^r of Hatevil Leighton.	
Octob.	12.	Mary, D^r of John Leighton.	

Oct.	12.	Ann, D^{r} of John Mardin.
		Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of Andrew Marshall.
	26.	Tamsen, D^{r} of Elihu Hayes.
		Susanna, D^{r} of John Horn.
Dec^{r}	21.	Dorothy, D^{r} of John Gerrish.
		Joshua, son of Richard Jones.
1747.		
Feb.	22.	Mehetabel, D^{r} of John Wingate.
Mar.	15.	Philip, son of Philip Eaton.
Apr.	19.	Susanna, D^{r} of George Hern.
	26.	Jacob, son of William Hanson.
May	3.	Samuel, son of Joseph Hall.
		Eunice, D^{r} of Vincent Torr.
	10.	Susanna, D^{r} of Shadrach Hodgdon.
July	19.	Daniel Gerrish, son of John Wood.
		Thomas, son of George Horn.
Sept.	27.	Daniel, son of Joshua Perkins.
		Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of Ephraim Ham.
		Moses, son of William Twombly.
Nov.	8.	Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of Samuel Gerrish.
	9.	James, son of James Brown, in private.
	30.	Anna, D^{r} of Saml Wingate.
1748.		
Jan.	10.	W^{m}, son of Cutt Shannon.
Apr.	24.	Deborah, D^{r} of Stephen Pinkham.
		Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of James Pinkham.
May	1.	William, son of Hezekiah Hayes.
	8.	Sarah, D^{r} of Joshua Foss.
	22.	Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Horn.
	29.	Moses, son of Wm Whitehouse.
June	12.	Abigail, D^{r} of Jonathan Ham.
	26.	Thomas Millett, son of Benj^{a} Bunker.
July	3.	Paul, son of Danl Horn, Junr.
	17.	Daniel, son of James Davis.
Aug.	7.	Daniel, son of Ichabod Hayes.
	30.	Joseph, son of Joseph Drew.
Sept.	13.	Hannah, D^{r} of Ephraim Davis, in private.
	18.	Ephraim Roberts, on a sick bed.
	25.	Richard Pinkham.
Oct.	2.	Elihu, son of Elihu Hayes.
	16.	Ann, D^{r} of John Ham.
Nov.	6.	Ruth, D^{r} of George Hern.
	21.	Kezia, D^{r} of Tim^{o} Moses, in private.
	25.	Benjamin, son of William Brown, in private.
Dec^{r}	11.	Daniel, son of William Twombly.
1749.		
Jan.	4.	Samuel, son of Benjamin Heard, in private.
	22.	Mary Brown.
Mar.	5.	Thomas, son of Danl Ham, in private.
Apr.	2.	Hannah, D^{r} of Joseph Hall.
May	7.	Abigail, D^{r} of Thomas Hayes.
	14.	Dorothy, D^{r} of Richard Jones.
		Joshua, son of John Heard.

June	4.	Mary, D^{r} of Paul Gerrish, in private.
	25.	Abigail, Wife of Jon^{a} Wentworth, & their child Phebe.
July	16.	Lucy, D^{r} of Cheney Smith.
Sept.	17.	Moses, son of John Wood.
Oct^{o}	6.	Joanna, D^{r} of Ephraim Ham, in private.
	29.	Thomas, Benj^{a}, James & Anna, Child^{n} of Benj^{a} Heard.
		Bathsheba, D^{r} of Wm Hanson.
Dec^{r}	10.	Lydia, D^{r} of Samuel Gerrish.
		Betty, D^{r} of Benj^{a} Ham.
1750.		
Jan.	29.	David & Solomon, Child^{n} of Joseph Daniel, in private.
		Elijah, son of Nathl Davis, in private.
Feb.	5.	Elizabeth, D^{r} of Archelaus Mooney, in private.
Apr.	15.	Mary, D^{r} of Dudley Watson.
	22.	Sarah, D^{r} of Daniel Ham.
	29.	Urcilla, D^{r} of James Pinkham.
May	6.	Daniel, son of Shadrach Hodgdon.
	27.	Sarah, Wife of Daniel Hayes, & Eliz^{a} their Daught^{r}.
		Sarah, D^{r} of Samuel Emerson.
June	24.	Ephraim, son of Stephen Evans.
July	15.	Moses, son of Ichabod Hayes.
Aug.	12.	Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of John Titcomb.
Sept.	18.	Joseph Evans—in private, being sick.
	23.	Eunice, D^{r} of Wm Gerrish.
	27.	Ebenezer, son of John Woodman—in private, sick.
	30.	Timothy, son of Nathaniel Young.
		Andrew, son of Andrew Marshall.
Oct^{o}	14.	Elizabeth Libbey.
Nov.	7.	Thomas, son of James Davis.
		Jon^{a} & Benj^{a}, Child^{n} of Solomon Emerson.
		Thomas, son of Paul Gerrish.
		Lydia, D^{r} of Ebenezer Demerritt.
		Hannah, D^{r} of Joseph Rines.
Dec^{r}	26.	Sarah, D^{r} of Elihu Hayes, in private, sick.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Azubah Adams's Ancestors—A Genealogical Puzzle.—I print the follo narrative not merely that genealogists may smile over reminiscences of simila plexities, but to place on record the facts already ascertained and, I hope, i some more capable investigator to solve the problem which has baffled me.

In the latter half of the last century there lived in Fairfield County, C three* brothers of the name of Adams, and their sister Mrs. Ferris. It m stated with confidence that their parents resided in that part of the town of Fai which is now Westport or Greensfarms, although there is a tradition that of the family came from eastern Massachusetts. These four were :

* There seem to have been other brothers and sisters, viz.: v. Ann, m. Samuel Ja and settled in Harpersfield, N. Y. vi. Abel of Bovina, N. Y. vii. Elizabeth, m. Fillon, "son of her mother's second husband." viii. Lydia (name uncertain). ix. "a member of General Washington's life guard."

I.—Joseph Adams of Redding, Conn., probably born 1740, married about 1761 Joanna, daughter of Nathan and Neight Disbrow of Fairfield. Their children, baptized from 1762 to 1778, were (1) Stephen, d. y. in the Rev. war. (2) Hezekiah of Redding, m. Betty Parsons. (3) Eleanor. (4) Abigail, m. ——— Taylor and has descendants at Barton and Halsey Valley, N. Y. (5) Joseph of Stamford, N. Y. (6) Israel of Redding, m. Abigail Stow. (7) Aaron. (8) Nathan, one of the founders of Adams Settlement near Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., m. his cousin Lucinda Adams, dau. of Benjamin.

II.—Abraham Adams of Redding. He had, by his wife Sarah, (1) Ann, bapt. Mch. 6, 1768, d. unm. (2) Deborah. (3) Sarah, d. y. (4) Sarah. (5) Abraham of Stamford, Conn., m. Sally Waterbury. (6) Eli of Stamford, Conn. (7) Molly.

III.—Benjamin Adams. He settled at Norwalk, Conn., but in 1783 had a dau. b. at Goshen, Conn. He afterwards lived in Stamford, N. Y., perhaps in Delaware County, N. Y., and probably at Adams Settlement. He married 1st, Chloe Hatch, 2d, widow Morgan, and had* (1) Seymour of Adams Settlement. (2) Philena, m. Abraham Johnson Whitney. (3) Amanda, m. ——— Wadhams of Goshen, Conn. (4) Lucinda, m. her cousin Nathan Adams (see above). (5) John of Adams Settlement. (6) Reuben. (7) Dosha, m. ——— Wadhams of Goshen, Conn.

IV.—Mrs. Ferris (Azubah or Huldah Adams), of whom hereafter.

Six or eight years ago I undertook to trace the ancestry of the above-named brothers, Joseph and Abraham Adams, not having heard at that time that they had sisters or other brothers. I started first on the tradition (common, I believe, to all Adams families), that they were "near relations of President Adams." In order to refute this romance I had to compile a pretty full account of the descendants of Henry[1] Adams of Braintree, and investigate numerous other families; for there are in Connecticut descendants of at least five Adams emigrants.

At this point I met Capt. Lemuel Adams, born about 1795, a grandson of the first Joseph of Redding, who informed me that Joseph and Abraham had a brother Benjamin of Norwalk (No. III. above) and a sister "Zuba" who married a man named *Ferris* and lived at Zoar in Newtown, Conn., where he, Capt. Lemuel Adams, *had visited them*.

This seemed an important clew; for the name Zuba or Azubah is of such rare occurrence that I thought if the birth of an Azubah Adams, *circa* 1740, could be found of record, it could not fail to throw a flood of light over the subject of my investigation. Thereupon a careful search was made through the records of Connecticut and Massachusetts towns, with the following results:

1st. Simeon *Ferris*, of Stamford, Conn., had a daughter *Azubah Ferris*, born Sept. 16, 1793. But the unusual name given her was explained by the fact that she had a relative named Azubah,—Azubah Bishop, who in 1746 was wife of Simeon June. So this union of the names Azubah and Ferris seemed a singular coincidence—but nothing more.

2nd. Abraham Adams of Simsbury, Conn. (whose ancestry is known), had, by his wife *Elizabeth* Humphrey, two children whose births are recorded in Simsbury, viz.:

Azubah, b. Aug. 21, 1733.
Abraham, b. June 14, 1736.

The record of no other children appears at Simsbury, but the mother's death is noted in May, 1779.

Simsbury is but a few miles from Redding. The Simsbury Adamses were Episcopalians, and the first Joseph of Redding belonged to the same church. Moreover, the name Elizabeth Adams occurs on the Redding land records, 1768 to 1772. In short the parentage of the Redding Adamses seemed to have been discovered. Nelson D. Adams, of Washington, D. C., a very high authority on matters relating to Adams genealogy, himself of the Simsbury family, found nothing in his unequalled Ms. collections to throw doubt on the fact. Col. Chester, to whom all the circumstances were submitted, wrote: "The question I should unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative,—i.e. that the two Azubahs were identical—were it not that in genealogy nothing is impossible. *Prima facie* it is very unlikely that there were two Abrahams and Azubahs, brother and sister, at that period, and the extraordinary name of the latter renders it the more unlikely, but—there may have been!"

It seemed evident that if a record of Mrs. Ferris's death, showing her age, could be found, it ought to show definitely whether Azubah (Adams) Ferris of Zoar, was the Azubah Adams born in Simsbury in 1733. But a search upon this point served

* Benjamin was grandfather of a "General Adams," whose name was frequently in the newspapers about 1879 and 1880. I do not know the General's name or who his father was. Possibly General Alonzo Whitney Adams is meant.

only to bring a new complication into the problem; for the records of Newtown revealed no trace of Azubah Adams or Azubah Ferris, but showed that a *Huldah* Adams married Zachariah Ferris Apr. 5, 1768, and died Nov. 13, 1833, aged 83 years!

We had ten months to ponder over these facts and continue our search among the records, when suddenly a new witness appeared in the person of Philena Adams (born 1801), a granddaughter of the first Joseph and a cousin of Capt. Lemuel Adams. She, without any knowledge of the Simsbury or Newtown records, and before we had even mentioned the name Huldah to her, declared most positively that Mrs. Ferris, sister of Joseph, Abraham and the others, was named not Azubah but Huldah; that she was born "several years after 1740;" that her father's name *was* Abraham (who died in the French and Indian war), and that her (Mrs. Ferris's) mother's name *was* Elizabeth ("my father always called her 'Betty'"), —but Elizabeth *Williams*, not Elizabeth Humphrey!

This seemed to agree fairly well with the Newtown record, overthrow the theory of Simsbury origin and render vain any further search for an Azubah Adams.

But sturdy old Capt. Lemuel Adams, erect under his four score years and five, still stands

—"like Teneriffe unmoved,"

and declares, "I knew her, I visited her; her name was Zuba and she was never called anything else!"

If he is mistaken, where did he get his idea? And who *were* Mrs. Ferris's ancestors?

Walla Walla, W. T. WILLIAM H. UPTON.

GOOD WIVES.—The MSS. Court Records at Exeter (N. H.), of the County of Dover and Portsmouth, show that the term "*goodwife*" may occasionally be a misnomer. At the Dover Court, 26: 6mo. 1646, "Ordered that goodwife Chatterton shall goe to her husband or be sent before the 20th of next moneth & yf she will not goe to make a warrant to send her by the Marshall."

This calls to mind the familiar story of the English criminal justice, who was given to the use of the phrase, "My good man," or "My good woman," and who had been heard to say gravely, "My good woman, this is the second time you have stood here convicted of petty larceny."

3. 8mo. 1648. "It is ordered by the Court that Elizabeth the wife of Nicholas Roe is to be openlie whipped for sundrye misdemeanours for which she standeth.... & otherwise testified against her." The clerk adds: "She was whipped according to the said order."

At the Dover Court 5. 5mo. 43. "Mr Thomas Waneston for striking his wife wth a stoole Admonished not to doe soe any more." Mr. Thomas W. being an assistant, got off easily. He could not have made things lively at home much longer, for he was shot dead within about a year after this monition; and his widow must have missed him. FRANK W. HACKETT.

Washington, D. C.

HEIRS OF ANTIPAS BOYES.—The following advertisement appears in the Boston News-Letter, August 3, 1719, and contains some facts of genealogical interest.

S. A. G.

Seeing, it is supposed, that Capt. Nathaniel Hill *of Oyster River Parish in* Dover, *is the nearest Surviving Heir apparent unto Mrs.* Antipas Boyes, *Deceased, formerly a Merchant in* Boston. *The Wife of the said Mr.* Boyes (*whose Maiden Name being* Hannah Hill) *was the Sister of the said Capt.* Hill *by Blood on their Father side,* viz. *Mr.* Valentine Hill *Deceased; by which said Wife the said Mr.* Boyes *had only one Son, Named* Antipas Boyes, *who during his Life remained a Single Man, and so Deceased without issue about* 13 *Years ago in* Barbadoes. *This is therefore to Notifie all Persons that if there be living any nearer Heir to the said Mr.* Antipas Boyes's *Estate, who can be legally proved so: Such a Person is desired to give in or shew the Proof thereof unto me,* John Campbell *in* Boston, *with all possible speed, Otherwise the said Capt.* Hill (*if* GOD *permit*) *will Administer upon and make his Claim unto the Estate of said Mr.* Antipas Boyes, *without further Delay.*

An Early Flag of New England.—Somewhat over forty years ago, when the writer of this note was first sent out by her Britannic Majesty's government to do duty in South Africa, he became possessed, shortly after his arrival at Cape-town, of an engraved sheet of one hundred and forty of those flags of the world, which were flown about the close of the seventeenth century. This collection of ensigns (all colored by hand) bears three Titles, one in French, one in Dutch, and one in English, the latter running, rather wildly, thus: "A NEW TABLE of all the SHIPS Collors or Ensigns in the Wholl WATER WORLD."

Among the variety of a dozen and a half of flags attributed to England, may be mentioned the 'Gread' Standard; the Flag of the 'Peopel' of 'Engeland'; the 'Old King's' Flag; the 'Eng: Protestants' Flag; Scotch, Irish and Guineaman's Colors; but the chief interest of the Society will centre upon No. 18, which represents *the Flag of New England* (Vlag van Niew (Neu) Engeland). The fly of this Ensign is colored blue; in the dexter chief angle is the banner of St. George, viz. a canton argent charged with a cross gules, and bearing in the first quarter a skeleton globe, of which no tincture is given.* Accompanying this brief mem: will be found a pen and ink sketch of these early Colonial Colors, which may serve for comparison with any other old descriptions or drawings of their ancient Flag, to which New England archæologists may have access.

In fixing the period as being between 1695–1701, sufficient support is found by the fact that one engraving represents the 'Neu' Standard of "Willem den 111," and that another, as before noted, is called the 'old King's Flag.' The sheet under notice was issued at Amsterdam, and published, with privileges, by Joannes Coven and Cornelis Mortier. Wm. Tasker Nugent.

Wimbledon, London, Eng.

Ridiculous Records.—Where the genealogist fails to obtain valuable information, he may find unwelcome amusement. I lately copied the following entries from the public records at Lebanon Springs, N. Y.:

"1809 June or July Mr Somebody To Miss Somebody. When we exchanged."
"1809 March Joseph Bull To —— ——"
"1810 June 26 I believe I married 2 couple."
"1810 July 5 a couple at the house North of Reuben Kings."
"1810 A couple of Blacks at Deacon Doubledays from Lenox."
"1811 John —— To Abby Bates The Man N Y The Woman belongs at Richmond Mass."
"1812 June 20 Doct. Johnson=Son to Esq. Darlings Daughter"
[No date.] "Married couple at Doubledays."

There are hundreds, I believe, thousands, of modern records of births at New Haven, Ct., in which the name of the child does not appear. To illustrate: On page 23 of one of my note-books, I find account of 25 births of Munsons between 1864 and 1876; 20 are without the given names. On the next half page 12 births are noted, of which 9 are without given names. On preceding pages appear 47 births occurring between 1850 and 1861, of which 37 are without given names. How exasperating are such defects! If the birth of a child is returned to the registrar before it is named, should not sombebody be required to enter the name after it is given? Myron A. Monson.

* See History of the Flag of the United States, by Rear Adm. George Henry Preble, U.S.N. Boston, 1884, p. 189.

MASSACHUSETTS "SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.—Boston [December 31], 178[8] Received per the Hands of Mr. [Samuel Curtiss] the Sum of [one pound four shillings and 8d Lawfull money] being so much collected by the Reverend Mr. [John Mellon's] Parish in [Hanover] and given to the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others, towards establishing a Fund for that Purpose.

[£1. 4, 8] [P' Jon^s Mason] Treasurer

The above receipt was found among the family papers of Lemuel Curtis, of Hanover, Mass., now belonging to Mrs. Frances A. Bowker, of Melrose. Mr. Curtis was one of the Selectmen during the Revolution, 1773–8, and a captain of the militia. Rev. John Mellen was the third pastor of the first church in Hanover, settled Feb. 11, 1784, continuing until 1805. Concerning this "Society for the Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America," it is stated in an editorial note in the REGISTER, vol. xxxix. pp. 182–3; BIBLIOPOLIST, vol. iii. p. 93, that it was incorporated by the State of Massachusetts, Nov. 19, 1787, and that it is still in existence. Several histories of the society and its missionaries have been published—one in 1798, by Rev. Dr. Peter Thatcher; one in 1804, by Rev. Dr. John Lathrop; and one in 1814, by Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes. The parts of the receipt within brackets are in writing. The rest is a printed form. E. H. GOSS.

Melrose, Mass.

HAWLEY.—In the examination of old records of Northampton Pomeroys, I found the following record signed "J. Hawley," which perhaps would be worthy of a place in the REGISTER:

J. Hawley was the Hon. Joseph Hawley, so well known in Northampton History. In the will of the Hon. Joseph Hawley he gives the sword and sword belt which was his brother Elisha's, to his very dear friend and neighbor, Samuel Clarke of Northampton.

1755, Sept. 24. Died, Capt. Elisha Hawley of Northampton, of a grievous wound, which he received in the bloody battle fought on the 8th Sept. near Lake George. He died in the camp near the lake and there he lies interred.

O! my Brother. Thou wast slain in thy High Places. I am distressed for thee, My Brother. Very pleasant hast thou been to me.

The sweetest Form there worms consume;
His Brother's Breast a living Tomb.
The dearest Image safe contain,
Till the same Features rise again.—*Hubbard.*

1755, Sept. 8. Died, Lt. Daniel Pomeroy. Slain on the spot in the aforesaid Battle. A very worthy man and Lt. of said Hawley's Company.

Lovely and pleasant they were in their lives and in their death they were scarcely divided. W. K. WRIGHT.

Northampton, Mass.

ANABAPTISTS AND QUAKERS—(Communicated by William M. Sargent, A.M., of Portland, Me.).—30 Aug. 1730. David Aldrich returns upon oath the names of the following Anabaptists: David Aldrich, William Sprague, both of Mendon; Joseph Scott, Silvanus Scott, David Cook, of Bellingham; Thomas Man, Junr, Daniel Cook, of Wrentham; Josiah Thayer, of Uxbridge.—*Suffolk Court General Sessions*, 291.

Samuel Thayer returns upon oath the following Quakers [30 Aug. 1730]:

Abel Aldrich, Seth Aldrich, Benjamin Taft, Peter Aldrich, John Aldrich, Benjamin Thomson, Seth Aldrich, Junr, Abel Aldrich, Junr, Samuel Taft, all of Uxbridge; Nathaniel Gibson, Jacob Bartlett, Nathaniel Gibson, Junr, all of Bellingham; Moses Aldrich, Benjamin Boyce, Samuel Thayer, John Cass, Benjamin Thayer, Stephen Swet, Eliphalet Warfield, Ebenezer Cook, all of Mendon.—*Id.* 292.

AN EARLY NEW ENGLAND ENGRAVER.—Last Friday [June 17] died here Mr. Nathanael Morse, an ingenious Engraver, whose Corpse was decently inter'd last Lord's Day Evening.—*From "The Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal," June* 21, 1748.

WHY MEN WHO COULD WRITE, MADE THEIR MARK INSTEAD OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES.—That our New England ancestors did so more or less frequently is well known. Physical inability, blindness, paralysis and the like doubtless account for this in some instances, but not I think by any means in all cases.

The mark ordinarily made was the sign of the cross, a sign not much in favor with the Puritans, and retained only by habit from former times. Its use by the ignorant at present is plainly a survival from the time when the sign was significant of the writer's faith as a Christian. Now it seems to me not unlikely that the old custom of *signing* wills and other important papers with the *sign* of *the cross*, by those who could, as well as those who could not, write, survived particularly among the plainer and more old-fashioned sort of Englishmen, long after its significance had been forgotten.

Thus it may be that we can account for cases that have puzzled or shocked the genealogical investigator.

A brief account of the ancient custom in this matter is given by the Rev. S. R. Maitland in his "Dark Ages," pp. 13–15. Dr. Maitland says: "Mabillon has given and discussed four reasons why charters were frequenly signed by proxy." (1) Ignorance of letters. (2) Physical inability. "(3) An affectation of dignity, through which many high official persons chose that their names should be written by the notary." (4) "A custom growing out of this, and extending so far as that by the eleventh century it had become almost universal. In imitation of their superiors, almost all persons—all at least who could pretend to any kind of distinction or title—preferred having their names written by the notary (who could say of them what it might have seemed ostentatious to say of themselves), and then adding, or sometimes omitting to add, their mark—that is, the sign of the cross made with their own hands." "The sign of the cross was, in fact, '*the* confirmation and signature,' and the subscriber, in thus making the sign of his holy religion, was considered as taking an oath. He was in fact said *manu jurare;* and for greater solemnity the cross was sometimes made with the consecrated wine. The subscriber's adding his name was no essential part of the confirmation, but simply a declaration and notification that the person whose name was there written was he who had thus bound himself by his *signature*. If he was unable, or if he did not choose, to do the *writing* for himself, it was done for him by the notary."

Dr. Maitland gives examples of this, e.g. from the will of Hagano canon of St. Martins of Tours (819): "Hagano diaconus cessionen a me factum sub signum sanctae crucis confirmavi." The subscription of the Abbot of the same monastery (897): "Robertus Comes et inclytae congregationis S. Martini Abbas per hoc signum Sanctae Crucis subterfirmare studuit." A subscription of King Edgar (966): "Ego Edgar, hoc" * * * "*manu propria signum hagiae crucis imprimens confirmavi.*"

St. Dunstan Abt of Canterbury's subscription: "Ego, Dunstan" * * * "*crucis signaculo corroboravi.*"

King Edmund: "Ego Eadmund clytos legitimus praefati filius, *crucis signaculum*, infantuli florens aetate *propria inditi manu.*" King Edward: "Ego, Edward" * * * "*crucis signo consolidavi.*" Bp. Athelwold of Winchester: "*Crucis signaculo benedixi.*"

I add the subscriptions to a charter of King Æthelred to the Abbey of Medeshamstede. The king's name does not appear any where near his signature: "These lands I give to St. Peter as freely as I myself possessed them, and so that none of my successors take anything therefrom. If any one do it may he have the curse of the Pope of Rome, and the curse of all bishops, and of those who are here witnesses; and this I confirm with the sign of Christ.+ I Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, am witness of this writ of Medeshamstede, and I confirm it with my writing and I excommunicate all who shall violate anything thereof, and I bless all who shall hold it.+ I Wilfrith Archbishop of York, am witness to this writing and I assent to the same curse.+ I Saxulf, who was first Abbot, and now an bishop, give them my curse, and that of all my successors who shall violate his. I Osthryth, queen of Æthelbred grant it;" etc. etc.

The custom of our ancestors in New England in respect of their signatures seems to me well worthy of more extensive and careful examination.

HENRY AINSWORTH PARKER.

Cambridge, Mass.

WENTWORTH.—The *Utica* (N. Y.) *Herald*, September, 1886, states that Elisha Wentworth, of South Shaftsbury, Vt.; David Wentworth, of Alton, Ill., and Daniel Wentworth, of Hartford, Ct., were then visiting their brother, Sylvanus Wentworth, in Lowville. The oldest of the four is aged 81, but is as spry as the average man at 50. It has been forty-seven years since the brothers were together, and forty years have passed since any of them have seen David, the youngest brother, whom they supposed to be dead.

These sons were descendants of Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant settler, in the line of John,[3] Daniel,[4] Ebenezer,[3] Paul,[2] William.[1]

Chicago, Ill. JOHN WENTWORTH.

QUERIES.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.—It is possible that a search through our forty volumes would answer some of these queries. If so, it will be a great kindness if some reader, who has consulted the Indices more faithfully than I have, will refer me to the solutions in the REGISTER or elsewhere.

BOUTWELL. Who was Abigail—wife of Deacon Thomas Boutwell (Eaton's History of Reading, p. 48), and what are the dates of her birth and marriage? That of her *death* is fixed at 30 Dec. 1753, by the MS. diary of her grandson, Edward Brooks, among the papers of the late William G. Brooks.

BROWN. Few names are mentioned in more town and family histories than that of Abigail, dau. of Rev. John Brown of Haverhill, and Joanna Cotton, and wife of Rev. Edward Brooks aforesaid. Yet the record of her birth does not appear with those of her father's other children. When was it? It cannot have been far from 1731.

Quincy, Mass. WILLIAM EVERETT.

KING MARRIAGES.—I am preparing for publication a pedigree of some of the descendants of William and Dorothy Kinge, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635-6. I shall be greatly obliged for any information relating to the parentage and ancestry of the following named persons who married Kings:

1. Elizabeth Marsh, who married Capt. Samuel King, of Salem, 15 Dec. 1696.
2. Elizabeth Barton, his second wife.
3. Hannah Cooke, who married Capt. William King of Sutton, Mass., in 1695.
4. Rebecca Littlefield, his second wife.
5. Mary Haggar, of Newport, R. I., who married there, in 1742, Benjamin King of Newport, formerly of Salem.
6. Elizabeth Gale, who married John King of Salem, bap. 9 May, 1714.
7. Sarah Ward, who married at Newport Samuel King of that place, Nov. 1795.
8. Mary ———, who married Major Samuel King at Salem; he was bap. 6 April, 1735.
9. Lydia Neal, who married Gedney King of Salem, b. 27 Oct. 1740.
10. Rebecca Cleaves, who married Daniel King of Danvers, 24 Aug. 1794.
11. Lydia Moore, who married Capt. James King of Salem, b. 24 March, 1782.
12. Ruth Marble, who married Rev. Samuel King of Sutton, b. 22 July, 1760.
13. Sarah Pillsbury, who married Dr. Samuel Dwight King of Lunenburg, Mass., b. 1 May, 1797.

RUFUS KING.

222 *North Broadway, Yonkers, New York.*

WARREN.—Can some one give me information about the ancestors of Levi Warren, who, with his father, Samuel Warren, removed from Massachusetts, probably from one of the towns of Grafton, Princeton, or Westborough, not long after the Revolutionary War, to Nelson, N. H., where he married Molly Abbott. He afterwards removed to Alstead, N. H., where he died in 1827. He owned a large tract of land there on the borders of a large pond, which is still called "Warren's Pond." Samuel Warren, his father, married a Bowen.

R. S. WARREN, M.D.

P. O. Box 1772, *Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

YOUNG.—Can any one tell me who were the parents of Gideon Young, born Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1735? Answer through the REGISTER. H. YOUNG.

Early Settlers of Wells, Me.—Can any of the readers of the Register give me information relating to the following early inhabitants of Wells and Kennebunk?

1. Who was Nathaniel Clark? He had a grant of land in 1694, and married Patience, dau. of John Wells.
2. Thomas Cousins, who had a grant of land from the town in 1684, and was deceased about 1714?
3. Joseph Day, who had wife Patience, and settled in Wells prior to 1700?
4. Caleb Kimball, came to Wells about 1704, when he married Susanna Cloyes? Was perhaps a descendant of Richard Kimball of Ipswich, 1635.
5. Moses Stevens, had wife Elizabeth, and came to Wells about 1700?
6. William Taylor, purchased land on Kennebunk river in 1684? Had sons William and Joseph.
7. John Wakefield, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Littlefield? He sold his house and land in Wells in 1658, and is said to have removed to Scarboro'. He may have been the John W. who died in Biddeford in 1674.

All these early settlers left numerous descendants in Wells and Kennebunk, and any data or other information respecting them will be duly appreciated. Address: *P. O. Box* 20, *Kennebunk, Me.* Wm. S. Thompson.

Genealogical Queries:

Eastee.—Who was Lydia Eastee (so spelled in Medfield records), who April 18, 1721, married Daniel Wight of Medfield?

Curtifer.—Who was the widow Curtifer, Curteford or Crediford, who in the first decade of this century married Timothy Wight of Monmouth, Me.?

Jackson.—Who was Mary Jackson of Boston, who April 20, 1721, married John Potwin, a goldsmith of that city?

Potwin.—Who were the parents of the just mentioned John Potwin, who is said to have been born in Boston in 1698?

Personal answers to these four queries would greatly oblige William Ward Wight, Milwaukee, Wis. William Ward Wight.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Hakes.—Solomon Hakes of Westerly, R. I., made freeman in 1709, and allotted 100 acres of land, settled in Stonington, Conn., 1710. Can any one give any account of this person, whence he emigrated to New England and when? Does any known list of emigrants contain his name? Horace Edwin Hayden.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

James Bloss was born in Killingly, Ct., Nov. 3, 1702. He had three wives. I wish to obtain the dates of his marriages and whom he married. He lived after his marriage in the adjoining town of Gloucester, R. I. James O. Bloss.
123 *Pearl Street, New York.*

Stoddards of the United States and Great Britain.—The New England Historic Genealogical Society has been asked by a gentleman living in Scotland, about his ancestor in this country, John Stoddard. And remembering the kindness already extended in the mother country, to the society as well as to its individual members, I would call upon the friends of the society as well as members, for information.

The statement received is as follows:

John Stoddard must have left here for England sometime before 1758. His wife Mary was a native of Guernsey or Jersey. Their children were Esther, born Dec. 8, 1758; John, born May 11, 1760; James, born May 8, 1763; William was born Oct. 24, 1770, at Hurst Castle, in Hampshire, England, where his father then resided.

In looking over the archives of the society, it is found that there were two of the Christian name of John, who from the date of their birth and the lack of biographical information, may have gone to England.

1st. John Stoddard, born March 2, 1710, son of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, who was settled at Woodbury, Conn., where he continued for sixty years, and died Sept. 6, 1760.

His other children were:

Solomon, born Oct. 12, 1703; died May 23, 1727.
Eliakin, born April 3, 1705; died, 1750.
Elisha, born Nov. 24, 1706; died, 1766.
Israel, born Aug. 7, 1708; died May 30, 1727.
Gideon, born May 27, 1714.
Abijah, born Feb. 28, 1718.

There is an instance in this same family of Major Amos Stoddard going to England about 1791 and 1792, for some entailed property; he was great-grandson of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, and it is stated that his English ancestors were Puritans and traced back to 1490, at which time one of them lived in the hamlet of Nottingham in Kent, where he owned 300 to 400 acres of land; one of the descendants of the latter, Anthony Stoddard, emigrated to Boston.

2d. John Stoddard, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1735–6, and was living in 1747, a son of David and Keziah Stoddard, whose other sons were:

David, born at Wethersfield Sept. 28, 1720, and died unmarried.
Keziah, born July 17, 1723.
Samuel, born April 7, 1726.
Stephen, born March 3, 1732–3.

Now it is possible that the wills of Rev. Anthony, David, or the wills of their sons may throw some light on John Stoddard who was in England before 1758. These, if not in possession of the families, are probably to be found in the towns in which they died. So we hope that the registrars, town clerks and descendants of these families of Stoddard, will kindly give what information they can command, and thus voluntarily contribute to obligations of gratitude already extended to Americans, by the Historical Societies of Great Britain, as well as from individuals in that country. A. W. D. F.

Grihmes or Graham.—In the Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, vol. i. page 274, there is this statement:

"Henry Grihmes, or Graham, 1661, Wethersfield lane; chimney viewer, 1661; freeman, 1669; d. 1684; inv^r £745; his widow, Mary, d. 1685; had 8 ch."

Is anything more known of this Henry Grihmes or Graham? Have not some of the descendants of his eight children further information concerning him? His daughter Sarah married John Marvin of Lyme, grandson of the first Reinold Marvin of Hartford. What became of the other children? Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn., would like to receive from their descendants any facts in their possession in regard to the first settler.

Replies.

Timothy Dexter's alleged Speculation in Continental Money.—I have been asked several times for my authority for the statement in the article on Timothy Dexter, in the October number of the Register, that Dexter gained wealth by speculating in continental money, in imitation of John Hancock and Thomas Russel. It was taken, with no investigation and no thought, from the Life of Timothy Dexter by Samuel L. Knapp. My main object was to show how improbable are the stories about Dexter's speculations in warming-pans etc. etc., that gave him his peculiar notoriety, and that have been accepted without a question, and I gave but little attention to other points in his history. His biographer, Knapp, 1783–1838, was a native of Newburyport, practised law there, knew Dexter, and wrote his life not long after his decease. Born before the adoption of the Constitution, the whole history of continental money and the other depreciated securities of the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must have been familiar to Knapp and the whole community, just as all now know the history of our greenbacks and government bonds during the late war. The following extract is from the Life of Dexter, now a very rare book:—

"The old continental money was depreciated to almost nothing, and the securities issued by the state of Massachusetts, which had for awhile kept public confidence in that quarter alive, had now sunk to about two shillings and sixpence on the pound. The patriotic holders were greatly distressed; many of them, possessing nothing for seven years' services but this trash, were forced to part with

it for anything they could get. Two benevolent gentlemen in Boston, John Hancock, governor of the commonwealth at that time, who had formerly been president of the continental congress, and Thomas Russel, the most eminent merchant then in America, to keep up the public confidence and to oblige a friend would make purchases of these securities until the amount was considerable. This had the desired effect in some measure, and a few other purchasers were found, but hard money was so scarce that not much was done in this brokerage. Dexter, finding his great neighbors, Hancock and Russel, doing something in stocks, took all his own cash with what his wife had, and in imitation purchased likewise. He probably made better bargains than the magnates did. He bought in smaller quantities, and had better opportunities to make his purchases than they had. He felt that he could live on his industry, and ventured all on the chance of these securities ever being paid. When Hamilton's funding bill went into operation, he was at once a wealthy man, etc."

Whatever may have been the fact, there can be no doubt from the above extract, that, in the opinion of their contemporaries, Dexter, Hancock, and Russel made money out of the depreciated securities of the government and state. In the case of Hancock and Russel, it is attributed to their patriotism, just as patriots during the late war purchased our bonds at a large discount. If Knapp was wrong in any of his statements, it is only additional proof, that what often passes for history is largely the creation of historians, and must be received with caution.

WILLIAM C. TODD.

Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 13, 1886.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.—The Resources of California, a San Francisco monthly publication, for September, 1886, contains an account of the munificent endowment of the Leland Stanford Junior University, at Palo Alto, by Hon. Leland Stanford, U. S. senator, with views of the residence of Senator Stanford, and of sections of the extensive Palo Alto farm given to found the University. It contains also portraits and memoirs of Mr. Stanford and the gentlemen named by him as trustees of the University, namely, Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court, Hon. Horace Davis, late member of Congress, Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Timothy Hopkins and twenty others.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE BRIG. GEN. JOHN WOLCOTT PHELPS.—This is the title of a carefully prepared and interesting paper read at Boston, Dec. 1, 1886, before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, by Cecil H. C. Howard. Mr. Howard has had many requests for printed copies of his paper, and wishes us to announce that if a sufficient number are subscribed for at 25 cents a copy it will be printed. Address C. H. C. Howard, Astor Library, New York, N. Y.

REGISTER OF PERLETHORPE, NOTTS, 1528–1813.—George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., has in press the register of Perlethorpe, one of the three oldest parish registers in England, the others being those of Carburton, in the same county, and Elsworth, co. Cambridge. It begins ten years earlier than the order of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, as Vicar General in 1538 for the keeping of parish registers, and, independently of its genealogical and topographical value, is therefore of more than ordinary interest to antiquaries. The original register has been faithfully copied and will be printed in small folio, page for page, line for line, and letter for letter, which will render the book a reliable and trustworthy copy. Dr. Marshall has examined the wills and administrations of persons who lived in the parish and has added them as foot-notes to the burials of those to whom they relate. The book will be ready for delivery early in this year. A very limited edition will be printed for subscribers, price one guinea. Should any balance remain after defraying the cost of printing it will be given to some pious or charitable work in the parish. Address, Dr. Marshall, Carlton Hall, Worksop, Notts.

GENEALOGICAL REGISTER OF WELLS AND KENNEBUNK, ME.—For more than a year Mr. Will S. Thompson, of Kennebunk, Me., has been collecting material for a work

with this title. The work will contain full genealogies of the early families brought down nearly to the present day, tracing when possible back to the emigrant ancestor. It will also include lists of soldiers and town officers. Maps showing the location of roads, estates, garrisons, churches and early wills will be given. Persons having documents, family records or other information relating to these towns, are requested to communicate with Mr. Thompson.

Portrait of the Earl of Chatham.—R. A. Brock, Esq., secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, has contributed to the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 26, 1886, a full and interesting history of the striking heroic-sized portrait in oil, displayed on the wall of the House of Delegates in the Capitol of the State of Virginia, of the celebrated orator and statesman, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the champion of the constitutional rights of the British colonies in America. It was painted in 1768 by Charles Wilson Peale, father of Rembrandt Peale, for Edmond Jennings, and presented by him to some admirers of Chatham in Westmoreland county, Va. It arrived in Virginia in 1769, and was set up at "Stratford Hall," then the residence of Richard Henry Lee, where it remained many years, until on the erection of the new court house about 1825, it was lodged in that building. Here it remained till December, 1847, when by resolution of the County Court the portrait was transferred to the state of Virginia.

Hoadly's Judges and Officers of the Superior Court of Connecticut.—In 1885, the Legislature of Connecticut directed the state librarian "to prepare a list of Judges of the Superior Court, of the Clerks of the said court, of the State Attorneys and of the Sheriffs, with the dates of their respective appointments and terms of service from the organization of said court, for publication in the volume of Connecticut Reports issued next after said list shall be prepared." Charles J. Hoadly, A.M., the state librarian, has prepared, in his usual thorough and accurate manner, such a list; and it has been printed as an appendix to the fifty-third volume of Connecticut Reports. We regret to say that it has not been published in a separate form. As no lists of Clerks, State Attorneys and Sheriffs have ever been published, and as other information in this appendix can be found no where else, we take pleasure in drawing attention to this compilation. It supplies a want, and must have cost Mr. Hoadly a great deal of time and labor. It will be of great service to the public.

Registers of Wandsworth, Surrey, 1603 to 1787.—It is proposed to publish, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, The Parish Registers of Wandsworth in the County of Surrey from the commencement in 1603 to 1787. The proximity of Wandsworth to London, and the fact that the Registers contain numerous entries relative to the Huguenots, both French and Dutch, who settled here, give them more than a local interest. It is in the register of this parish that the marriage of John Harvard's mother, Mrs. Katherine Ellettson, to Richard Yearwood is recorded (See Register, vol. xl. p. 371). The Registers will be edited for the vicar of the parish, the Rev. William Reed, M.A., by Mr. John T. Squire and will be issued to subscribers in four parts—1, Marriages; 2, Baptisms; 3, Burials; 4, Index and Title page, etc. They will be uniform in size with the Harleian Society's Registers. Price, 5s. each part, or in one volume bound in cloth 21 shillings, not including postage. Subscriptions received by Mr. J. T. Squire, 33 Birdhurst Road, Wandsworth, Surrey, England.

White.—In an old pedigree which has been mislaid, William White or Whyte, of Newport, R. I., born *cir.* 1650, appears as a descendant of a Bishop White. Was he the son of Thos. White, Bp. of Peterborough, or Francis White, Bp. of Ely? Wm. White had two daughters, one of whom m. ——— Byles, of Newport, Gent., and one Wm. Ball, of Philadelphia, Esq. Was he of the family of Wm. White of the Mayflower? Horace Edwin Hayden.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

The Candler Manuscripts.—Joseph James Muskett, Esq., 5 Park Crescent, Stoke Newington, London, England, has nearly ready for the press and will pub-

lish if enough copies are subscribed for to defray the cost, the well-known genealogical manuscripts of Matthias Candler, vicar of Coddenham (b. 1604, d. 1663). The value of these manuscripts in tracing the ancestry of our New England families is appreciated by many genealogists in this country. An account of them is printed in the *East Anglian*, Ipswich, England, Sept. 1886. A part of these volumes are in the Bodleian Library and a part in the British Museum. Most of the pedigrees in them are obscurely arranged and hard to decypher. Mr. Muskett has been engaged for seven years in collecting materials for the genealogical history of the county of Suffolk, and has spent much in copying these manuscripts and in annotating them. He has read through the Suffolk wills at London, Bury, Ipswich and Norwich, and possesses the means of verifying or correcting the great majority of Candler's genealogical statements. The work will be thoroughly annotated and indexed. It will be well and clearly printed in small quarto, and will be furnished to subscribers at one guinea. Subscriptions should be sent at once to the above address. No unpublished manuscripts have so great a value as these to the genealogists of this country.

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.—This important work, of which a prospectus will be found at the end of the Register for April, 1885, is announced as nearly printed, only 40 families remaining to be set in type out of 466 in all. The work of indexing has kept pace with the printing. It is expected that the book will be ready for delivery about the first of April next.

W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., 124 Chancery Lane, London, England, who has contributed several articles to the Register, proposes to make a search at an early date in the indexes and calendars of some of the books and records which are of special service to the genealogist. The present search will be confined to the letter B. Complete lists of all reference to any surname with the initial B will be supplied to those who require them. Terms can be learned from Mr. Phillimore. The indexes or calendars to the following records among others will be examined—Patent Rolls, Close Rolls, Chancery Proceedings, Depositions, Royalist Composition Papers, Star Chamber Proceedings, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Wills, &c. The periods searched will be principally of the 16th and 17th centuries. The saving of labor in this new mode of search is obvious.

Hitchcock.—The lineage of Augustus Hitchcock (born 1793, died 1865), from a paper in his handwriting is printed in the *Seymour Record*, Nov. 26, 1886. Articles on local and family history frequently appear in this paper, which is published by W. C. Sharpe, Seymour, Ct.; price $1 a year. The *Record* for Nov. 19, under the head of "Seymour's Early Titles," contains an article on "Naugatuck."

Town Histories in Preparation.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Woodbury, Conn. By William Cothren, of Woodbury, Conn.—Mr. Cothren published in 1854 the first volume of his History of Ancient Woodbury. The volume has been long out of print, and he proposes, if 350 copies are subscribed for at $4 a volume, to reprint it. See advertisement at the end of this number.

Genealogies in Preparation.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. Government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one Christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Bloss. By James O. Bloss, 123 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.—The emigrant ancestor of this family was Edmond Blosse or Bloyce, who settled at Watertown, Mass., as early as 1639. Mr. Bloss has many of the lines brought down to the

present generation. Any information sent to the above address will be thankfully received.

Brown. By Wilbur Cutter Brown, P. O. Box 2684, Boston, Mass.—Mr. Brown is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Bartholomew and Sarah (Rea) Brown, and asks assistance from the readers of the REGISTER. See last number, where Mr. Brown's name was erroneously printed *William.*

Cutts. By Cecil H. C. Howard, Astor Library, New York city.—Mr. Howard has made good progress on a genealogy of this family, and solicits further information from those who can assist him.

Durant. By the Rev. William Durant, Morristown, N. J.—The Rev. Mr. Durant is collecting genealogical materials relating to all of families of this name in this country. He will especially endeavor to trace the descendants of John Durant, who settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1659, and of George Durant who settled in Middletown, Ct., in 1663. The latter had a son Edward and four daughters who married John Wade, John Waller, Samuel Shethar, Benjamin Chapman, Amos Tinker and Samuel Tinker, whose descendants it is desired to trace. Genealogical blanks have been printed and will be sent to those who intend to furnish information for this work.

Sherman. By the Rev. David Sherman, D.D., of Holliston, Mass.—He has in preparation a Genealogy of both the Plymouth Shermans, who descend from William Sherman, one of the original settlers of Marshfield, and the Boston Shermans, including the descendants of Capt. John, and Pastor John, of Watertown, Samuel, who settled in Bridgeport, Conn., and Philip an original settler of Rhode Island. All the descendants who have not furnished their record are desired to do so at once by corresponding with Dr. Sherman.

Taylor. By William O. Taylor, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Mr. Taylor has been engaged for several years in collecting material for a genealogy of the descendants of John Taylor of Windsor, Ct., and has extensive records relative to this family. He has also much material concerning other Taylors. He will be thankful for genealogical information relative to the name, and will render any aid in his power to genealogists seeking information about the Taylors.

Wight. By William Ward Wight, of Milwaukee, Wis.—He has been engaged for several years upon a Genealogy of the family of Wight, supplementary to, and a revision of, a little volume published about forty years ago by the late Danforth Phipps Wight, M.D., of Dedham, Mass. Mr. Wight expects to print his manuscript during the ensuing year. Meanwhile he will gladly welcome additions to his material from members of the family either in male or female lines, as well as from fellow compilers of genealogies. Any information in Mr. Wight's possession relative to this family and to intermarrying families is at the disposal of inquirers.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, April 7, 1886.—A quarterly meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., LL.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, exhibited and announced with critical remarks some of the more important donations during the past month.

Hon. Charles Cowley, LL.D., of Lowell, read a paper on "Judicial Falsifications of History."

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported six letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, namely: Edward P. Wells of Somerville, Thomas E. Proctor of Boston, Thomas G. Frothingham of Charlestown, Warren Hapgood of Boston, and Charles U. Bell of Lawrence, as resident members, and David S. Kellogg, M.D., of Plattsburg, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations in March 41 volumes and 48 pamphlets.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of eight deceased members: the Most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D.D., Prof. William S. Clark, George H. Allan, William Temple, John B. Moreau, John G. Webster, and Francis M. Weld.

May 5.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at the same place and hour, President Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced donations.

President Wilder announced that the late Francis Merrill Bartlett, of Cambridge, had bequeathed to the Society his entire library of nearly 1600 volumes, a choice collection of books on the specialties of the Society. (See REGISTER, xl. 410.) The Rev. A. B. Muzzey and D. G. Haskins, Jr., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the next meeting.

The Rev. E. H. Byington, of Monson, read a paper on "William Pynchon, Gent."

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Henry F. Hamilton, William G. Shillaber and James Schouler, all of Boston, Charles H. Littlefield of Lawrence, William F. Wheeler of Lincoln, and the Hon. John B. Alley of Lynn, as resident members, and Rev. George M. Hills, D.D., as a corresponding member.

The librarian reported 1730 volumes and 302 pamphlets as donations in April.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of four deceased members: the Rev. Frederick Brown, Philip H. Wentworth, the Hon. John J. Babson, and the Hon. Charles Adams, Jr.

June 2.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced the deaths of two vice-presidents of the Society: the Hon. George C. Richardson, representing Massachusetts, and the Hon. John R. Bartlett for Rhode Island.

Hamilton A. Hill reported resolutions on the death of Mr. Richardson, which were adopted.

A. H. Hoyt and John W. Dean were appointed to prepare for the next meeting resolutions on the death of Vice-President Bartlett.

The Rev. A. B. Muzzey reported resolutions on the death of the Society's benefactor, Francis M. Bartlett, which were adopted.

Philip H. Smith, of Pawling, N. Y., read a paper on "The Acadian Expulsion."

[The paper was printed in full in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, June 26, 1886.]

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1886.—The Winter sessions of this Society were held this day, the president, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D., in the chair.

The afternoon session commenced at half-past two.

Hubbard W. Bryant, the secretary and librarian, presented his annual report.

Hon. Joseph Williamson read a paper on "Colonization in Maine in 1604."

William H. Smith read a paper entitled "A Group of Miniatures." It was a genealogical sketch of the Livermore Family.

James Phinney Baxter presented to the Society in behalf of Sir Josiah Pierce of London, at whose expense they had been copied, some important papers relating to the history of Maine. Mr. Baxter called attention to these papers, and followed by an account of the valuable manuscripts and maps collected by himself while in England in 1885 and 1886.

A paper on "The First Book of York Deeds," by H. W. Richardson, was read by the secretary.

E. P. Burnham and Joseph Williamson were appointed a committee to express to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, sympathy for the loss of its president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., and the respect felt for Mr. Wilder by the Maine Historical Society.

The evening session commenced at half-past seven.

Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., read a paper on "The Island of Gotland and the ancient City of Wisby."

Edward H. Elwell read a paper on "The History of the Schools of Portland."

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1886.—A stated meeting of this Society was held last evening, the president, Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

Charles M. Parsons, M.D., read a paper on "Town Names in Rhode Island," and was followed by Edward Field, 2d, in a paper on "The Fortifications around Providence." Remarks were made by Judge Carpenter and Prof. Gammell.

Feb. 9.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

The Rev. W. F. B. Jackson read a paper on "The Trial of Anne Hutchinson."

Feb. 23.—The regular meeting was held last evening, Charles W. Parsons, M.D., in the chair.

Prof. Mathews, of Boston, read a paper on "The Battle of Waterloo."

March 9.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

James Burdick, of Newport, read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of a California 'Forty-niner.'"

Mar. 23.—A meeting was held this evening, President Gammell in the chair.

Rev. James P. Root, of Providence, read a paper on "Capt. Arthur Fenner," after which the Hon. Charles H. Dennison read a paper on "The History and Romance of the South County." Remarks from President Gammell, Hon. Amos Perry and ex-Judge Bradley followed.

April 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Gammell in the chair.

On motion of Charles W. Parsons, M.D., resolutions were passed approving the undertaking of B. F. Stevens, of London, to collect from the European archives, letters relating to the American Revolution, which the Society agrees with other historical societies in regarding as eminently deserving the aid of the Government of the United States.

Rev. James P. Root read a second and concluding paper on "Capt. Arthur Fenner."

July 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, President Gammell in the chair.

A communication on the death of Hon. John R. Bartlett was read.

The Rev. Crawford Nightingale read a paper on "The Nightingale Family," and J. O. Austin a paper on "Some Phases of Genealogical Study."

President Gammell then gave an account of the opening of the grave of William Blackstone in Lonsdale, which took place May 6th last. The land has been purchased by the Lonsdale Company, who will erect a mill on it, but the remains will be carefully preserved for future interment.

Chicago Historical Society.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1886.—The annual meeting was held in the Society's hall 140-42 Dearborn Avenue. Hon. E. B. Washburne, the president, occupied the chair.

The librarian, Albert D. Hager, made his annual report, showing an addition to the library of 2160 bound volumes and 4393 unbound books and pamphlets during the year. These added to former accessions make a total of 14,184 bound volumes and 39,728 unbound books.

The treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year, with balance on hand at commencement, were $2670.13. The expenditures, including salary of librarian, binding books, and all other expenses, were $2457.54, leaving a balance of $212.59 in the treasury.

Mr. E. G. Mason, for executive committee, made reports of the Jonathan Burr and Lucretia Pond Trust Funds. The former ($2000) is safely invested and has an income of $240 on hand.

The Lucretia Pond Fund of $13,500 is also safely invested, and from its income $940.07 have been expended during the past year for books. A balance of $275.89 of the income is on hand.

Mr. Augustus H. Burley, for trustees of the Gilpin Fund, reported the assets on hand as follows: Bonds (par value), $75,400; cash, $71.65.

Eleven persons were elected members of the Society, and the following were elected officers of the Society:

President.—E. B. Washburne.

Vice-Presidents.—E. G. Mason, A. C. McClurg.

Secretary and Librarian.—Albert D. Hager.

Treasurer.—Henry H. Nash.

Executive Committee, to serve four years.—Henry J. Nilling, Levi Z. Leiter.

Hon. Grant Goodrich was introduced and read a biographical memoir of the late Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, one of Chicago's earliest settlers and most respected citizens.

Mr. Levi Z. Leiter presented an excellent oil portrait of Col. Hubbard to the Society, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him for his generous donation.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in preparation.

Most Rev. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., a corresponding member, admitted Sept. 5, 1859, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1807, and died in Dublin, March 28, 1886. His father was Richard Trench, born in Woodlawn, County of Galway, Ireland, in 1774. His mother was Melisira Chenevix. She was the granddaughter of Dr. Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford, to whom so many of Lord Chesterfield's letters were addressed.

Archbishop Trench was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829. He first attracted attention to himself after his graduation, as a poet, publishing two volumes of poems, which were favorably received and read. This was while he was incumbent of Curdridge Chapel. Thence he was called in 1841 to be curate of Alverstoke. Honors soon began to fall thickly upon him. By rapid promotions he was made rector of Itchen Stoke, was chosen by Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, to be his examining Chaplain, was made Hulsian Lecturer at Cambridge for 1845 and 1846, in 1847 was made Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London; became Dean of Westminster in 1856, and held that place at the time he was made corresponding member of this Society; in 1864 he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, as the successor of Dr. Whately. He resigned his office of Archbishop two years ago, in 1884.

Dr. Trench has long been recognized by scholars as one of the ablest writers of England, on the topics which are naturally allied with his profession. If we were to attempt, in the most rapid way, to give even the titles of his published works, it would swell this notice far beyond the limits here allowed. By and by, when his name shall be reached in the succession of Memorial Volumes, whoever shall be the writer will find a large and attractive field spread out before him.

In 1832, he was united in marriage with his cousin, Frances Mary Trench, and by this marriage there has been a large family of children.

CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 7, 1867, was born in Boston, Aug. 4, 1802, and died in Waltham, Oct 30, 1886. His father was Charles Woolley, born in London, England, Apr. 9, 1768. His mother was Susanna Bentley, youngest daughter of Joshua Bentley, and sister of Rev. William Bentley, of Salem. See REGISTER, xxiii. 110. She was born in Boston, Aug. 22, 1774. His grandfather was James Woolley, of Newcastle on the Tyne, north of England, who married Ann Saunders, of London, in Sept., 1760, and resided in London. Their son Charles came to this country in the latter part of the last century, and resided in Newport. His marriage with Miss Bentley took place in 1796. From this marriage there were two children, Ann Saunders and Charles. Charles the father was a sea-faring man, the Commander

of the ship Marquis de Saumarez, of Boston, and on a voyage to the West Indies he died at Havana, Sept. 29, 1802, when his son, the subject of this sketch, was not yet two months old. By the subsequent marriage of his mother to Mr. David Childs, the boy in early life was carried to Groton, Mass., where his boyhood and youth were passed.

Mr. Woolley had such education, in those early years, as the country school afforded, after which he was trained for a life of business. The Boston Journal, in its issue of Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, has the following: "He was the pioneer in the business of dredging harbors, and for many years the principal owner in the Boston Submarine Dredging Company. Mr. Woolley was a man of strict integrity and highly respected by all who knew him. He had a fondness for antiquarian matters. He was married at Groton on May 6, 1827, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Colburn, who survives him with six children, four sons and two daughters. He was the father of Charles Woolley, of Groton, and ex-Alderman Woolley, of East Boston." As the years have been passing on, new inventions and new methods have been coming into use, and this business is not so profitable now as it was forty or fifty years ago.

Mr. Woolley was a man who had the thorough respect of his fellow men, and he passes away, leaving to his family and the world an excellent name and reputation.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Westchester-County, New York, during the American Revolution. By HENRY B. DAWSON, Morrisania, New York City. 1886. Pp. vii. 281, imperial octavo. With Maps, Wood Cuts and a Portrait of the Author. To be obtained of the Author, Home Street, Morrisania, N. Y. Price $6. Delivered free in any part of the United States or of Canada.

The history of the American Revolution still remains unwritten. Many persons have undertaken the work; but no one of their productions, whether of American or of foreign authorship, beginning with the earliest and including the latest and most pretentious, is satisfactory in respect of completeness, accuracy and freedom from bias. The materials requisite for such a history as the subject demands are rapidly accumulating. The public and the private papers of statesmen, diplomatists and official agents, and of officers who served with the British, French and American forces, respectively, are constantly brought to light; and these are published or placed in accessible repositories. Elaborate biographies of the more prominent characters of that epoch continue to be given to the public. To these materials must be added the histories of states, counties and towns, which are issuing from the press almost daily. From all these resources new and important information is obtainable. Moreover, the archives of the European governments are now, as never before, opening to the inspection and use of our historical students, and it is probable that very soon we shall have complete transcripts of all the essentially important contents of those archives, so far as they concern the American Revolution. Without this aid, the history of the Revolution cannot be thoroughly explored, nor can it be understood.

In view of these facts, it is plain enough that the time is almost ripe for some competent persons to begin the great task of preparing such a history as shall exhaust the materials and be worthy of the American people and of the Revolutionary epoch,—an epoch covering the period extending from 1760 to 1784. Such a history will disclose all the causes of the Revolution which operated in the several colonies, whether the same were at the time ostensible and declared, or included other causes not openly expressed. All the important facts will be clearly

and accurately narrated. The various military and naval operations of the war will be described with equal lucidity and completeness. The political issues and financial problems connected with or growing out of the war, at home and abroad, will be adequately considered, and the social condition of the people during that struggle faithfully portrayed. Full and exact justice will be rendered to all concerned,—to those colonists who took up arms and supported the cause of Independence, as well as to those who, for conscientious reasons, or for other and sufficient reasons, refused to support the war. It will measure out to each of the chief characters and parties in that contest, whether in the field or in the legislative councils, and whether at home or abroad, their due proportion of praise and blame. All this, it is needless to say, involves a thorough revision and, in some important particulars, a very considerable recasting of what has been accepted as history. Such a history would be more complete, more accurate, more impartial, and altogether more satisfactory than any work we now have.

It is obvious that the collecting of the materials, the careful and discriminating study of the same, and the writing of the several parts of the history that shall meet these requirements, is a labor altogether beyond the ability of any one man. He who might be best qualified, for example, for dealing with the political relations of Great Britain and her American colonies, and the relations of those colonies to each other, would not be the best qualified, as experience has shown, for an intelligent and critical explication of the military operations of the war. The writers selected for the several colonies should be persons who are not only fully competent in respect of learning and sound judgment, but, if such a thing be possible, absolutely free from prejudice, whether local, sectional, class, or personal. Their several contributions should, finally, be committed to a wisely-chosen editor, to be fused by him into a continuous and consistent history.

In the volume before us, Mr. Dawson has made an original and important contribution to the materials of the history of the Revolution. His Prefatory Note opens with the following statement: "The history of the County of Westchester, New York, during the period commencing with the Spring of 1774, and closing with the Winter of 1783, contains more of general interest than can be found in the history of any other County in the United States, during the same period, that of Suffolk, in Massachusetts, and that of New York, in New York, not excepted." This may seem an exaggerated statement, but we are disposed to believe that the careful reader of this volume will finally concede that the claim is made good. All persons who are familiar with the several histories of the Revolution are aware that the writers have given but little space to the political affairs of Westchester County during the period mentioned, or to those of the County or City of New York, with which the affairs of the former were closely related. Nor do they seem to have made a thorough study of the operations of the belligerent armies, or of the parts played therein by the principal military officers. Much less do any of the writers seem to have investigated the origin and character of those influences,—proceeding chiefly from the City of New York,—by which a large number of the inhabitants of Westchester County were converted into lukewarm spectators or into active opposers of the war.

In order to do what has hitherto been neglected, the author has made (to use his own language) "a record of those influences, obtruded from beyond the County itself, ... in known opposition to the inclination of" the inhabitants of the County, "which, during the earlier revolutionary era, transformed a well-cultivated and highly productive region into one over which, without the baleful assistance of a foreign enemy, were spread, by fellow-colonists and fellow-subjects, the sickening evidences of .... partisan bitterness and relentlessness, presented in the devastation and waste and desolation which, everywhere throughout the County, then prevailed —of those influences, wielded by men who are unduly claimed to have been patriotic and virtuous, which carried with them, into the quiet and peaceful homesteads of agricultural Westchester County, persecution and outrage and barbarism, such as the world has seldom seen." .... "We have endeavored to trace the evil influences back, to their origin, and forward .... to their final sad results; and in more than one instance, we have seen those who controlled and wielded those influences climb over the shattered remains of .... industrious and contented families, and peaceful and plentifully-supplied homes and productive farms, from the scenes of plunder .... and general ruin, of misery and helplessness and woe, in which they had been the principal actors, to those high places of honor and emolument and power to which they had aspired, and for the attainment of which they had not hesitated to bring all that wretchedness and ruin on others." ....

The author sets forth the narrative in great detail, and with abundant quotations from documents, letters, sworn contemporary testimony, and evidence taken from the lips of ancient and trustworthy witnesses. Other authorities are cited in the copious notes. In the course of his work the author deals with great plainness in respect to the motives and conduct of certain popular leaders at the Revolutionary era, in the Province of New York. The allegations made in that regard are, for the most part, new to us, and we do not undertake here and now to pass upon them. If the charges are true they deserve serious consideration; if they are refutable, the refutation should be made public.

The military operations within the County of Westchester in 1776, and particularly those which culminated in the indecisive engagement at White Plains, where after a brief contest between portions of the two armies, each party retreated from the other, are described with a degree of clearness and particularity which we believe has not been approached by any previous writer on the subject. We observe, also, that the brilliant exploits of Colonel (afterwards General) John Glover, at Pelham, on October 18, and of Colonel (afterwards General and Governor) John Brooks, at Chatterton Hill, on October 28, are graphically described, and the skill and bravery of those gallant and worthy officers are now for the first time adequately commemorated.

Mr. Dawson had already made the students of American history his debtors by his "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land," his excellent edition of the "Federalist," and his invaluable "Historical Magazine." He has increased this debt by this his latest—we hope not his last—production. It was prepared for, and makes the sixth chapter of Scharf's History of Westchester County, recently published. In the 281 imperial octavo pages the author has compressed as much text, he states, as is contained in three of the large volumes of Bancroft's History combined. The edition is limited to 250 copies, of which only 200 are for sale. We cannot doubt that these will be quickly sought for. The author has spent several years on this work, and it clearly attests the fact that a great deal of research and labor have been expended in its preparation.

Com. by Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., of Boston.

The Story of a Concord Farm and its Owners. By GRINDALL REYNOLDS. February 1, 1883. A Lecture delivered before the Concord Lyceum. 8vo. pp. 29.

This little pamphlet gives us, in a very interesting and readable form, the history of the location variously known as North Hill, Lee's Hill, Barrett's Hill, Hurd's Hill and Nawshawtuck, in the town of Concord, Mass.; with sketches of the various owners of the farm which is situated upon it. The readers of the article by Dr. Edward Jarvis on "The Supposed Decay of Families," in this REGISTER (No. cliii. p. 385), will find this pamphlet serve as an admirable pendant to the remarks of Dr. Jarvis.

The writer begins with the first owners, the Indians, always an interesting topic. Major Simon Willard, the first white owner, he designates as preëminently the founder of Concord, and gives a very interesting sketch of his life and services to the community in which he lived. His successor was Capt. Thomas Marshall, one of Cornwallis's soldiers, and the innkeeper of "The Blew Anchor" on the Saugus River. He must have been a jolly old fellow from all accounts, but his biographer here considers him as much "more entertaining than useful." The next occupant, the first whom Shattuck records, was Henry Woodis, and, as the Rev. Mr. Reynolds writes, the very one of whem we know the least. He purchased the farm in 1661, but probably owned considerable land in the town before that date. In 1666 his house was burned to the ground, and his son perished in the flames. Mr. Reynolds thinks the building burned to have been distinct from the one erected by Simon Willard. The farm then remained in the hands of his descendants, although not of his name, until 1814, as it passed to Joseph Lee who married a daughter of Henry Woodis, then to his son Dr. Joseph Lee, and to his son in turn Dr. Joseph Lee, the tory. He died in 1797, and it passed from one Lee hand to another until, in 1814 William (Billy) Gray, of Boston, purchased it. Judge S. P. P. Fay owned it in 1821, holding until 1828 for his sister's husband, Joseph Barrett, himself a descendant on his mother's side from Henry Woodis. All of these men are very pleasantly treated at Mr. Reynolds's hands. He handles the tory, Dr. Joseph Lee, rather freely, and gives intimations regarding his descendants which are not very complimentary, but of that further. The successive owners receive due mention. The farm now is in the possession of Mr. Charles Henry Hurd. The old house, as

built by Simon Willard, but greatly improved upon, was burnt to the ground in 1886.

We have not space in this brief notice to more than outline this interesting material which Mr. Reynolds has brought together. He mentions among others the fact that the timber of which the Constitution was built, was cut from Lee's Hill. A sketch of the old house, as seen from the bridge, was made by Mr. Frank Bellew some years before its destruction, and has been photographed quite satisfactorily. One interest more centres around this old house, as it was the abiding place of twelve Harvard students during the siege of Boston—this being an annex to Harvard College for that period.

Mr. Reynolds is able to say but little about Henry Woodis, and yet, as he says, "during his fifty years life in Concord he filled some honorable positions," and "many, if not most of the old families have a few drops of Henry Woodis's blood in their veins." Family tradition* says that Henry Woodhouse (Woodis) was the younger son of a rich family in Bruton St. London, who came to New England in 1633, then about nineteen years of age, and brought with him a good estate in specie. He left two houses in London and several good houses in Derbyshire. These two estates were given to him by a rich uncle. There is now in existence a legal document signed by him in 1664, with a seal affixed, upon which appears a bull's head on a shield. After being settled upon his farm at Concord, he proposed to go to England and settle his affairs as soon as the people there were quiet, and engaged a passage for that purpose, but the captain slipped away and left him; the vessel was lost. He put stores on board another ship, and he and his wife went to Boston in order to go to London, but she was taken sick and the ship sailed without them and was cast away and every life lost. His wife contented herself without trying again. He attempted a third time; shipped a chest with stores, but the ship sailed a day sooner than was agreed upon. He was left behind and the ship foundered at sea. The good man's heart was warmed with a sense of the goodness of the mercy of God towards him and his family in these three disappointments. Had he gone in either vessel he must have perished with the rest. His house took fire in the night of February 2, 1666 (dates differ; another account says fifteen years after settling). The fire was supposed to begin in the cellar. The snow was about five feet deep, wind north-west and extremely cold. Mr. Woodhouse, with his wife and daughters, saved themselves by jumping from the chamber windows with only their linen on. Their only son John perished in the flames, and everything in the house was burned. Their nearest neighbor was a mile off, and they came very near perishing before any relief afforded itself, which was not until morning, when the smoke alarmed their neighbors, who came to their assistance. In the mean time they preserved themselves from perishing by driving the hogs from the pen and taking shelter in it. Mrs. Woodhouse froze her feet so as to be a cripple whilst she lived.

Mr. Reynolds writes: "How, in those days,—when practically Ipswich was as far from Concord as Chicago is now,—Joseph Lee and Mary Woodis met at all, and especially met frequently enough to contemplate matrimony, is the problem. But they did, and in 1678 were married." Family tradition again says: As his, Joseph's, father (John Lee of Ipswich, 1634) and Henry Woodhouse of Concord had been neighbors in London, the acquaintance was continued in this country. In consequence of which a marriage between this Joseph and Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Woodis, took place.

The farm passed from Dr. Joseph Lee at his death in 1797, to Samuel Lee, his sixth child, H. C. 1776, who resided in the provinces during the revolution. It must have passed from him to John and from John to Silas, as stated by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds dwells upon the toryism of Dr. Joseph Lee, and his quarrelsome disposition in church matters, and pictures him as "somewhat selfish, a man of set opinions, and not a little resolute and pugnacious in the assertion of them." In short, he gives him a character which was his probably by right of inheritance from his great-grandfather, the Lee ancestor, John of Ipswich, 1634—and which others of the name have developed from time to time. But further on, where he notes "as an interesting case of persistence of family type, that while Dr. Joseph Lee was a tory in the Revolution, his son John, in the war of 1812, was a federalist to the verge of disloyalty, and his grandson John was in the war of the rebellion in

* Our experience with traditions, and especially with family traditions, leads us to receive them with great caution.—EDITOR.

sympathy with the South and opposed to the government," he oversteps the mark. In thecase of the grandson John, he is certainly mistaken.

Dr. Joseph Lee had as sons—1. Joseph, H. C. 1765, a clergyman, whose descendants have always been highly respected in the community; none of his descendants happen to bear the name of John Lee. 2. Jonas, a farmer in Concord; none of his descendants bear the name of John Lee. Jonas was as warmly a friend to the cause of liberty as his father to the Crown, and had influence enough in the councils of the Whigs to save his father much insult and protect him from injury either in person or property. His name appears upon the muster roll of the Minute Men, November 25, 1776. After the war he was a representative in the state legislature as a Democrat in 1806, 1808 and 1812. 3. John, settled at Penobscot, now Castine, Maine. He died Oct. 20, 1812. His commission as Collector of the Port of Penobscot was signed by George Washington, August 4, 1789. His commission as Inspector of the same district was also signed by Washington, March 8, 1792, and countersigned by Thomas Jefferson. He was a Federalist, and like most of that party in New England probably opposed the war of 1812. His descendants do not credit the record of his *disloyalty*. His only son to reach manhood was John, who settled in 1832 at Bucksport, Maine, where he was Collector of Customs until 1861, at which time he was seventy-three years of age. He accepted office under Andrew Jackson, and was an active politician, being opposed to the Republican administration, but he was in no sense opposed to the government, or to any measures for the good of the country. At the beginning of the war, on account of his age, he took no part at all in public matters, and quietly attended to his own business to the end of his life in 1866, enjoying the respect and esteem of his townsmen, including a great many republican friends. He had one son John Josiah, now living, who has for years held the position of provisional assistant civil engineer in the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, and who held this position throughout the war, being in charge of important military works during that time. His only son is also a civil engineer and assists his father. 4 Samuel, who resided in the provinces during the revolutionary war, being probably a tory in his feelings. None of his descendants were named John, to arrive to manhood, but two of his grandchildren played reputable and prominent parts in the late war of the rebellion, viz.: Silas Joseph Lee, Ass't Surg. U. S. Vols., who died of chronic diarrhœa contracted in the line of duty; and Samuel Perry Lee, aide-de-camp to Gen. Birney, severely wounded at Fredericksburg as Captain 3d Me. Vols.; aide-de-camp to Gen. Sickles, severely wounded at Gettysburg, requiring amputation at the right shoulder joint; Captain 45th U. S. Inf'ry, and retired Dec. 15, 1870, as Bvt. Major and Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army. 5. Silas, lawyer at Wiscasset, Maine, representative to the U. S. Congress, 1799-1801, for Lincoln County, Kennebec District; U. S. District Attorney for the Maine District, as appointed by Jefferson; Judge of Probate, etc. etc. No children.

This completes the record of the descendants of Dr. Joseph Lee, so far as it has any bearing on this subject, and it seems to give a full and satisfactory answer to the last quotation from Mr. Reynolds's otherwise valuable little work. As a supplement to that publication, it is hoped this will prove also of value.

By William Lee, M.D., of Washington, D.C.

Diary of Thomas Robbins, D.D. 1796–1854. *Printed for his Nephew. Owned by the Connecticut Historical Society.* In two Volumes. Edited and Annotated by INCREASE N. TARBOX. Vol. I. 1796–1825. Boston: Beacon Press; Thomas Todd, Printer, 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. vii.+1052.

Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D., the author of this Diary, was son of Rev. Ammi Rohama and Elizabeth (Le Baron) Robbins, and was born in the town of Norfolk, Connecticut, August 11, 1777. At the age of nineteen he graduated at Williams College and Yale, and for several years devoted his time to preaching and teaching without the pastoral relation. In 1809, he became pastor of the Congregational Church in what was then the South Parish of East Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained till 1827. In 1829, he accepted the pastoral relation of the Congregational Church in Stratford, Connecticut. In 1832, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Mattapoisett in the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, where he continued till 1841, when he became the Librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, where he remained till 1854; after lingering about two years in great feebleness by physical infirmities, he closed an active and useful life with his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth (Robbins) Allen, September 13, 1856, at the age of seventy-nine. He was never married, but eminently social, refined in manners, and fond of society.

His Diary presents several important and interesting facts: 1. It shows that the great aim of his life was to do good, to make the world better, and to this purpose he devoted all of his energies, identifying himself with every institution and enterprise that would seem to aid in the accomplishment of his object. 2. He early conceived the idea of collecting a large Library, and to this work he devoted much of his life, and was successful in the undertaking. It is a collection of rare, valuable publications, embracing works in all departments of literature, and is supposed to be larger than any Library possessed by any other clergyman in New England. It is now the property of the Connecticut Historical Society, and may be seen at the Society's rooms in Hartford. 3. The Diary is unique, and will long remain a marvel in literature. It was commenced while the author was a student, in 1796, and continued to 1854, for fifty-eight years, being a daily record during that period, with the exception of a very few small breaks, occasioned by sickness. The daily jottings are brief, embracing current news and events, which he regarded worthy of note. He notes the state of the weather, visits schools, attends large public gatherings, rides much, has a good horse when not cheated in purchasing, visits the sick, attends funerals and weddings, writes sermons and letters, receives and entertains company, works in Library, always has some important work on hand for reading, exchanges pulpit services, is interested in all kinds of farm work, cultivates a garden, notes the current events, political, educational, financial, and religious, a thorough Federalist and Calvinist, and occasionally gives expressions of his political and religious sentiments, which in these days would not be considered as illustrating the highest type of charitableness, bottles cider, filling 226 bottles with it in a single day, is greatly troubled by other denominations holding meetings in his parish, constantly engaged in literary work, largely given to periodicals and sermons. The following entries may be read in the light of the times in which they were written:

"Jan. 23, 1821. Received a barrel of cider brandy of Maj. O. C. Phelps, which I requested him to put up for me last fall. It contains thirty-one and one half gallons, for which I gave him thirty cents per gallon. Paid him $5.00. Brought it home. The thermometer rose near to 40°. Last night it snowed." And yet his sentiment and practice on the subject of temperance were above the average temperance sentiment of that day.

On the day he was forty-five years old, he wrote as follows: "August 11, 1822. Finished and preached my sermon on Rev. xxii. 9. In the forenoon preached with old notes on Pet. ii. 4. There was a Baptist meeting here, and three women were baptized. These things are a severe affliction to me, but God will have it. Quite dry and dusty. Thermometer 93°. At evening attended conference. A Methdiost meeting was also held here to-day. I hope through divine mercy, never to witness a similar scene here again. I am forty-five years old." A little too much for one's birthday surely.

This Diary possesses great excellences—its material will increase in value as time goes on—it will especially be held in high estimation by the Meteorologist, Genealogist, Biographer and Historian. The annotations of Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., have added greatly to its value. The present and future generations will highly appreciate the rich treasures given to historical and biographical literature by the noble, generous act of Robbins Battell, Esq., and Anna Battell, in giving to the public these volumes in their present form.

By the Rev. Ralph W. Allen, D.D., of East Boston.

Records of the Town of Braintree. 1640 *to* 1793. Edited by SAMUEL A. BATES, Randolph, Mass.: Daniel H. Huxford, Printer. 1886. 8vo. pp. 940+4. Sold by Samuel A. Bates, Town Clerk of Braintree; post-office address, South Braintree, Mass. Price $2.20, or by mail $2 50.

The following Introductory Note gives us the history of the volume: "The Towns of Braintree, Quincy, Randolph, and Holbrook, which formerly composed the Town of Braintree, at their several annual meetings held in the year 1885, voted to print the records of the town of Braintree, from the date of incorporation to the year 1793, and severally selected the following persons to carry said vote into effect: Quincy, Charles F. Adams, Jr., George L. Gill, and Ebenezer W. Underwood; Braintree, Francis A. Hobart, Samuel A. Bates, and Horace Abercrombie; Randolph, Royal T. Mann, John B. Thayer, and Rufus A. Thayer; Holbrook, George W. Paine, Samuel L. White, and Abram C. Holbrook. Samuel A. Bates, Town clerk of Braintree, was selected to take charge of the publication

of the records, and they have been printed under his personal supervision. They were printed from the copy made under the direction of the Town of Quincy in 1876, and the proof read from the original, of which they are intended to be an exact transcript."

Braintree was incorporated May 13, 1640, O. S.; Quincy, February 22, 1792; Randolph, March 9, 1793, and Holbrook taken from Randolph February 29, 1872. The volume which these records make comprises nearly one thousand pages, and every one of them is full of value, to the citizen, historian and genealogist. It is one of the most unique books yet published. It is printed as all official records should be, *verbatim et literatim*. By reading these pages the common life of the people is readily discerned, and seeing them as they were in their every day toil and struggle, we not only note the imperfections in education and social culture, but are also impressed with the largeness and grandeur of their characters. The records of the town meetings tell us of the yearly round of the people's care for the almshouse, commons and town land, fish in the Monatiquot River, town lines and highways, schools and the master, the meeting-house and the minister, soldiers in the various border troubles, and also all those wants and that protection for the best interest of their homes. The yearly consideration of such questions was for the unfolding of a broader life. The art of self-government was here learned. President John Adams truthfully said, the secret of New England's greatness was in her meeting-house, town-meeting, training-green and school-house. In these the minds of the people centred. These were for common weal. The publication of town papers without note or comment, will do much towards heightening our regard for the early Puritans. Our reverence for them has been high, but we have been seeing them through the writings of the ministerial historians. With the publication of the original papers we can judge for ourselves. This judgment does not thereby lessen, but grows to greater height, since we see the daily toils, besetments, troubles and anxieties under which they lived. These fathers of New England were superior to their surroundings. In these we behold their strength. We cannot expect to return to their ways, but a study of the lives they lived, and their manners, in confronting their constant cares, offers incentives which the youth of our time need to feel and understand.

The more numerous Braintree families are the Adams, Allen, Arnold, Bass, Baxter, Belcher, Faxon, French, Hayden, Hayward, Hobart, Holbrook, Hunt, Niles, Paine, Penniman, Quincy, Spear, Thayer, Veazie, Wales, Webb, White, and Wild. The records relating to families embrace the births, intentions of marriage, marriages, and deaths in the town. The indexes of the volume are complete, nine in number, and embrace every subject and person treated. Braintree is a typical New England town. It was not behind in sharing her responsibilities in border wars or in the times of the Revolution. She was ready and prompt, with full quota of men, garments, forage and subsistence. And in the times of peace, by her agricultural pursuits, her granite industry, her training of her youth in school and church, has been exercising an influence wide and sweeping. The ancient Braintree makes to-day four busy, thrifty and teeming towns, whose industries and social life are of highest worth. Quincy, Braintree North Parish, as the birth, residence and burial place of the Adamses and Quincys, will ever be regarded as a Mecca by those who recall and love the patriotic endeavors of those into whose labors we have entered.

Samuel A. Bates, Esq., is one of the most careful of editors. No better man could have been selected. For many years he has been the efficient town clerk, and is thoroughly conversant with the history and the people with whom he is dealing. The work reflects credit on him, and through him on the generous sentiment and public spirit which prompted the publication of the volume. To the other like ancient towns of New England our word is—go and do likewise.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Amesbury, Mass.

The First Volume of the Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, 1558–1628. *Part I. Contents. Marriages*, 1558–1628. *Baptisms*, 1558–1585. Transcribed by A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa, N. B. Issued Quarterly. No. I. December, 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. 112. Subscription price 16s. yearly, or 4s. quarterly. Payable to the Editor, The Parsonage, Alloa, Scotland.

This is the first number of the second volume of the Rev. Mr. Hallen's series of "London Church Registers." The prospectus for this series was issued in 1885. In it Mr. Hallen announced that if sufficient subscriptions were obtained he would publish yearly, in quarterly parts, a transcript of some London Parish Register.

ial volume of this series appeared in 1885, and contained the registers of St. coolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. It was very favorably noticed by lish press.

Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, of which one number is now before dited for the rector of that church, the Rev. William Rogers. It will be that they commence in 1558, the year that the order for keeping such was issued by the Vicar General of England. The London *Athenæum* well "Every additional register published is a distinct gain and implies for present and future, a substantial saving in time and labor." We hope Hallen's undertaking will receive the necessary support to enable him to t a volume like this every year, edited with the same care and printed in faultless style.

ing of New England. 1580–1643. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE, with many ations and Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. 8vo. +251. Price

an entertainingly written story of the early days of New England and inci- of the whole country.

thor is a well-known writer of history, and has fulfilled his promise in the of supplying the want of "brief, compact, and handy manuals of the gs of our country." There is much relating to the Indians, and he tells of the pioneer colonies, and gives us brief accounts of various dis- among which that of Field's discovery of the White Mountains from borhood of what is now Fryeburg, Maine, is worthy of mention. All the are treated briefly, but the author gives us a vast amount of well told in- n. The illustrations are very numerous and interesting, including locali- lividuals, buildings, ancient articles of dress and furniture, and many jects of interest. The frontispiece is a view of Cuttyhunk Island, the site rst New England Colony, and there are several valuable maps in the book. ork is printed in excellent type, and its general appearance is attractive. seem that this little volume ought to have a large circulation, for it is of it, and contains matter that every intelligent person should know g about.

orge K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

ublic of New Haven, a History of Municipal Evolution. By CHARLES H. MORE, Ph.D., Fellow in History 1884–5, Johns Hopkins University. ore: N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University. 1886. ii.+342.

a history carefully written and constructed, according to the new historical adopted at the Johns Hopkins University. We are not quite sure that we te, accurately, wherein these methods differ from those heretofore employed ical students. There is evidently a more minute and consecutive unfolding so that the narrative grows as a tree grows, step by step, from the germ to ost branches. There is noticeable also a constant care to trace the laws, the he institutions of our early New England society (especially as they ap- the New Haven Colony), to similar European customs and laws whether in or on the continent. As far as possible the writer aims to trace these g features back to their European origin.

ethod is to be called new, not so much in its nature or kind, as in the nd sytematic care with which it is worked. Men employed the Baconian reasoning ages before Lord Bacon embodied it in terms. Indeed it would ve deserved to be called a system, if it were not in accordance with the perations of the human mind. So this new method of writing history is it seems to us, to be called a discovery, but only a more systematic ent of old ways and old materials.

fter saying this we are ready to give full praise to the volume before us. k is very carefully and conscientiously done, and makes an exceedingly g narrative. The men who planted the Colony of New Haven in 1638 were company. In average wealth, culture and dignity, no previous arrival ew England shores had been superior to this. The two most conspicuous n this select group were John Davenport, the pastor and religious and Theophilus Eaton the Governor. The writer thinks it an evidence of venport's superiority as a scholar, that he was entered at Oxford University ge of fourteen. But that was then a common age for entrance at the

English Universities. John Cotton of Boston was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, at the age of thirteen. John Norton was in Peterhouse College at fourteen. John Wilson of Boston was in King's College at fourteen. The conditions of English scholarship were such, at that time, that fourteen was only a little below the average age of entrance.

It would be pleasant, did our space allow, to ramble over these pages which we have read with great interest, and call attention to the many facts and features illustrating the New Haven History. The narrative stretches from 1638, nearly two hundred and fifty years, almost down to the present time.

The thought has occurred to us, as we have read, whether in this minute way of tracing historical events, the vices and crimes of society do not fill a disproportionate place in the narrative. The pure and orderly life, day by day, and year by year, of the great body of men and women does not appear in the public records, and is not likely to be dwelt upon in detail, by the historical writer. On the other hand, the wickedness of men, their punishable offences, are laid up in the proceedings of the courts and very easily report themselves to the searcher after facts.

By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of West Newton, Mass.

Old Families of Concord, Mass., and a Record of their Descendants in Part to the Present Generation. Vol. I. Edited by CHARLES EDWARD POTTER. Boston: 1887. Large 4to. pp. 150. Price, $5.

The old families of Concord afford a very attractive field for the labors of the genealogist, and one in which very little work has as yet been done. The genealogies of Flint, Fletcher, Hunt, Bulkeley and Prescott have indeed been carefully compiled and published in volumes which are familiar to all students of the subject, and Farrar, Minott and one or two others have been more or less elaborately traced in the pages of the REGISTER, but apart from these there are no printed sources of information except the totally inadequate and often misleading "Notices of Early Families and Distinguished Men" in the Appendix to Shattuck's History, and the fragmentary notes of Savage. And yet it is doubtful if there is any other, even of our oldest towns, whose families have become so widely spread throughout the country. The first inland settlement in New England, it was the natural gateway to the yet unpeopled wilderness, and its people were found among the colonizers of every new migration to the north and west. Especially through Worcester county, the northern and western parts of Middlesex, and the southern towns of New Hampshire, the old Concord names are to this day among the most common and familiar. A trustworthy record of the early generations of these old families would therefore be of the greateat utility to local historians and genealogists almost everywhere in New England. The writer of this notice has had frequent occasion to consult nearly all of the New England town histories now in print, and has been much struck with the inaccuracies which have been perpetuated in them in this particular. Many of these inaccuracies are to be ascribed to a too confident reliance, on the part of the writers, upon the genealogical notes of Shattuck, who was often very widely incorrect in his statements of family connections. Fifty years ago, when the History of Concord was written, the town's registers of births, marriages and deaths were not so easily consulted as they are now. The original entries on the records were made somewhat at random, in various parts of the "Town Books," and were not indexed, so that it was easy to make mistakes in their interpretation. At the same time the Probate Records of Middlesex were by no means in so good shape as at present (though it must be said that even now there is a wide room for improvement in this direction, as far as the first two hundred years of the records are concerned), and many statements found their way as facts into the pages of Shattuck, which a careful consultation of these records has since shown to be erroneous. It would be a great boon to genealogists if some one could be found to do for the Concord families what Dr. Bond did for those of Watertown; but in default of such an exhaustive work as his, we welcome this less ambitious book of Mr. Potter's, which, while not attemping to cover so much ground as Bond's, is yet fairly to be compared to it in carefulness of research and accuracy of statement, and is by all odds the most comprehensive and important contribution yet made to the study of Concord family history.

Barrett, Blood, Brooks, Brown, Buttrick, Davis, Farrar, Flint, Hartwell, Hayward, Hosmer, Hubbard, Jones, Minott, Potter, Wheeler, Willard, and Wood are the principal families that are traced with more or less completeness, a list of names including a very large proportion of the colonists and early settlers

rd, and so allied by marriage with all the rest, that there is hardly a Con-
e to be found that does not occur more than once in Mr. Potter's pages.
I have been able to examine the work, I have detected no vital errors of
but few trivial mistakes, such as are unfortunately impossible to be
by even the most painstaking proof-reader, like the occasional mis-spelling
per name for instance.
rrangement of the book is novel and ingenious. The tabular delineations
enealogies are all placed by themselves in the first part of the volume, of
ey occupy rather more than one half, and are entirely unencumbered by
by any extraneous references. Under the names of the parents are given the
the children in each family, the place and date of birth, date of death,
marriage, and the name and parentage of the wife or husband, with the
birth and death. Each name is given a line by itself, and all names
bered consecutively, the consecutive number being afterward affixed to the
erever it reappears in the tables. To the name of each person whose line
ed any further, is also added the number of the page on which his or her
te descendants are recorded. An advantage of this system of tabulation is
of the above-named particulars that are known concerning any individual
een at a glance, while the blank spaces left in the table show as plainly
isely just what is lacking in the record. In these blank spaces the names or
ssing may be written, if they are ever discovered, or in the case of persons
ng the record of the facts of marriage and death may be inserted as they
A complete index renders original access to the tables perfectly easy,
e system of cross-reference by numbers to individuals and to pages is
nderstood and easily followed.
iographical and historical matter follows the tables, reference to which is
ed by the continued use of the original numbers. These pages contain a
ount of original matter, and are illustrated with fourteen finely executed
s.
otter announces his work as "Vol. I.," but no lack of completeness is to
ed from this fact, the volume being complete in itself as far as it goes,
ntion of the author being to take up in subsequent volumes the consider-
other families, with such reference to the present work as may be necessary.
eorge Tolman, Esq., of Concord, Mass.

itation of Herefordshire. Made by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux in 1569.
l by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, Late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford,
of "The Visitations of the County of Somerset in 1531, 1573." Exeter:
tely Printed for the Editor by William Pollard and Co., North Street, 1886.
8vo. pp. viii.+107. Subscription Price, 15 shillings. To be obtained of
thor, Rev. F. W. Weaver, Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, England.
s the first Visitation of Herefordshire, taken, and the first of that county
as been printed. Other Visitations were taken in 1634 and 1683. The
the Visitation of 1569 which the editor has chosen to print from is that in
MS. 615, in the British Museum, as he considers this the best authority
of the College of Arms. He has carefully collated this with other manu-
and noted the differences which occur, giving many additions and cor-
. He has also very fully annotated the various pedigrees, drawing his facts
ariety of sources. Eighteen additional pedigrees belonging to the end of
enth or the beginning of the seventeenth century have been appended by
or to the Visitation of 1569, and in all cases he has noted the manuscript
ich the transcript has been made.
sufficient to say that the book has been edited in the same careful and
h manner as was Mr. Weaver's edition of the 1531 and 1573 Visitations of
nty of Somerset, noticed by us in October, 1885. The volume is handsomely
uniform with the Harleian Society's Publications, and has full indexes of
and places.

d Services of the Hon. John Russell Bartlett. A Paper read before the
Island Historical Society November 2, 1886. By WILLIAM GAMMELL,
lent of the Society. Providence: Printed by the Providence Press Com-
1886. 8vo. pp. 20.
im of Prof. Gammell in this paper on Mr. Bartlett is, as he tells the
s of the society whom he is addressing, "to reproduce his life and career as,
ent degrees, they were known to us all—a life and career bright with

usefulness and honor, filled with heroic industry, devoted to ennobling studies, crowned with large and varied attainments, and worthy to be an example and a stimulus to all of us, who have been associated with him here in promoting the generous objects for which our society was formed." Professor Gammell has fully succeeded in doing this. The garland he lays on his friend's grave is worthy of his memory. Mr. Bartlett was the oldest living member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was widely known for his contributions to the history and bibliography of this country. He was vice president for his state of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

William Blaxton. By THOMAS COFFIN AMORY. Boston: Old State House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 25. Price 50 cts. To be purchased of the Bostonian Society at the Old State House, Boston.

This memoir is the first number of the "Collections of the Bostonian Society." It was read as a paper before that society November 9, 1880. In it Mr. Amory has succeeded in collecting a great deal of interesting information about the first inhabitant of the peninsula of Shawmut, now the city of Boston, and his homestead on the borders of Boston Common. Mr. Amory has not been able to connect William Blaxton, or Blackstone as his name is usually written, with any of the families of the name in the mother country. He gives much information about the various families, and inclines to the opinion that our William was a son of Sir William Blackiston of Gibside, whose fifth son was named William (see Burke's Extinct Baronetage, ed. 1844, p. 65)." The late Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D., made collections for a memoir of Blaxton (See REGISTER, xxxiv. 315), but when he learned that his friend Mr. Amory was engaged on a similar work he placed his manuscripts in his hands. Mr. Amory acknowledges his indebtedness to him. A facsimile of the autograph of William Blaxton, obtained from the subscription book of Emmanuel College by Mr. Tuttle, appears in Foote's Annals of King's Chapel, vol. i. p. 15. No original autograph has been found in this country, but he witnessed the will of Joshua Foote Oct. 2, 1655, and in the record of his signature his surname is spelled Blaxton (see REGISTER, v. 444), as on the books of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

Chronicle of the Coach. Charing Cross to Ilfracombe. By JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN, JR. Illustrated by Edward L. Chichester. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. 1886. 12mo. pp. 298. Price $2. For sale by W. B. Clarke & Carruth, 340 Washington Street, Boston.

This book is written in a light and rather pleasing style, and gives a very readable account of the excursion of a coaching party from Charing Cross, London, to Ilfracombe. They visited Winchester, Salisbury and Exeter among other places, and the writer gives excellent descriptions of the ancient cathedrals in those towns. By invitation the party dined at Bonden House, Sherborne, and our author gives a very interesting account of the home of a typical English country gentleman. One of the party asking Major Bonden some question about his family history, that gentleman replied, "We don't belong here. Our home is in Somerset. The family has been here only about two hundred years." The historical allusions which abound throughout the book are accurate, and the writer's statements correct.

The work is illustrated in a very attractive manner, and will well repay the general reader for time devoted to its perusal, being both entertaining and instructive. One or two members of the party insisted upon intruding their democratic notions on all possible occasions, which strikes the reader as having been in very poor taste considering the circumstances, but this in no way affects the merits of the publication.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

The Winchester Record. Winchester, Mass.: Printed for the Members of the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society by order of the Directors. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. xi.+365; Vol. II. pp. x.+539. Published by the Society.

This periodical, devoted to the history and genealogy of Winchester, Mass., was commenced in January, 1885. Two complete volumes are now before us. The first three numbers were noticed by us in July, 1885. The leading article in the next number for October, 1885, is a very full biography of the pioneer, Edward Converse, who came from Charlestown peninsula, with Edward Johnson, John Mousall, William Learned, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Richardson, and James Thompson to found

the town of Woburn. They constituted the first board of selectmen, April 13, 1644, "seven good and honest men." The article is by Rev. Leander Thompson. Other papers in the number are: The Old Converse Mill, by A. E. Whitney; Winchester in 1640, by Abijah Thompson; Our Aborigines, by the Editor, Prof. George Cooke; Tithing-men and Heads of Families, 1680, by W. R. Cutter; Roads previous to 1850, by L. R. Symmes; Parish Records, by E. H. Rice; Congregational Church Choir, by Dr. David Youngman; and about fifty pages of Town History from various sources, mostly by the president of the society, Mr. Abijah Thompson, who has scouted far and wide into the domain of history. The number contains home-made poetry of merit; and the faces of the five Town Clerks—all now living—beam upon the reader from one of the pages. It has also views of historical buildings.

The first number of Volume II. for January, 1886, is what might be termed an Illustrated Number. In two pages, Mr. Thompson has placed the portraits of all the selectmen from 1850 to 1885. What town can boast of such a group? Forty years of the fathers of this town have their shadowy eyes upon you. On other pages we see six Orthodox Deacons, all sterling faces, and five Town Treasurers. Here also are pictures of the Unitarian Church and its lamented Pastor, the Rev. Richard Metcalf, and in a retired niche one can behold the Officers of the Historical and Genealogical Society. A bird's eye view of the village of Winchester is seen near the end of the number. In the frontispiece is a map of Waterfield and Rockfield, 1638, plotted from the Charlestown Book of Possessions, by Prof. Cooke. This, as well as the leading article by him, is the result of a vast amount of labor and research and is invaluable to the history of the town. There is a biography of James Thompson and a genealogy of the family, besides other articles which we have not space to allude to, much less to characterize. It is a most excellent number.

The number for March, 1886, leads off with a short biography of The Three Richardsons, brothers, and their possessions, by Rev. Leander Thompson; a paper on Philemon Wright, by L. R. Symmes; The Walker Family, by H. D. Lord; The Walker paper (Thompson collection); Gravestone Inscriptions (Walker's), by W. R. Cutter; Parish History, by Rev. George Cooke; Sextons of the Church, by Abijah Thompson; Mill Privileges and the Belknap Family, both by W. R. Cutter; and What I Remember of the West Side School, by Warren Teele, besides valuable historical gleanings. This number is well illustrated by maps, public buildings, pictures, portraits—thus retaining the shadows while the substance vanishes away. The other numbers contain a like variety of articles and illustrations. If it be asked how is it possible for a society to gather and print so much in so short a time, and to gather a library of nearly one thousand books and pamphlets, hundreds of photographs, pictures and relics, we answer that it is owing to the enthusiam of its President, which he has communicated to its members.

By George T. Littlefield, Esq., of Winchester, Mass.

The Old Boston Taverns and Tavern Clubs. By Samuel Adams Drake, Author of "Old Landmarks of Boston," etc. etc. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Company. Old Corner Bookstore, 283 Washington Street. 1886. Sm. 4to. pp. 70. Price 50 cts.

This interesting historical pamphlet contains the substance of a paper read a few years ago before the Bostonian Society. It treats of the tavern as an institution; of the earlier ordinaries, as they were called, taking the name, we suppose, from a regular meal served by them at a certain price, which was called an ordinary; of these taverns in Revolutionary times; and of the humor to be found in tavern signs, or ale-stakes, as we find them spoken of in some of the old books; together with an appendix, containing the names and a brief account of the Boston taverns down to 1800. We need say no more as to the treatment of these subjects than that it evinces the breadth and the accuracy of knowledge of our local history which characterize all the writings of Mr. Drake.

We are reminded by this sketch, of English life, and particularly of London. Shenstone sighed to think that, in all his travels, he had found "his warmest welcome at an inn." When Dr. Johnson said that nothing had yet been contrived by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn, he probably had in view, chiefly, the shelter and cheer offered by it to the traveller and stranger. But to his generation, and to the generation that followed him, both in Old and New

England, the tavern meant much more than this; it was a place of popular resort and a centre of information; it was common ground upon which men met for political, literary and social purposes. As was natural, the signs under which the taverns in Boston carried on business, were similar to, often the same as, those in use in the mother country. Here, as there, the heads of political, military and naval heroes,—the great Protector, General Wolfe, Admiral Vernon,—were emblazoned upon them. With reference to the first of the three mentioned, the example should be limited in its application to New England. The name of Cromwell, at all events since the Restoration, has not been in favor with English tavern keepers, nor would it have been pleasing to their customers. His head was hung, in grim reality, at Westminster Hall: and the common people accepted once for all, the verdict passed on his life and memory by the court party. This recalls the remark of a conservative old lady at the time of Wilkes's great popularity, that he swung everywhere but where he ought. The "Bunch of Grapes," as Mr. Drake points out, has mention in Shakspeare. The "Red Lion" is to be found in almost every town in England; the "Rose and Crown" marks at least two taverns in London to-day. The old "Dog and Pot" in Ann Street, followed a very old London sign, the "Dog's Head in the Pot," which is still in use, Mr. Walford says, over a hardware shop near Blackfriars Bridge. The "Salutation Tavern," at the North End near the ferry, is often referred to in Judge Sewall's diary. On its sign two friends were shown greeting each other, or, perhaps, a landlord was welcoming the coming guest. We doubt whether this name followed the "Salutation and Cat" in Newgate Street, London, which was frequented by Coleridge and Southey. But our limits will not permit us to pursue further the interesting topics suggested so pleasantly to us by Mr. Drake's little book.

By Hamilton Andrews Hill, A.M., of Boston.

History of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. Preceded by an Account of Old Quabaug, Indian and English Occupation, 1647–1676, *and Brookfield Records*, 1686–1783. By J. H. Temple, Author of "History of Northfield," "History of Framingham," etc. With a Genealogical Register. Published by the Town of North Brookfield. 1886. 8vo. Price $5. Sold by the Agent of the Committee of Publication, Hiram Knight, Esq., North Brookfield.

This carefully prepared work has been several years in preparation, and is now issued in a handsome and attractive volume of over eight hundred octavo pages. It contains a full account of the Quabaug Plantation, Indian and English; the annals of Brookfield for 100 years; and a complete History of North Brookfield, as precinct and town.

Important discoveries have been made by the author in regard to the Quabaug tribe of Indians. In order to fix upon the points occupied by the native villages, and trace the Indian trails and early English bridle-paths, referred to by Pynchon, Eliot and Gookin, he traversed the country, with the old Brookfield Town-plot as a centre, for twenty miles in extent. The result was satisfactory, both in confirming the accuracy of those early writers, and in the discovery of numerous aboriginal "remains," of fort-sites, store towns and clusters of wigwams—some of which are mentioned in the early histories, but have not before been identified—and some of which were previously unknown to either history or tradition.

"New light is thrown on the last years of the sachem Massasoit. An authentic account is given of the Surprise and Defeat of Capt. Wheeler, Aug. 2, 1675, which was *the* significant event of Philip's War, and which proved to be the hinge on which the question of War turned. The First Settlement, and destruction of the place; the Permanent Settlement and incorporation of the town, are sketched in detail, together with biographical notices of the early undertakers. The part taken by Brookfield and North Brookfield in the French and Indian Wars, and the Revolution, is given, with names and terms of service of all officers and soldiers as preserved in the State Archives. North Brookfield's record in the late Civil War is compiled from returns in the Adjutant General's office; and a careful digest is presented of all matters pertaining to the schools, churches, public enterprises and industries of the town."

The book is "largely composed of Original Records and Official Documents, copied from the Town and Parish Books, the County Registers, and the Massachusetts and Connecticut State Archives, and now first put in print."

The Genealogical Register, by the late Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., is a valuable contribution to New England family history. It is as complete as it could be made

by "careful inquiry and exhaustive research among records, public and private, and a wide correspondence."

"The town of North Brookfield has made generous grants of money to defray the expenses of the work. The committee of publication have heartily seconded the labors of the historian and editor; and the book is offered to the public in the belief that it will meet the expectations of Brookfield's citizens and their widely scattered connections, as well as furnish new and valuable information to the general reader, the political economist, and the antiquary."

The book is illustrated with numerous first-class engravings, consisting of portraits, battle scenes, etc.

By Henry E. Waite, Esq., West Newton, Mass.

[To Mr. Waite this volume owes much of its value, he having been indefatigable in collecting materials illustrating the history and genealogy of Brookfield and North Brookfield.—EDITOR.]

Northern Notes and Queries. Published quarterly. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., F. Hug. S., M. Harl. Soc. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1886. Vol. I. No. 3. Price 1 shilling a number. Annual subscription, payable in advance, 4 shillings, which entitles the subscriber to the Supplement, namely, a transcript of Ralph Rokeby's *Œconomia Rokebeiorum*, in 4 quarterly parts.

This periodical, devoted to the history, genealogy and antiquities of Scotland and the English Border Counties, the first number of which was noticed by us in October, has now reached the third number. It is filled with excellent antiquarian matter. We commend it to the patronage of our readers.

Addresses on the Services of Washington, before the School Children of Boston, in the Old South Meeting-House, 22 February, 1886. By WILLIAM EVERETT. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886. 12mo. pp. 29.

The life of Washington affords a rare example of the immense amount of good that a single determined will can accomplish when it has right on its side So much has been written about him that we are almost tempted to think that nothing more can be said in his praise. We are certain that malice cannot wound that colossal character.

There have not been wanting those who would detract from his fame as a soldier. I believe he was a great soldier. He may not have been the brilliant strategist that Napoleon was, but then he had greater difficulties to contend with. Napoleon had disciplined soldiers, well paid and equipped. Washington had such recruits as he could muster, often destitute of food and clothing. But he had that grand tenacity of our British race which enables us to rule the world, a tenacity that will not let us know even when we are beaten. We never give up the battle as long as life lasts. It has been said of some general that he was more dangerous after a defeat than after a victory. It was so with Washington. He was never discouraged by defeat, but manfully fought his way through the dark cloud that surrounded him to the bright dawn of our national life. He was well acquainted with the ingratitude of men. He was no stoic, either, and he had a will strong enough to crush his enemies, but he never sought revenge. He always tried to do his duty before God and man. And he did do his duty. After weary years he saw the result of his labors.

Dr. Everett has given us an admirable summary of his life. It seems to me that he struck the keynote of the subject when he laid such stress on his character. He says: "It was his unflinching devotion to right and duty, the stern rebuke of anything like wrong, the absolute reliance on God and reference to his will, which lifted him up to a higher level than most of us reach, and caused men to look to his words and his very thoughts as those of the inspired of the Lord."

By Daniel Rollins, Esq., of Cambridge.

A Memoir of Judge Ebenezer Thompson, of Durham, New Hampshire, with some account of his Parentage and Offspring. By his Great-Granddaughter, MARY P. THOMPSON. Printed for Private Circulation only. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1886. 8vo. pp. 86.

A well-written biography is a valuable contribution to history, from the personal interest it adds to the events of a period, and from the opportunity it affords of studying them from a new point of view. Interesting as are the events of our Revolution, they gain a new charm when viewed successively from the standpoint of Washington, Adams, Greene, Patrick Henry, and its other leaders, great and

small, in the pages of their memoirs. Much good work has been done in this field, but a great deal remains undone. There are still many heroes of that period to whose ardent patriotism and important services, no adequate justice has been done. Such are Hancock, and Bowdoin, Weare, Bartlett and Folsom.

And such hitherto has been Judge Ebenezer Thompson, of Durham, of whom his great-granddaughter, Miss Mary P. Thompson, has now contributed, in an elegant pamphlet of eighty-four pages, a genealogical and biographical memoir, that will prove a valuable addition to New Hampshire history. Miss Thompson is an accomplished and graceful writer, and has all the perseverance and enthusiasm in research and the caution in statement of the thorough historical student. Her little book is the result of careful and diligent investigation, and it tells the story of a life that was devoted, in a remarkable degree, to the service of the public. Judge Thompson was a man of versatile powers. Educated a physician, he was also in early life a land-surveyor, and later was much consulted in matters of law. His public offices and duties were very many. From 1766 till the Revolution, he was a member from Durham of the General Assembly, where he became known as one of the chief leaders of the popular party. He was secretary of the several Provincial Congresses held at Exeter; first secretary of the State of New Hampshire, an office which he held till 1786; ten years clerk of the State Senate; six years a member and secretary of the Committee of Safety; five years a Councillor; member of the Constitutional Conventions at Concord in 1778–9, and in 1791–2; Justice of the Peace; Agent for New Hampshire in the Vermont Controversy; Representative and State Senator; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford Co. from 1783 to 1787; Judge of the Court from 1787 to 1795, and from 1796 to his death in 1802; Justice of the Superior Court, 1795–6; four times Presidential Elector, etc. In town matters he was equally active, being eighteen years Town Clerk; ten years Selectman; Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, Auditor of Accounts, etc. Ill health alone prevented his serving the people in a larger sphere. He twice declined elections to the Continental Congress. His was a busy and useful life, and we can well believe the statement of his biographer, that he was "incontestably the most eminent man ever born in the town of Durham."

A very valuable feature of this memoir is the genealogical portion, which is much fuller than is usual in biographies, and which is not a mere dry list of names and dates, but abounds in incidents of adventure. While Judge Thompson's paternal ancestry cannot as yet be traced with absolute certainty beyond his father, Robert of Durham, there is much information of interest concerning his mother's ancestors, the Emersons and Davises, who suffered in an unusual degree from the attacks of the Indians. It gives one a vivid idea of the hardships and perils of early New England life, to read that three of this lady's uncles and two of her aunts, with parts or the whole of their families, were at different times killed by the Indians; and another aunt, the famous heroine Hannah Dustan, and two cousins, were made prisoners, one of the latter becoming a nun in Canada, where her name is recorded as "Mlle Des Visses." There is also some account of the ancestry of Judge Thompson's wife,—the Torrs and Otises; and a genealogy of his descendants, including valuable information of the connected families of Demerit, McCrillis and Kelsey.

The book is elegantly printed on handsome paper, and abounds in foot-notes of reference and explanation. It is a valuable monograph.

By D. G. Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Trans-Alleghany Pioneers. Historical Sketches of the First White Settlements West of the Alleghanies 1748 *and after. Wonderful Experiences of Hardship and Heroism of those who first braved the dangers of the Inhospitable Wilderness and the Savage Tribes that then Inhabited it.* By JOHN P. HALE, Charleston, West Virginia. Cincinnati: The Graphic Press, 135 Main St. 1886.

Mr. Hale deserves much praise for collecting and preserving these memorials of "the first white settlements west of the Alleghanies." As he himself remarks: "Those who braved the dangers, privations and hardships of pioneer life and participated in the stirring scenes and events that attended the transformation of the wilderness into hives of industry and homes of comfort and luxury, seldom kept diaries, or left written records or histories of their wonderful achievements and thrilling experiences, the circumstances and surroundings not favoring the writing or preserving of such records; nor indeed did the tastes of the hardy pioneers run in that direction, and therefore, as the older generations passed away, many of them

carried with them recollections and traditions that can never be recovered, and thus has been lost much of the pioneer history as interesting as any that has been preserved."

The author, therefore, has done well to gather up what time has spared of the early history of the men and events in Kentucky, West Virginia and the adjacent territory. In doing so he has made a very interesting and valuable book. The volume is well printed, and is illustrated by portraits, views and other engravings.

The Mournful Ballad of Isaac Abbott. Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati. 1886. Fcp. 4to. 27 leaves. Price $1.

The Mournful Ballad of Isaac Abbott of Hartford, North America, with the original air, were taken down by the editor, E. P. Cranch, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, as he heard them more than fifty years ago from a nephew of Dr. Noah Webster, of New Haven, Ct. They are here printed from the editor's manuscript. Besides the music of the air, Mr. Cranch gives 24 full page comic illustrations by himself. He can furnish no information as to the authorship or exact date of this "relic of the simple country life of New England," though he tells us that "for more than a hundred years the ballad and the air have been handed down from father to son, by tradition alone, a kind of preservation awarded only to songs of real pathos and originality, and founded on events appealing to universal human interest."

Addresses and Speeches on Various Occasions, from 1878 *to* 1886. By Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1886. 8vo. pp. xvi.+620. Portrait, appendix and index.

This is the fourth volume of Mr. Winthrop's collected addresses and speeches, and the many admirers of the eminent orator will regret to learn that he announces it as the last. Among the prominent features of this volume are the orations at the Yorktown Centennial, the Completion of the Washington Monument, and the unveiling of the Prescott Statue, the addresses at the centennials of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Birth of Daniel Webster, the speech at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Settlement of Boston, the tribute to General Grant and the memoir of Henry Clay, the latter written for the first volume of Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Nor should the stirring appeal for the preservation of the ancient grave-yards of Boston be considered of minor importance in this collection.

The volume contains in all ninety orations, addresses, speeches, papers, letters and memoirs, comprised within the limit of eight years; an evidence, considering the advanced age of the author, of remarkable industry and mental activity, more especially when the magnitude, grandeur and variety of some of the subjects treated and the painstaking care and judgment bestowed upon them all is noted. The Yorktown centennial oration alone consists of fifty-four pages, or more than one-twelfth of the entire volume.

It would be entirely superfluous at this late day to add any words of praise of so able and universally known an orator and so accomplished a historical scholor as Mr. Winthrop. It would be like "gilding refined gold or painting the lily." It is sufficient to say that he is one of the last and greatest of the orators of the old school. His eloquence is not like the roar, the rush, the spatter and the froth of the mountain torrent, but more resembles the broad, deep, placid swell of the ocean. With all this there is such a graceful charm of expression, such a felicity of phrasing and such a quiet dignity of style even in the more humorous portions, that the reader can scarcely take up a single passage in any part without being interested at once with the elegant, choice diction and elevated and refined thought here presented. His style of expression is the very poetry of history, and he makes that usually dry subject fascinating as well as ordinarily readable. The limits of this review prevent me from illustrating to any extent the beautiful character of this work, but I may be permitted perhaps to quote one passage as evidence of what is written above. Who can fail to be delighted at the closing part of the oration at the unveiling of the Prescott Statue where, after describing Col. Prescott's report of the result of the battle of Bunker Hill to Gen. Ward, and his request that if he could have three fresh regiments with arms and ammunition he would return and retake the hill, the orator concludes as follows:

"He has returned—not with three fresh regiments only, as he proposed, but with the acclamations of every soldier and every citizen within the sound of what is being said, or within any knowledge of what is being done here to-day. He

HAS RETAKEN BUNKER HILL—and with it the hearts of all who are gathered on it at this hour, or who shall be gathered upon it generation after generation in all the untold centuries of the future!"

And the pity of it all is, that these great orators are passing away and leaving no successors. Able speakers there are, but no orators. Let us hope that future generations may be better provided in this respect, so that the scholarly, graceful, dignified oratory of an Everett or a Winthrop may be something more than a tradition.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.

Memoir of Jonathan Mason Warren, M.D. By HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD. Printed for Private Distribution. Boston: University Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 302.

This is a very excellent sketch of the life of one of Boston's most skilled and esteemed physicians. The son of Dr. John Collins Warren—of whom a memoir by the author of this book was printed in the third volume of the Memorial Biographies of this society—he sprung from a family noted for generations as surgeons, and although in broken health for many years, he by the force of a strong will maintained the highest position in his profession.

The author tells the story of Dr. Warren's life at school in Boston and of his medical studies in this country and abroad, where he made the acquaintance of the most eminent surgeons both in England and on the continent. His correspondence with his father and the entries made in his journal are often quoted, and the period which he spent in Europe is perhaps the most interesting portion of the memoir. Mr. Arnold portrays the many noble traits of Dr. Warren, and from this memoir may be learned the character of the ideal physician. The Doctor died at his home in Boston, August 19, 1867, aged 56, and his death was a loss not only to his profession, but to the poor whose friend he had ever been.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the Doctor in his forty-seventh year, and later in the work is another from a daguerreotype taken in Paris in 1844.

The author appears to be thoroughly qualified for his work, and has performed it in a manner most creditable to all concerned. It is hardly necessary to say that the book is printed in the best manner, and presents an attractive appearance.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, with Reminiscences Illustrative of the Vicissitudes of its Pioneer Settlers; Biographical Sketches of Citizens locally prominent, and of those who have Founded Families in the Southern and Western States; a Diary of the War of 1861-5, *and a Chapter on Reconstruction.* By JOS. A. WADDELL, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. [County Seal]. Richmond: Wm. Ellis Jones, Book and Job Printer. 1886. 8vo. pp. 374.

Mr. Waddell, the author of this book, is a native of Staunton, the county seat of the present Augusta county, and a grandson of the Rev. James Waddell, D.D., the celebrated "Blind Preacher." He is an active member of the Virginia Historical Society, and the present volume is brought out uniformly with the publications of that society. The basis of this volume is a contribution by Mr. Waddell to the "Historical and Geographical Atlas of Augusta County," issued by Waterman, Watkins & Co., of Chicago, Ill. This article is here extended to a volume, with much matter of interest that has never before appeared in print.

"The County of Augusta," we are told in the Preface, "originally extended from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi River, east and west, and from the great lakes on the north to the northern boundary of Tennessee on the south." A map of the county from 1738 to 1770 forms a frontispiece to the volume.

Mr. Waddell, says the *Richmond Dispatch* of Nov. 25, 1886, "is singularly well qualified for the task which he has lovingly performed—faithfully and conscientiously. A practising lawyer—among the best esteemed of Staunton for many years—for a time the able and acceptable editor and publisher of the Staunton *Spectator*, a member of the state senate, and of the constitutional convention of 1867, a devoted Virginian and a thorough Augustan, his presentation of Augusta's features and of its people is no less an endearing than a faithful one."

The title page shows the wide range of subjects comprised in this volume, and the author has done justice to each of them. The book has a good index. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, with a generous margin, and does honor to the Richmond press from which it issues.

Collège de Périgord. Par M. SAINT-CHARLES. Toulouse: Imp. Douladoure—Privat. Pamphlet. 88-55.

Another interesting and valuable contribution to the history of educational institutions in the Middle Ages; the result of the patient research in the hospital archives of Toulouse, by M. Saint-Charles. The college was founded in 1360, and exists to-day as a portion of the diocesan seminary at Toulouse. The work of M. Saint-Charles exhibits the foundation, the expenses, the statutes, the students and their quarters, the scholastic grades, the officers and the minor administrations of the institution, throughout its five centuries of existence. The learned men educated here have largely passed from human remembrance; but the Collège Périgord was the alma mater of Cujas, the jurisconsult, the greatest, as he was among the earliest of the modern interpreters of the civil law; and also of Bayle, the eminent critical sceptic, whose Historical and Critical Dictionary is a masterpiece of extensive and curious information.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

The Journal of William Dowsing of Stratford, Parliamentary Visitor, appointed under a Warrant from the Earl of Manchester for Demolishing the Superstitious Pictures and Ornaments of Churches, etc. within the County of Suffolk in the Years 1643–1644. *A New Edition with an Introduction, Notes, etc.* By the REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE. Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes, The Ancient House. 1885. Crown 4to. pp. 61. Price 4s.

The Great Domesday Book of Ipswich; Liber Sextus; with an Introduction to the Entire Volume, full Notes and a Commentary; with a Brief Account of the Earlier Little Domesday Books belonging to the same Town. By the REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE. Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes, Ancient House. 1885. Crown 4to. pp. 36. Only 250 copies printed. Price 2s. 6d.

An Index to the Visitation of Norfolk, made A.D. 1664, *with an Introduction by Charles H. Athill, Blue Mantle, Pursuivant of Arms.* Edited by the REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE. Ipswich: Pawsey and Hayes, The Ancient House. 1885. Crown 4to. pp. 12. Only 150 copies printed. Price 2s.

The Rev. Mr. White, the editor of these works, is the Honorary Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History and the editor of that society's Proceedings. He is also editor of "The East Anglian or Notes and Queries on Subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex and Norfolk," a valuable monthly antiquarian publication.

The Journal of William Dowsing, the first book on our list, was first published 1768, and a second edition appeared in 1818. One or more later editions have been printed before this, but copies have become scarce, and Mr. White has acted wisely in bringing out the present annotated edition. Dowsing, who was born in 1596 and died in 1679, was commissioned, Dec. 19, 1643, to carry into effect the ordinance of Parliament August 28, 1643, for removing from churches and other places of worship all crucifixes, crosses and other emblems which the Puritan members of Parliament considered superstitious. Dowsing showed himself a zealous iconoclast, and did his disreputable work thoroughly. He began his labors at St. Peter's church, Sudbury, Jan. 9, 1643–4, and ended them at Parham on the 1st of October following. All the details of his mutilation of the churches are detailed in his Journal. The last entry will give an idea of his work:

"149. Parham-Hatcheston, Oct. the 1st. There were 21 Cherubims with Wings, in Wood; and 16 superstitious Pictures, and popish Saints; with a double Cross in the Church; and the representation of the Trinity on the Font; and the Spears and Nails that Christ was pierced and nailed with; and 3 Crosses, all in Stone; 4 superstitious Pictures in the Chancel, and a Cross, all in Glass; and the Steps to be levelled, by Mr. Francis Warner, by Oct. 15th. All to be done."

Mr. White gives a valuable Introduction to the Journal, and has appended to it some important illustrative notes. A tabular pedigree of Dowsing, of Laxfield in Suffolk, to which the image-breaker belonged, closes the volume.

The next work on our list is the sixth book of the Great Domesday Book of Ipswich. It is of more general interest than the other six books in the volume, as the greater part of its contents are matters relating not to Ipswich only but to the whole County of Suffolk. It contains a record of the taxes paid to the king by

every town in Suffolk, a list of Knights' Fees in the honors of Lancaster and Leicester in Suffolk, and other valuable records. The Great Domesday Book, preserved in the archives of the borough of Ipswich, was compiled in the 12th year of the reign of Henry VIII. by Richard Percyvale. It consists of seven books, and contains "as many of the old grants, liberties and ordinances, laws and contributions," as the compiler could find "good matter of record for, with other and sundry matters right necessary to be had and known in the town and borough of Ipswich." An earlier compilation known as the "Little Domesday Book," is also preserved. The Rev. Mr. White has added much interesting information in his introduction and notes.

The last work, the Index to the Visitation of Norfolk, A.D. 1664, is reprinted from "The East Anglian." It will be found useful to genealogists.

L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux. Correspondance littéraire, Notes and Queries francais; Questions et Réponses; Lettres et Documents inédits, Communications diverses. Paris: Lucien Faucou, Directeur. 13 *rue* Cujas.

This learned and useful serial is published on the 10th and 25th of each month. It replies to all queries, without distinction, on religion, politics, history, science, art and every domain of human knowledge. It was established in 1864, was edited for twenty years by M. Carle de Rash, and for the last three years by the accomplished gentleman, who is its present director. In this extended existence, it has propounded more than ten thousand questions, given thirty thousand replies, and published more than two thousand letters and papers, previously inedited. It has been of inestimable service to science and literature. Its files are museums of curious facts in the history of France and its people, their manners and customs, from the earliest recorded times, which possess very great value to the archæologist as well as to the student of French history.

By George H. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

The Old Registers of the Parish of S. John Baptist, Peterborough. A Lecture Delivered before the Church Institute, 24 *March,* 1884. By the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., Vicar of Maxey and late Head Master of King's School, Peterborough. With very numerous Extracts. Published by Request. Peterborough: Printed and published by George C. Caster, Market Place. To be obtained of the author, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping, England. Price 1s. 6d., post free.

The Rev. Mr. Sweeting, the author of this lecture, is the editor of the Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, a valuable antiquarian quarterly publication illustrating the history of the county of Northampton. In the lecture before us he furnishes interesting information concerning the history of the parochial registers in England, and of the contents of those of St. John, Peterborough, the first book of which commences in October, 1559, twenty-one years after Cromwell's order of 1538, with extracts from the three earliest registers of that parish. In these extracts "the most curious and interesting are given as well as almost all the entries in which the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esq.' or the like seems to show that the person spoken of was a member of a family of some distinction or importance." Whether any of our New England settlers, many of whom came from Yorkshire, trace their ancestry to this parish or not, we cannot say. The book will be interesting to our readers, however, for the light it throws on rural life in England, in their day as well as in earlier and later times, even though none of their ancestors were connected with the parish.

History and Genealogy of the Montague Family of America, descended from Richard Montague of Hadley, Mass., and Peter Montague of Lancaster Co., Va. With Genealogical Notes of other Families by the Name of Montague. Compiled by George Wm. Montague. Revised and Edited by William L. Montague, Professor of French, Italian and Spanish in Amherst College. Amherst, Mass., U. S. A.: Press of J. E. Williams. 1886. 8vo. pp. 785.

History of the Dudley Family, with Genealogical Tables, Pedigrees, etc. By Dean Dudley, Author of Dudley Genealogies; the First Council of Nice, etc. Wakefield, Mass.: Dean Dudley, Publisher. 1886. Royal 8vo. To be published in numbers or parts of 100 pages each. Price $1.00 per number. No. I. pp. 100.

A Genealogical History of the Felton Family, Descendants of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, who came to Salem in 1633. *With a few Supplements and Appendices.* By Cyrus

FELTON. Marlborough: Pratt Brothers, Printers and Publishers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 260.

A Brief Genealogical History of the Ancestors and Descendants of Deac. Stephen Palmer of Candia, Rockingham County, N. H. With Some Account of the other lines of Descent from his original American Ancestor, Thomas Palmer, one of the Founders of Rowley, Mass., in 1639. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1886. 8vo. pp. xi.+95.

Genealogical Notes relating to the Families of Hon. Lyman Hall of Georgia; Hon. Samuel Holden Parsons Hall of Binghamton, N. Y., and Hon. Nathan Kelsey Hall. Arranged by THEO. PARSONS HALL, of Detroit, Mich. Albany, N. Y.: Printed for Private Distribution by Joel Munsell's Sons. 1886. 8vo. pp. 192.

Memorial of the Family of Fynmore, with Notes on the Origin of Fynmore, Finnimore, Phillimore, Fillmore, Filmer, etc., and Particulars of some of these Surnames from the Year 1208 *to the Present Time.* By WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L., late of Queen's College, Oxford. Illustrated. Published by the Author, 124 Chancery Lane, London. 1886. 8vo. pp. vii.+77.

Genealogy of the Farnham Family. By REV. J. M. W. FARNHAM, D.D., Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, China. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press. Chicago: Alonzo Farnum, 181 West Monroe Street. 1886. 18mo. pp. 91.

A Genealogical History of William Shepard, of Fossecut, Northamptonshire, England, and some of his Descendants. By GEORGE L. SHEPARD, Boston, Mass. Salem, Mass.: Observer Book and Job Print. 1886. 8vo. pp. 63. Edition only 300. Price $2, sent post paid. Address Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston.

Genealogy of the Marsh Family. Outline for Five Generations of the Families of John of Salem, 1633; *John of Hartford,* 1636; *Samuel of New Haven,* 1646; *Alexander of Braintree,* 1654; *John of Boston,* 1669; *and William of Plainfield,* 1675. Edited by D. W. MARSH. Amherst: Press of J. E. Williams. 1886. 8vo. pp. 60.

Genealogy of a Portion of the Descendants of William Chase, who came to America in 1630, *and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May,* 1659. Washington, D. C. 1886. 8vo. pp. 31. Edition 200 copies. Price 50 cts. Address George W. Chase, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Historical Notes of the Ancestry and Descendants of Henry Neill, M.D. Privately Printed. 1886. 8vo. pp. 33.

The Burtow Family in England. By the Rev. EVELYN P. BARTOW, A.M. 1886. 8vo. pp. 10.

Lane Families of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Memorial Address at the Reunion of Kindred and Descendants, Sept. 1, 1886. By REV. JAMES P. LANE. Printed by Request. 1886. 8vo. pp. 59. Price 50 cts. Address Rev. J. P. Lane, Norton, Mass.

Lebanon Branch of the Guild Family in Connecticut, and Some of his Descendants. By L. A. & G. S. GUILD. Woodbury, Conn.: Press of W. W. Wisegarvor. 1886. 12mo. pp. 20.

Preliminary Outline of the Descendants of Isaac Willey of New London, Conn. By HENRY WILLEY, of New Bedford. New Bedford, Mass.: E. Anthony & Sons, Printers and Publishers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 15.

The Ludington Family, the First of the Name in America. By LEWIS S. PATRICK. Marinette, Wis.: The Independent Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 5.

Bloss Genealogy. Descendants of Edmund and Mary Bloss. 1886. 8vo. pp. 4. By J. O. BLOSS, 123 Pearl Street, New York City.

The Morrills of the Seventeenth Century and the First Generation of the Eighteenth in America. Printed by E. D. Morrill, Camden, Alabama, in 1886. Broadside tabular pedigree 17 by 8½ inches.

We continue our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The first book on our list is the Montague genealogy, a bulky volume of nearly 800 pages. The foundation of this work was the collections of Mr. William Henry Montague, of Boston, the last survivor of the founders of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. At an early age he took an interest in his ancestry and kindred, and prepared a genealogy of the descendants of Richard Montague down to the year 1850, with accounts of the English Montagues, which he intended to publish,

but the loss of his sight over a quarter of a century ago, and other causes, prevented him from doing this. Miss Mary Montague, of Granby, Mass., devoted several years to adding to his materials, till her death in 1880. Her manuscripts have been used by the present compilers, Mr. George W. and Prof. William L. Montague, of Amherst, Mass. They have greatly enlarged the work, and brought it out in a handsome volume, clearly and carefully arranged, with numerous portraits and other engravings. It has good indexes. Thirty-five pages are devoted to the English portion, besides three tabular pedigrees. The American portion is very thoroughly carried out, with full details of the several families and individuals and with precise dates. It is a valuable contribution to the genealogical literature of the country.

The History of the Dudley Family is by a veteran in genealogical research, Mr. Dean Dudley. More than forty years ago he commenced collecting materials illustrating the genealogy of his family, and in 1848 published an octavo of 144 pages, entitled "Dudley Genealogies." Though he termed the book merely an introduction to the work he was engaged on, it showed evidence of great research and a familiarity with the history of the family. Mr. Dudley has since visited England, and spent over a year in collecting materials about the English Dudleys and kindred families. He has since contributed to the REGISTER two articles on the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley; and in 1861 he issued a large lithographic tabular pedigree of the English Dudleys. He has continued, during the quarter of a century which has since elapsed, to gather facts both in regard to the English and American families. In the work, of which the first number is before us, he will present to his kindred and the public the ripe result of his labors. The present number is attractive for its mechanical as well as its literary merits. It is handsomely printed, on fine white paper, and is illustrated with numerous engravings, such as views of buildings, coats of arms, etc. Several large tabular pedigrees are given.

The Felton book is by the author of "A Brief Account of the Descendants of Nathaniel and Mary Felton, of Salem, Mass.," published in August, 1877, a pamphlet of 19 pages, of which a small edition—only 70 copies—was printed. The present work is very much enlarged, bringing the record down to the year 1886, and containing upwards of three hundred families. The book does much credit to the author. It is very full in its details and precise in its dates, and is clearly arranged. Full indexes of the Felton and other families, and of other surnames that occur in the work, are given.

The book on the Palmer family is devoted to the ancestors and descendants of Stephen Palmer of Candia, N. H., born 1751, died 1831; a great-great-grandson of Thomas Palmer, of Rowley, Mass., the emigrant ancestor. A grandson of Stephen, Mr. Josiah Palmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died May 13, 1884, in his 72d year, had collected materials for the history and genealogy of his family, which he directed in his will to be collated, classified and printed for the use of his children and other relatives. His manuscripts were placed in the hands of Frank Palmer, of Norwich, Ct., a graduate of Yale College, 1873, and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1880, who has arranged them, adding to them from his own memoranda. The result is the book before us, which shows great care and ability in the compiler. The volume is well printed and indexed, and has a large folding tabular pedigree.

The next book, the Hall "Genealogical Notes," is a very full account of the several families of Hall named in the title page, all of which are descended from John Hall, an early settler of Wallingford, Ct. It is well arranged and indexed. Tabular pedigrees of the Hall family and other families connected with it are given, among them being those of Parsons, Jewett, Bulkeley, Robbins, Brenton, Mather, and Lathrop. The book is illustrated by portraits and other engravings.

The "Memorials of the Family of Finmore" will interest those bearing the several names which appear on the title page. The author, who gave us in the REGISTER his researches about the English relatives of one president of the United States (Garfield), in the present work furnishes similar information about another (Fillmore). The book has some new features, such as the statistics of names, a map showing the geographical distribution of the names in England, and the union of tables and narrative by means of cross references. The arrangement is based on that used in the REGISTER, and by means of this and the index the contents are easily referred to. The author is to be congratulated on being able to gather so much information upon the subject of his inquiries. The volume is illustrated with fine etchings of Whetham House and Hinksey Church, and a plate of the arms of Fynmore, Filmer and Phillimore.

The Farnham book is chiefly devoted to the descendants of Ralph Farnum, who

came to New England in 1635, and finally settled in Andover, Mass. The author, who has resided as a missionary in China for more than a quarter of a century, has been very successful in collecting the materials for this work, considering the disadvantages under which he has labored. It is clearly arranged and well indexed. The Rev. Dr. Farnham dedicates his work "To the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in grateful remembrance of the incentive and help its publications have furnished."

William Shepard, of Fossecut, to whose genealogy the next book is devoted, was the father of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, the famous minister of Cambridge, Mass. The latter preached the Election Sermon in 1637 and 1638. That in 1637 is probably lost, but the notes of that in 1638 are preserved and were printed in the REGISTER, October, 1870 (vol. xxiv. pp. 361–6). His son the Rev. Thomas Shepard also preached an Election Sermon, namely, that in 1672. This genealogy supplies a long felt want. It is well compiled and printed, and has an index.

The pamphlet on the Marsh family, besides the six genealogies named on the title page, has an account of the Marsh family reünion in 1886, at Lake Pleasant. It is printed by the Marsh Family Association. Additions and corrections are solicited for a larger work, for which the present is a good foundation.

The next pamphlet is devoted to the descendants of William Chase, an early settler of Roxbury, Mass., and afterwards one of the founders of Yarmouth in Plymouth Colony. His will and other genealogical matters form an interesting appendix. The work is carefully compiled, and well printed.

The pamphlet on the Neill family is devoted to the ancestry and descendants of Dr. Henry Neill, a physician, of Philadelphia, who died in 1845, aged 62. He was the grandson of John Neill, a lawyer from the north of Ireland, who settled in Delaware as early as 1739, and son of Dr. John Neill, of Lewistown, Del. The pamphlet gives a full record of this family, of which the Rev. Edward Duffield Neill, D.D., of St. Paul, Minnesota, the distinguished historical writer, is a member.

The Bartow pamphlet is supplementary to the Bartow Genealogy by the same author, published in 1878, and noticed by us in July of that year. The Rev. Mr. Bartow has traced the family in England three generations prior to the first emigrant to America.

The Lane pamphlet gives the able memorial Address of the Rev. Mr. Lane and other proceedings at the reünion in the Congregational Church, Hampton, N. H., in September last, of the descendants and kindred of William Lane, of Boston, 1651; William Lane, of Hampton, 1685; and Dea. Joshua Lane, of Hampton, who was killed by lightning, June 14, 1766. By the liberality of Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, N. H., contributors of one dollar or more towards erecting a granite monument over the grave of Dea. Joshua Lane and his wife will receive a copy of this pamphlet free.

The Guild pamphlet is supplementary to a brief genealogy of that family by L. A. and T. Guild, of Bethlehem, Ct., published in 1877.

The Willey pamphlet is preliminary to a full genealogy of the descendants of Isaac Willey now in preparation and nearly complete.

The Ludington pamphlet is chiefly devoted to William Ludington and his descendants. Mr. Ludington settled as early as 1642 in Malden, but removed to New Haven and died there in 1662.

The Bloss pamphlet is preliminary to a full genealogy now in preparation, as announced in this number.

The tabular pedigree of Morrill, gives three generations of the descendants of Abraham Morrill, an early settler of Cambridge and afterwards of Salisbury, Mass.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO DEC. 24, 1886.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Origin of Languages and the Antiquity of Speaking Man. An Address before the Section of Anthropology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Buffalo, August, 1886. By Horatio Hale, vice-president. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 46.

Settlement and Progress of the Town of Blue Hill, Maine. An historical address by R. G. F. Candage, at Blue Hill Falls, September 7, 1886. Published and for sale by the Ladies' Social Library, Blue Hill, Maine. 1886. 8vo. pp. 43.

The Old State House Defended from Unfounded Attacks upon its Integrity. Being a reply to Dr. G. H. Moore's second paper, read before the Bostonian Society, Feb. 9, 1886. By W. H. Whitmore. Boston. 1886. 8vo. pp. 8.

Groton Historical Series. No. XVI. New chapter in the history of the Concord Fight. List of Groton subscribers to important books, etc. Groton, Mass. 1886. 8vo. pp. 25.

Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their twenty-fifth meeting, New York, October 6, 1886, with the Annual Report of the Acting General Agent, Dr. Samuel A. Green. Cambridge: University Press, John Wilson and Son. 1886. 8vo. pp. 47.

Collections of the Bostonian Society. Vol. I., No. I. William Blaxton. Read by Thomas Coffin Amory, November 9, 1880. Boston: Old State House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 25.

Essays and Addresses. By George Morgan Browne. Privately printed. 8vo. pp. 25.

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Active Membership in St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F. With a full history of the Order in St. Paul. An address delivered before St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, March 16, 1886. By J. Fletcher Williams. St. Paul: D. Rameley and Son. 1886. 8vo. pp. 57.

II. *Other Publications.*

Memorial of the 100th Anniversary of the Settlement of Dennysville, Maine, 1886. Portland, Maine: B. Thurston & Co., Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 115.

Minutes of the Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New Hampshire, held at Manchester, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, 1886. Eighty-fifth Annual Report of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society. Bristol, N. H.: Printed by R. W. Musgrove. 1886. 8vo. pp. 104.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Vol. III. Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Printed for the Society. 1886. 8vo. pp. 128.

Harriet Livermore — "The Pilgrim Stranger." By Rev. S. T. Livermore. Hartford, Conn. 1884. 8vo. pp. 223.

Second Series. Vol. XI., No. II. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 1 to July 1, 1886. London: Printed by Nichols and Sons, for the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. 8vo. pp. 129-190.

William Penn, the Friend of Catholics. By Martin J. J. Griffin. Philadelphia: Press of the I. C. B. U. Journal. 1886. 8vo. pp. 9.

Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convocation of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, held at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 1 and 2, 1886. Philadelphia: Kildare's Printing House, 734 and 736 Sanson St. 1886. 8vo. pp. 42.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL.D., Ex-Governor of the State of New York, late President of the Oneida Historical Society. By Isaac P. Hartley, D.D., second vice-president O. H. S. Utica, N. Y.: Press of L. C. Childs and Son, 33 and 35 Charlotte St. 1886. 8vo. pp. 30.

In Memoriam James Eells, D.D., LL.D. Born in Westmoreland, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1822; died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 9, 1886. 8vo. pp. 82.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the Redwood Library and Atheneum, Newport, R. I., to the Proprietors. Submitted Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1886. Newport, R. I.: F. A. Marshall, Printer. 1886. 8vo. pp. 29.

1779. Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians of New York. A letter from Andrew McFarland Davis to Justin Winsor, corresponding secretary Massachusetts Historical Society, with the Journal of William McKendry. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 45.

Bi-Centennial Celebration. Woodstock, Conn., 1686. September 5, 6 and 7, 1886.

Address on the Services of Washington; before the school children of Boston, in the Old South Meeting House, Feb. 22, 1886. By William Everett. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1886. 12mo. pp. 29.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-Release. By Edward F. Morse. 8vo. pp. 56.

Memoir of Jonathan Mason Warren, M.D. By Howard Payson Arnold. Boston. 1886. 8vo. pp. 329.

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, 1886. Minutes of the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting, Westfield, June 15-17; with the statistics. Boston: Cong. Pub. Society, Congregational House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 122.

Memorials of the Class of 1835, Harvard University. Prepared on behalf of the Class Secretary. By Charles Horatio Gates. Boston: David Clapp and Son. 1886. 8vo. pp. 106.

THE

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1887.

MEMOIR OF FREDERIC KIDDER.

By John Ward Dean.

FREDERIC KIDDER was born April 16, 1804, in the town of New Ipswich, N. H., of which territory his grandfather, Col. Reuben Kidder, was one of the purchasers from the Masonian Proprietors. Col. Kidder was also an early settler, and for many years a prominent citizen of the town. His son Isaiah, the father of Frederic, was born February 3, 1770, and received his education at the town schools and the Academy of New Ipswich. The Academy was opened October 15, 1787, though not incorporated till two years later. For a year or two he taught a district school. In 1799 he opened a store in Mason village, then called Mason Harbor, and subsequently, in 1804, purchased, and removed to, the farm in New Ipswich on which he was born. Here he is said to have been the first to introduce the merino sheep into that part of the country. In 1806 he purchased of the Hon. Charles Barrett his interest in the factory erected two years previous by Mr. Barrett, Ephraim Hartwell and Benjamin Champney. This was the first cotton factory in the state.* Before Mr. Kidder purchased an interest in it the operations of the factory had been confined to the process of spinning yarn.

But Mr. Kidder had closely examined the subject, and foretold that the manufacture of cotton into various fabrics was to be a great interest in New England, and if pursued with energy would be of much importance to the town. He commenced in the establishment as principal manager, and the business was carried on under the firm of Isaiah Kidder & Co. With a sanguine spirit he soon began the manufacture of various kinds of goods, such as stripes, checks, ginghams and velvets, and for this purpose he procured various fixtures till then unknown in the country. As no persons proper to carry on these projects were to be found here, they were procured from England and Scotland. A long series of experiments had to be gone through with, and a long time elapsed before the goods were pro-

* Cotton Manufacture in the United States, by Samuel Batchelder. Boston, 1863, p. 54; History of New Ipswich, N. H., p. 332.

duced. Much difficulty occurred in making sales. They were sent to the south, and sometimes to Canada; but prejudice was very strong against home manufactures, and their introduction was consequently exceedingly slow. It was left to later times and other persons to mature and carry out such enterprises successfully.*

Isaiah Kidder died April 28, 1811, aged 41. His wife was Hepsey, daughter of Jonas Jones, of New Ipswich, and granddaughter of Capt. Ephraim Jones, of Concord, Mass. She survived her husband many years, and died at East Cambridge, Mass., October 21, 1853, aged 83.

The subject of this memoir, Mr. Frederic Kidder, son of Isaiah and Hepsey Kidder, gives the following facts in his youth and early manhood:

My earliest remembrances are of playing with my brother Edward under the shade of the forest elms which grew so luxuriantly in front of the old mansion-house, which was the birth-place of my father some thirty-five years previous; of going at about the age of five years to the town school in the village, and of the sickness, death and funeral of my father when I was but seven years old. Soon after this I attended the Academy in my native town. When I was fifteen years old I was sent to Hanover to a friend of my father,† who wished to do something for his oldest son to repay favors received from him many years before. Here I attended the preparatory department of Dartmouth College,‡ with the prospect of finishing my education there. But in about two years, being the eldest son, my services were required at home to assist my mother in taking care of a large family and in managing the property.

My desire being to get forward in life and take care of myself and help others as soon as I could, I came to Boston in March, 1822, and entered as a clerk in the large wholesale grocery firm of [Macomber, Sawin & Hunting, afterwards] Macomber, Howard & Sawin, No. 13 Broad Street. Boston was then a town of about forty thousand people, and in business as well as population was but the nucleus of what it has since become. Everything was much as it had been for years, and one can hardly now conceive with what economy and long-continued toil the merchants and their clerks performed their daily and yearly tasks. Goods were seldom sold beyond the limits of New England, and such things as vacations and visits to the springs and mountains, or to the sea-shore farther than Nahant, were hardly ever heard of. As the effect of severe toil in the east winds, and privations resulting from a small salary, my health, never robust, gave way, and I felt during that autumn that a more congenial climate might soon be a necessity.§

To benefit his health and to improve his business prospects, he decided to seek his fortune at the South, and selected Wilmington, North Carolina, as the place in which to begin his operations. In November, 1826, when he was in his twenty-third year, he purchased some goods, and loading a small schooner with them sailed

* History of New Ipswich, N. H., pp. 413–14.
† Gen. James Poole, of Hanover.
‡ Moor's Charity School.
§ MS. Autobiography in Mr. Kidder's Jones Family.

for Wilmington. In this voyage he was accompanied by his younger brother Edward, who had just attained his majority, and who was associated with him in the enterprise. The passage was stormy and unpleasant, and more than twenty days were consumed by it. On reaching their destination they rented a store and commenced business, under the firm of F. & E. Kidder. At this time they were not acquainted with a single person in the town. Wilmington was then a very sickly place in summer, so that they could only do business for about six months. Every May they closed up their affairs and visited New England. For about eight years they followed this plan. Mr. Kidder's health, however, seemed gradually to decline, and his brother Edward, having an opportunity to become a partner in a large establishment there, they closed up their business. Frederic returned to Cambridge, Mass., where his mother resided, and Edward became a member of the firm of Dickinson, Morriss & Kidder, and made Wilmington his home for the rest of his life. He resided there nearly sixty years.*

After Mr. Kidder's return to New England his health gradually improved, and in a few years he was able to enter mercantile life again. His first business was in the West India goods trade at No. 42 India Street, his partner being John H. Collins, and the firm name Collins & Kidder. In 1840 or 1841, this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Kidder continued in business alone as a commission merchant at the same place for about six years longer. Then, in partnership with the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland, he opened a store at 33 India Street, under the firm of Copeland & Kidder. They continued in the commission business at this place and 26 Chatham Street till 1852, when Mr. Kidder's health becoming impaired, he sold out his interest in the concern and retired from business. Mr. Copeland admitted as partners Messrs. James R. Gilmore and H. B. Williams, and continued the business, the firm name being Copeland, Gilmore & Co. Mr. Gilmore was some years later a partner of Mr. Kidder in New York city.

In 1845 Mr. Kidder, with his partner the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland and Mr. Charles Copeland, a brother of the latter, purchased of the Barings of London, a large tract on the Schoodic lakes in Eastern Maine. The tract was more than thirty miles in extent, and contained over a hundred thousand acres. The investment proved a very profitable one, and had the partners held it longer they would have realized a large fortune. A map of this tract was lithographed.

After his return to New England in 1834, Mr. Kidder resided with his mother in Cambridge till January 12, 1841, when he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Maria Hagar, a lady of rare accomplishments, and fitted in every way to make his life

* See sketch of his life in the REGISTER, vol. xxxix. p. 397.

happy. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Mixer) Hagar, of Cambridgeport, and was born October 26, 1817. The union lasted nearly thirty-five years. She died at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 22, 1875, aged 58 years. Mr. Kidder, after his marriage, resided at Cambridge a few years, and then removed to Boston.

Mr. Kidder, who by nature had strong antiquarian tastes, was in 1849 elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and from that time took an active part in its affairs. It was, as he has informed me, from his connection with this society and the encouragement of his fellow members, some of whom were engaged on similar works, that he was induced to undertake his first literary work, the history of his native town. I have often heard him name several early members of this society who were the authors of local or family histories, and who had admitted to him that they would not have undertaken them had they not been members of the society and enjoyed the facilities which it afforded for such work. The origin of the History of New Ipswich is thus given in the preface to that book. It is there stated that Mr. Kidder, in the summer of 1849, "visited his native town to repair the tombstones of his ancestors and collect such materials as he might" find for compiling a history of his family.

In wandering over the "old burying ground" he was struck with the number of the great and good resting there, whose names and deeds were likely to be forgotten. On looking over the town records of the period of the Revolution, he could not but admire the firm and bold resolves of the citizens, their clear views of republican principles and constitutional liberty and their self-sacrificing patriotism. He desired that some one should chronicle the history of the town, before the loss of records or the death of the remaining few whose memory extended back to early times should render it too late. After unavailing efforts to prevail on some one to undertake the task, he concluded to attempt it himself.*

Having acquired a competency, he determined, on retiring from mercantile pursuits in 1852, to gratify his historical tastes, and also by leisurely travelling over the country, find rest, and so improve his health. He had for the two years past employed his leisure in collecting materials for the history of New Ipswich and the genealogy of the Kidder family. These he set himself at work to complete, and before the year closed the history of his native town was issued, and in it was included a history of the branch of the Kidders to which he himself belonged.

In this work he was associated with his friend Augustus A. Gould, M.D., who like himself was a native of New Ipswich. The book was issued as the joint production of the two. But the bulk of the work was performed by Mr. Kidder. He collected the material and wrote out for the printer nearly all the manuscript. Dr. Gould contributed the first chapter on the "Physical History" of

* History of New Ipswich, Preface.

the town. I was frequently consulted by Mr. Kidder while the book was passing through the press, and saw most of the manuscript and proof, but I do not recollect anything else from Dr. Gould's pen. Probably he made other contributions to the work, but they could not have been many or important. He assumed none of the pecuniary responsibility of publishing the book.

Mr. Kidder at first intended to make a small duodecimo volume, and subscriptions had been obtained for such a book at one dollar and fifty cents a copy. But as he proceeded with his work he found his materials accumulate, and a desire arose to make a better book than could be afforded at the price fixed. The late Samuel Appleton, the wealthy and benevolent Boston merchant, was born in New Ipswich, and he also was desirous that the history of their native town should not be surpassed by those of other towns. He urged Mr. Kidder to make as elegant and expensive a book as his judgment dictated, promising to bear all the loss that Mr. Kidder would incur by so doing. A book was produced that "marked a new era in this department of literature. In size, beauty of typography, excellence of engravings and thoroughness of treatment, it surpassed anything of the kind that had appeared."* The subscribers were supplied with the book at a dollar and a half, but the selling price was advanced nearer to a remunerating rate. There was of course a considerable loss, which Mr. Appleton, according to agreement, bore. He also purchased a large number of copies for his friends and for public libraries. The book was dedicated to Mr. Appleton, and in the dedication as first set up, his liberal pecuniary contribution was distinctly stated; but on the proof being shown to him he decidedly objected to its being printed, and the passage was accordingly struck out. Mr. Peck relates the following interesting fact:

> An incident connected with this history is worthy of record. Daniel Webster, whose early career in the law in New Hampshire made him acquainted with many of the persons mentioned in Mr. Kidder's work, expressed a desire to see it. Mr. Kidder forwarded a copy to him at Marshfield, where he was then lying in his last illness. Mr. Webster was much interested in it, and, after his death, it was found lying on a light-stand near his bed, and was said by Mrs. Webster to have been the last book he ever read. At the sale of the Webster library in 1875, this book was sold with the rest, and in it was found Mr. Kidder's note of presentation, which the great statesman had used as a book-mark.

In a little more than a year after he joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society, he was elected its treasurer, and held the office from January, 1851, to January, 1855, when having removed to New York city he declined a reëlection. In October, 1851, he was chosen a member of the publishing committee, and was reëlected the three following years, but for the same reason refused to serve longer. The REGISTER in 1851 was at a critical

* Sketch of the life of F. Kidder, by T. B. Peck, in the *Melrose Journal.*

point in its history. Mr. Drake, the editor and publisher, not having realized from the publication sufficient profit to induce him to renew his contract with the society for another year, declined to do so. It remained for the publishing committee either to find a new publisher for the year 1852, or let the REGISTER die. Mr. Kidder determined that it should not die if he could prevent it, and took upon himself the task of finding a publisher. Members of the committee had agreed to edit the several numbers gratuitously. Mr. Kidder had much trouble in finding a publisher, but finally made an agreement with Mr. Thomas Prince to publish the work. To induce him to undertake this he gave him the printing of his History of New Ipswich, and advanced money to purchase new type and other necessary printing materials.

At the end of the year, Mr. Prince not finding the publication profitable, gave it up. Mr. Kidder and the Hon. Timothy Farrar, members of the publishing committee, spent much time in trying to induce some of the publishers of Boston to undertake the work, but no satisfactory agreement could be made. At length Mr. Kidder, by promising to subscribe for extra copies himself, and obtain a certain number of additional subscribers, prevailed upon Mr. Drake to resume the publication of the work. On other occasions the REGISTER has felt the aid of Mr. Kidder's helping hand and wise counsel.

In 1854 he removed to New York and formed a partnership with Mr. James R. Gilmore, before referred to. This gentleman has since become well known as an author, under the pseudonym of "Edmund Kirke." The business did not prove profitable, and in about two years and a half Mr. Kidder returned to Boston, where he renewed his connection with his old partner, the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland, in the same business, chiefly the southern trade. But they were both too old to compete with younger men. The crisis of 1857 bore very hard on them, and they had scarcely recovered from it, when in the spring of 1861 the war began. As their property was largely at the south, they found themselves much involved. They soon dissolved their firm. Mr. Copeland was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of Boston, and Mr. Kidder settled the copartnership affairs of the firm.

The four years of the war were very severe upon him. His business with the south was of course broken up. His brother Edward, with whom he had been closely connected in business, remained at Wilmington, but being a union man was almost ostracised. The brothers seldom heard from each other, and only once during the whole time did they meet. Mr. Kidder gives this account of his life at this time:

I was left to get along as I could, and felt a loneliness I never before experienced. Just before the war we had taken up our abode—for the summer only, as we expected—at the Sturtevant House, East Boston, but finding it a very comfortable place, well suited to my income, we con-

tinued there six years. Here for much of the time we enjoyed the society of old friends, and lived very quietly amid all the continual excitement of the war. Here I was chosen on the Boston School Board, and served for three years.

At last the war was ended, and I met my brother whom I had not seen for more than four years. I soon resumed my business in cotton and naval stores, and with the business of my brother and some old friends in the south, had a very successful trade for about two years. Fearing a revulsion in business, which in fact came soon after, I closed up my affairs, and feeling the need of a home in the country for the benefit of the health of my wife and myself, I purchased a French-roofed cottage in Melrose, and in April, 1869, removed there.

Although I came to Melrose with a desire to take no part in public affairs, I was in 1870 made chairman of a committee to erect a Unitarian church. As it involved, to some extent, the raising of funds from outside parties, it caused me considerable labor. It was, however, a success. Another enterprise which has become of great service to the town, was taking the initiative in forming a public library. I acted as chairman of the board of trustees for more than six years.

Mr. Kidder and his wife, after their removal to their comfortable home in Melrose, hoped to spend many years of quiet enjoyment. But their hopes were doomed to disappointment. About the time of his removal Mr. Kidder's health failed him, and it was not fully restored till the following winter. In December, 1870, Mrs. Kidder was taken sick with a disease from which she never recovered. After five years of suffering, Dec. 22, 1875, she expired. It has been truly said of her that she was "beloved by all who knew her and felt the charm of her manner. In but few cases, it is believed, has such christian fortitude as a lingering illness exacted, such sweetness of character as she constantly displayed, left their fragrant memory in the breasts of friends and kindred."* She had a love of reading and a fine taste, and she encouraged and assisted her husband in his literary labors.

The death of his wife was a blow from which Mr. Kidder never fully recovered. His health had begun to fail before her death, and as the years passed on it grew worse, till on Saturday, December 19, 1885, he being in his 82d year, death relieved him from his sufferings. "By a singular coincidence his death occurred almost exactly on the anniversary of his wife's, and just ten years after her death his remains were laid by her side in Mount Auburn."† He died at his house in Emerson Street, Melrose, where on the following Tuesday funeral services were held, the Rev. John H. Heywood, his pastor, and the Rev. Richard Eddy, D.D., officiating.

The following is a list of Mr. Kidder's books:

1. The History of New Ipswich, N. H. Boston, 1852. Cloth, 8vo. pp. 488+iv. Already noticed.

* Register, vol. xxx. p. 140.
† Thomas B. Peck in the *Melrose Journal*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. The Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell. Boston, 1865. Cloth, fcp. 4to. pp. 138.

3. Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution. Albany, 1867. Cloth, 8vo. pp. x.+336.

4. History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution. Albany, 1868. Cloth, 8vo. pp. vi.+184.

5. History of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1870, consisting of the Narrative of the Town, the Trial of the Soldiers, and a Historical Introduction. Albany, 1870. Cloth, 8vo. pp. 291.

6. Memorial of the Jones Family from 1648 to 1876. Boston, 1876. 4to. post. folios 88, MS. Never printed. This book was presented to N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. Appended to it is an autobiography of Mr. Kidder, of which free use has been made in writing this memoir.

The following pamphlets are by him:

7. The Adventures of Capt. Lovewell. Boston, 1853. 8vo. pp. 10. Reprinted from the REGISTER for January, 1853.

8. The Abenaki Indians; their Treaties of 1713 and 1717, and a Vocabulary. Portland, 1859. 8vo. pp. 25. Reprinted from the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, vol. vi.

9. The Swedes on the Delaware, and their Intercourse with New England. Boston, 1874. 8vo. pp. 13. Reprinted from the REGISTER for January, 1874.

10. The Discovery of North America by John Cabot. A First Chapter in the History of North America. Boston, 1878. 8vo. pp. 15. Reprinted from the REGISTER for October, 1878.

Mr. Kidder was a contributor to several magazines and newspapers, among which may be named the REGISTER, the *Historical Magazine*, the *Continental Monthly*, the *Boston Journal* and the *Boston Transcript*. His contributions to the REGISTER were numerous. The principal articles were reprinted and their titles are given in the above list of his works. To the *Historical Magazine*, while it was edited by me, he contributed a "Historical Sketch of the Indians who inhabited the Eastern Part of North Carolina," and various shorter articles. In the *Continental Monthly*, edited by his friend and former partner, James R. Gilmore, appeared in April, 1862, "Beaufort, Past and Present," and in May, 1862, "Roanoke Island." As Beaufort had just been captured, and as little was known of its history at the North, his full and reliable details attracted much attention, as did those concerning Roanoke Island.

Mr. Kidder's first ancestor in New England was James[1] Kidder, who was born in 1626 in East Grinstead in Sussex. He came to New England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1650. From him Frederic Kidder was the sixth in descent, through John,[2] born about 1655; Thomas,[3] born 1690; Reuben,[4] born 1723; Isaiah,[5] born 1770, to Frederic,[6] born 1804.*

* For full details see History of New Ipswich, pp. 400-15; and History of the Kidder Family, by F. E. Kidder, Allston, 1886, pp. 11-79.

Mr. Kidder, as early as 1850, through the instrumentality, I think, of Mr. Horatio G. Somerby, opened a correspondence with the Rev. Edward Turner, rector of Maresfield in Sussex, who was a distinguished antiquary and genealogist. The Kidder family had long been seated at Maresfield, and Mr. Turner was able from the information of Mr. Kidder, to ascertain the birth-place of James Kidder the emigrant, and to trace his ancestry back several generations to Richard Kidder, who was living at Maresfield in 1492, a year rendered memorable by the discovery of America; the descent being Richard,[a] living 1492, Richard,[b] Richard,[c] John,[d] John,[e] born 1561, James,[f] born 1595; to James[1] the emigrant, born 1626.* Through the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Kidder was made acquainted with Mr. James Crosby, of London, who gave him much information concerning the English Kidders.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Kidder was in 1850, when I became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He had only joined the society a year before, but he showed a deep interest in everything pertaining to it. The next year he was chosen treasurer. He was strenuous for keeping the expenses of the society within its income, and crushed many a project which would have jeopardized the existence of the society, or at least curtailed its usefulness. He had its welfare always at heart. At one crisis some of us thought that but for his exertions the society would have been abandoned.

He had read much, travelled much and been a keen observer of men and manners. As his memory was tenacious, he had a wonderful fund of information, and could say something interesting or valuable upon almost every topic that was broached. As a business man he was active and enterprising, and his judgment was seldom at fault.

Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., the well known historical writer, gives me the following recollections of him:

I first became acquainted with Mr. Kidder at Boston in the fall of 1848, when I was gathering materials for my "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution." I was introduced to him with the assurance that he was one of the most earnest and trustworthy of antiquaries and most obliging of men. Events justified this commendation. He kindly proposed to accompany me to historical localities about Boston with which he was familiar, and he gave me the first information that Roxbury Fort, erected on an eminence that commanded Boston Neck, was then in a state of good preservation. We visited the old work together, and the long evening of that day, spent with him and his charming wife, was exceedingly pleasant and profitable to me.

That first acquaintance ripened into a life-long friendship, which was kept warm by personal and epistolary intercourse; and when some years afterwards he made his residence in New York city, we were much together.

* A tabular pedigree of this family is printed in the History of New Ipswich, pp. 398–9, and is reprinted in Kidder's Kidder Family, pp. 8, 9.

He was an earnest, enthusiastic and indefatigable seeker after truth, and was always generous in sharing with others any knowledge which he possessed. He was highly patriotic in his impulses, and nobly loyal to his professions. One always felt sure of him as a friend who deserved his confidence.

Mr. Kidder was an uncompromising unionist during our late civil war, and gave to his country the benefit of his peculiar knowledge of Wilmington, N. C., and its surroundings. He had held intimate social and commercial relations with Wilmington for many years, and was acquainted with the country and the coast far around it. Foiled in its efforts to absolutely close the port of Wilmington against blockade runners, the government considered plans for capturing and holding the city.

Mr. Kidder had found means for communicating with friends in Wilmington during the war, and so early as the beginning of 1864 he submitted a plan to Gen. Burnside, then recruiting men in New York and New England for his Army Corps, the Ninth. Burnside was so pleased with and interested in the plan that he went with it to Washington, and received from the War Department full permission to carry it out. He gathered a large force at Annapolis for the purpose, and was nearly ready to go forward, when Gen. Grant arranged for the campaign in Virginia and Georgia, and the Ninth Corps was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. This put an end to the expedition, and postponed the capture of Wilmington. Mr. Kidder's plan, as communicated to me in a letter from him at the close of the war, was as follows: Wilmington is thirty miles from the sea by the Cape Fear River, but only about twelve miles from a navigable sound east of it, into which from the ocean was Masonboro Inlet with seven feet of water at high tide. It was proposed to have a fleet of flat steamers rendezvous at Beaufort, fifty or sixty miles up the coast, in which to put 12,000 armed men under an energetic commander. These were to be suddenly landed on the main at Masonboro' Inlet, and marched directly on Wilmington. It was known that there were no defences beyond two miles from the heart of Wilmington (and they not very strong) to oppose the force coming in from the sea. It was proposed to have a strong cavalry force move simultaneously from New Berne, to tear up the railway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and, if possible, go down and destroy the bridge within ten miles of Wilmington. This force was to coöperate fully with that marching from Masonboro' Inlet. The feasibility of Mr. Kidder's plan was so apparent that Gen. Graham, in the summer of 1864, submitted a similar plan to our War Department, which involved the landing of troops at Masonboro' Inlet, to coöperate with cavalry, infantry and artillery coming down from New Berne and other points above.

Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, author of the "Landmarks of Boston," "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," and other works, writes to me:

Mr. Kidder was a frequent visitor at my father's house in the earlier days of the society's history, when a few men were in the habit of meeting together to talk over its prospects in the temper of enthusiasts, before whom all obstacles disappear. They were all deeply in earnest, these men, and so became worthy pioneers in the cause to which their mutual support was pledged, notwithstanding the fact that neither money, social position or the prestige of high literary standing was a strong factor in the undertaking

lf. Mr. Kidder was ever one of the most sanguine and cheerful members his little coterie, and if not so ready with ideas as some others, his sug- ions were always apt, and seldom failed to show the shrewdness that to always seemed a conspicuous trait in his character. Though going k into the forties, my recollections of that early time naturally embrace what a boy sees in a man whose manner is a little abrupt and impos- though never unkind, but whose thoughts and interests are far beyond . Therefore I cannot speak of the best years of Mr. Kidder's life as his nd Mr. Lossing, or Mr. Trask, or yourself, might do, for all that is to a gulf impossible of being bridged over. Later in life I came to know Kidder intimately. He was for a long time my neighbor and valued nd. Our tastes and pursuits run on somewhat congenial lines, so that as a pleasure to meet him if only to listen to the store of reminiscence which he was so full. Now, as I remember these talks, it seems to me t Mr. Kidder always had something to say, in his pithy way, that was apt go clear to the root of a matter. He was an excellent judge of men. ow recall his estimate of certain persons with added respect for the rring insight it exhibited on his part, although at the time the estimate have seemed to fall short of or overshoot the mark.

Ir. Kidder was fond of relating his meeting with Gen. Grant at y Point when the Union army lay in front of Petersburg. His errand re was to give Gen. Grant information of importance concerning the t way to capture Wilmington, N. C., with which port Mr. Kidder was l acquainted, and he always deplored what he considered the unneces- sacrifice of life made in carrying Fort Fisher by assault, inasmuch as the rison could have been cut off irom its water supply, and so forced to l down the Confederate flag without bloodshed. Perhaps the one strong- literary purpose of Mr. Kidder's later years was seen in the desire to in suitable shape for publication the voluminous and exhaustive mate- s he had collected bearing upon the early history of Acadia. This had n with him a veritable labor of love, but after exhausting the field of arch he felt himself unequal to doing the work of compiling, annotat- and testing such a mass of crude materials, and was therefore com- ed to abandon the hope he had formed of seeing what was meant to be most important literary work go uncompleted. Nevertheless, the man- ipt itself remains to show some of Mr. Kidder's leading literary charac- stics, his knowledge of authorities to be consulted and of the men of time, his dogged persistence in following up the most trifling clew, his ustry, and his ambition to produce a work worthy of the subject by hering together everything that could be brought into relation with it, n though it might seem to the superficial observer an unconsidered trifle ced.

At a meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, d March 3, 1886, Mr. William B. Trask, chairman of a com- tee previously appointed to prepare resolutions on his death, ered the following:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, after a decade of loneliness suffering, to remove by death our esteemed associate Frederic Kidder,

Resolved, That we bear witness to the earnestness, fidelity and prompt- s with which he discharged his various duties in behalf of this society, ough a membership of six and thirty years, until his waning health and

strength forsook him, being for some years its treasurer, and for a long time a director, working willingly and faithfully on many and important committees, with an ardent desire to promote the interests of our institution.

Resolved, That he was an efficient student of history and genealogy, as is evident in what he did for his native town, New Ipswich; in behalf, also, of Indian nomenclature and history, the earlier and the Revolutionary movements in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina; his many and valuable contributions to our REGISTER and other publications, as well as in the several separate volumes that he wrote and published.

Resolved, That as a merchant and business man he was upright and honorable, energetic and self-commanding; as a citizen, neighbor and friend, worthy and respected.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the generous bequest made by Mr. Kidder to this society, the foundation of a Kidder Fund, the income whereof is to be expended for books much needed for our library.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, after announcing a bequest by Mr. Kidder of five shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, of the par value of $500 each, offered the following resolution which he had prepared at the request of the directors:

Resolved, That the society gratefully accepts the legacy bequeathed them by the will of the late Frederic Kidder, Esq., denominated the "Kidder Fund;" that the trustees named by the testator, Deloraine P. Corey, John Ward Dean and William B. Trask, be requested to receive a transfer of the shares of the capital stock of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, to hold in accordance with the provisions and limitations of said will, wherein this society is made the beneficiary and *cestui que trust.*

Remarks on the character of Mr. Kidder and expressions of gratitude for his bequest were made by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., president of the society, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Mr. Trask and the Hon. Charles Cowley, LL.D. Mr. Slafter's remarks were in substance as follows:

Our older associates especially will always remember Mr. Kidder with great respect for his deep interest in this society, and his loyal fidelity towards it, from its earliest years to the day of his death. In some respects he was an extraordinary man. He was not erudite, or learned in the ordinary and proper sense of the words, but nevertheless he had a profound love of history, especially of the history of this continent. He had an instinct, almost a genius, for the investigation of themes that had in them elements of uncertainty, that were involved more or less in mystery and doubt. On such subjects he was pretty sure to arrive at a clear and fixed opinion, and subsequent and wider investigation often proved that his views were not incorrect. At our monthly meetings, when at one time and another almost numberless historical questions have been discussed, many of them involved and complicated, we shall none of us forget how almost uniformly our late associate brought forward illustrations, principles and facts, germain to the subject under discussion, and which were always entertaining and suited to enrich or reinforce our historical knowledge.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

POSTHUMOUS ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, LL.D.

THE annual meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on Wednesday, January 5, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In token of the common grief felt by the members of this Society at the death of their late president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the hall was draped in black, as was likewise his portrait which hung upon the wall on the left. The massive mahogany chair which once belonged to John Hancock, of late years occupied by Col. Wilder as president of the Society, stood vacant near the middle of the platform, and covered with the habiliments of mourning. The Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, N. H., the senior vice-president, presided, and on taking the chair made some brief and appropriate remarks.

The address, prepared for this occasion by the late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the Society, was then read by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, who had been selected for this duty by the Board of Directors. Mr. Slafter prefaced the reading by these remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—

It has been the custom of our late lamented president, immediately after the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year had announced to him that his name would be presented for the presidency at the next annual meeting, to prepare an address to the Society on assuming the chair for another term. During the last weeks of his life he had made his usual preparation. On Wednesday, the 15th day of December, he completed his last revision, and sent the copy to the printer, that it might be put in type for the greater convenience of reading. On Thursday he rose apparently in better health than he had been for several days. Having attended to some matters of business, he dictated a letter of importance, his daughter acting as amanuensis, and signed it with his own hand. His physician entering at that time, to whom he announced himself as very well, and to the special inquiry as to the rheumatism that had been playing about his chest for several days, he replied that "he felt none of it, that it was all gone." After a few additional words he lifted his hands to his breast, settled back in his chair, the pulsation of his heart ceased, and his spirit passed

> "To that undiscovered country, from whose bourn
> No traveller returns."

Thus calmly, without a struggle, in the multitude of years and ripeness of knowledge, his faculties still fresh and vigorous, untouched by any symptom of decay, our venerable president rounded out and finished up with a rare completeness his earthly career.

In the discourse which I am about to read to you, we have an exhibition of his broad and comprehensive interest in historical studies, and his warm affection for this Society, and his co-workers in what he loved to call "this noble work." And I am sure, if he were conscious of these proceedings to-day, his sensibilities would be touched by the eagerness with which, as his old associates, we shall listen to his last counsels, and embalm them as a part of our proceedings at this annual meeting.

MR. WILDER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

This completes nineteen years of my service as president of this Society. I am most grateful for the repeated tokens of your good opinion. But when I see around me from time to time so many gentlemen distinguished for their learning and historical knowledge, who are better qualified to discharge the duties of the chair than myself, I feel a delicacy in occupying it any longer. I cannot, however, without your consent sever the relations which have existed between us for so many years. I shall therefore accept any duties you may lay upon me, asking your indulgence, and at the same time assuring you that I shall bring to their discharge a warm heart, the best of my feeble strength, and all the wisdom I possess.

While we most gratefully acknowledge that Divine Goodness which has preserved the lives of so many of us, and permitted us to assemble again for the prosecution of our noble work, we have to record the loss of many associates who have rendered important services, and who during the past year have joined the silent majority, and passed on to receive their reward.

Among them we have to record the loss of two of our Vice-Presidents, the Hon. George Carter Richardson of Massachusetts, and the Hon. John Russell Bartlett of Rhode Island.

Mr. Richardson was my intimate friend for many years, and I sincerely cherish his memory and deplore his loss. He was an enterprising business man, and a liberal and public-spirited citizen. The Society is deeply indebted to him for his interest in its welfare, and his generosity in its behalf.

Mr. Bartlett was well known as an able writer on history, archæology and bibliography, and was distinguished for his thoroughness and accuracy. The elaborate and illustrated catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, which he prepared for the press, is a monument to his learning and industry. To his kind offices we owe it that we have a copy of this invaluable catalogue in our library.

Prominent among other members, whom we have lost, is Chester Allan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, the upright chief magistrate, who ably conducted the affairs of the nation at a period of unusual solicitude; Archbishop Richard Chenevix Trench, late primate of Ireland, a distinguished scholar and poet; Amos A. Lawrence, the honored son of an honored sire; Henry P. Kidder, the philanthropic banker; the Hon. John James Babson, the historian of Gloucester; and the Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., a long trusted public officer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Brief memoirs of all the deceased members have been prepared by the historiographer, the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, and special action has been had by the Society on those who have been officially associated with us in our labors.

Most deeply do we sympathize with those of our associates who mourn the loss of the near friends or companions of their lives. But we console ourselves with the hope that ere long we shall meet them again, where love shall be complete, and death and parting never come.

> "Beyond this vale of tears
> There is a life above,
> Unmeasured by the flight of years;
> And all that life is love."

It gives me renewed pleasure to state that our Society is still in a sound, prosperous, and progressive condition. The acquisition of funds, the enterprise and enthusiasm of our members, the public interest shown in the gift of books and other historic material, are an ample reward for our toil, more than fulfilling our anticipations for its perpetuity; the plans for the extension of our building, which we so much need, are held in abeyance, as we do not know what effect the erection of the new Court House is to have on our property.

One of the most judicious and liberal bequests that the Society has received is that from the late Francis Merrill Bartlett, of Cambridge, who left us his entire library consisting of nearly sixteen hundred volumes. Mr. Bartlett, though fond of belles-lettres and general literature, had a particular interest in local and family history, the specialties of this Society. He collected with much care and judgment a library that might serve him in his investigation of these subjects, which he thoroughly mastered. He was a subscriber to our quarterly publication, and a contributor to its pages. He was reluctant to have the library from which he had received so much profit and enjoyment, and on which he had bestowed so much time in its accumulation, dispersed at his death, and his interest in this Society induced him to make it the depository of his precious volumes. This is an example which I hope others will follow. It is a melancholy fact that every year witnesses the dispersion of libraries on special subjects, on which the owners

had bestowed great care, and in which the works have a much higher value as parts of a complete collection than they have as separate volumes. Should not such collections be kept together, and deposited in some great library, and thus become a monument to the wisdom and generosity of the collector?

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the Society's organ, has now been published forty years, and numbers forty volumes. It has well earned the reputation which it has attained. No public or private library that is intended to be useful in historical research can be considered fully equipped without this work. During these two score years the Register has had twelve editors, namely, the Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., Samuel G. Drake, A.M., William Thaddeus Harris, A.M., the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, A.M., M.D., the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., the Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., William B. Trask, Esq., John Ward Dean, A.M., William H. Whitmore, A.M., the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., the Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., and Col. Albert H. Hoyt, A.M. Of these the first six and Mr. Hudson are dead. They are all well known for their contributions to historical literature. Mr. Dean, the present editor, has had charge of the work for the past eleven years, and was editor on two former occasions, the aggregate of his services covering over one-third of the time of the Register's publication.

All the money received from subscribers is expended on the work, and members of the Society and friends of the publication, who are not already, can increase its value by becoming subscribers to the work. The materials are abundant for its enlargement, and only more means are needed to pay for the increased expenditure.

I desire to call your attention, as I have repeatedly done before, to the researches now making in England, by Mr. Henry F. Waters, under the auspices of this Society, with the pecuniary aid of others friendly to this undertaking. These investigations, as you all know, have been systematically carried on for the four past years, and have attracted great attention from antiquaries, not only in this, but also in other countries. It is a vastly important work, certainly among the foremost that this Society has been called upon to undertake during the forty-two years of its existence, and, as has been well said, it marks an epoch in genealogical research. A department of research is, or ought to be, a permanent feature in a Society like ours. The time has now come to put it on a more permanent basis.

The remarkable success that has attended these investigations hitherto, should lead us to hope that provision may be made to establish a fund, the income of which may be available for the promotion of original research in this department. This would free us from the necessity of asking for annual contributions, and would enable the work to be carried on on a grander scale and with greater re-

sults. An endowment like this is a great want of the Society. Who will put into his WILL $20,000 for this purpose?

Anniversaries and celebrations are constantly recurring, and our early history is becoming more familiar to the present generation than it was even to those who were actors in it. These historical festivals are, as Mr. James Russell Lowell has well said, "keeping alive the thread of historic continuity so important to men, to families, to towns and to nations, in the development of character."

Among those of the year 1886, which were conspicuous, the following may be named:

Few occasions, if any, have awakened a broader interest in New England than the late celebration of the founding of Harvard College. As the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., justly said, "On no other occasion and in no other place throughout our whole land could such a company have been gathered and such observances have been held as gave to the commemoration at Cambridge such felicity, dignity and completeness in all its elements and incidents."

Most appropriate was it that the Chief Magistrate of the nation and his Cabinet, as well as the representatives of the colleges of our own and foreign countries, should meet to exchange congratulations on the influence and prosperity of this the oldest college in our land, and that a great concourse of people from all parts of our country should be present to join in the rejoicings of the occasion; and that more than a thousand of its alumni, with Winthrop, Holmes, Lowell, Ellis, and other golden stars that still shine in the constellations of her sons, should come home with grateful hearts to honor their Alma Mater and remember John Harvard, who planted this nursery of knowledge for the benefit of his race.

One of the most interesting occasions of the past year was the unveiling and dedication of a magnificent bronze statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the State of New Hampshire by her generous son, our associate member, Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Esq., a fitting tribute of respect to his native State, and an enduring memorial of New Hampshire's matchless son. As the champion of the American Union, the expounder and defender of the Constitution, Mr. Webster stood like the highest summit of his granite hills, towering aloft, far above all around him. To him is our nation more indebted than to any other man for the establishment of the great principles which have made our government what it is. As New England's greatest son, America's illustrious statesman, the apostle of freedom and fraternity, his words will live to adorn the pages of history so long as our Charter of Liberties shall bear on its scroll the declaration that "all men are born free and equal," or Liberty and Union shall have a place in the hearts of freemen,—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

Perhaps the most imposing event of this series was the completion

and dedication of the statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," on the 28th of October, on Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York. A vast concourse of people from our own and other countries assembled to do honor to the patriotic and gifted Bartholdi. The occasion was honored by the presence of the President and Cabinet of the Republic, the Governors and dignitaries of our States, the Military, Naval and Civil organizations composing a grand procession of two hundred thousand men, such as has seldom if ever been witnessed on this continent. The stars and stripes and the tricolored flags were garlanded and blended together in sympathy for the perpetuation of the freedom which they once helped to achieve; and what added to the brilliancy of the occasion was the presence of hundreds of ships of war and vessels of commerce moored side by side, and decorated with thousands of banners floating proudly in the breeze, and announcing the completion of this august work of art.

We rejoice in the erection of these testimonials to perpetuate through coming generations the love of freedom and human right, and we pray that its progress may go on until the monarchies of earth shall be revolutionized, and the golden light of liberty shall penetrate to the darkest recesses of the earth. We rejoice in the memorials erected in the interest of liberty, which now grace our land:—the monument on Bunker's Heights where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought; the monument at Yorktown where victory crowned the cause of American liberty; the Washington Monument in memory of the Father and Deliverer of his Country, the loftiest structure of which we have any record; and the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, one of the loftiest figures in human form on the globe. Glorious memorials! which speak to mankind of the blessings which are enjoyed by a most free, progressive and prosperous nation, under a government made and controlled by themselves.

Wonderful indeed has been the progress of civilization on this continent; it has no parallel in the annals of history, in its growth, power and influence, opening a new era in the destiny and happiness of the race. As the beams of the morning spreading into the broad sunlight of day, so is the sun of liberty gradually diffusing its rays over the earth; unfolding the principles of free thought, free speech, free education, free labor and free government, as seen in our own country, in Greece, in France, in Mexico, and in the present demand of Ireland for home rule. Grand indeed has been our country's record, fast fulfilling the predictions of statesmen and philosophers of past times. Surpassing all their glorious anticipations, our country constitutes herself the Mother of an Empire of States, and stands forth as the richest and most powerful nation of the globe.

With what almost superhuman foresight Bishop Berkeley wrote almost two hundred years ago of the destiny of this land:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already past,"

by which we suppose he meant the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian and Roman Empires, and looking through the blood of England to America, he saw the "Fifth" in our own land.

"A Fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The Eight Hundredth Anniversary of the completion of the Domesday Survey in 1086, was celebrated by the Royal Historical Society of England, of which Lord Aberdare is president. The commemoration took place in October last, the sessions holding five days from the 25th to the 29th of that month. One feature of the celebration was the exhibition of the Domesday book or rather books, for there are two volumes, of which our associate, Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., gave a graphic description in the letter read at our October meeting. The size of the larger volume is about twelve inches by eight, and the smaller ten inches by eight. They are beautifully engrossed and in fine preservation. Other historical manuscripts in the Record office and in the British Museum were inspected by those who attended the celebration; and at subsequent meetings papers were read on subjects connected with that renowned survey, by well-known historical scholars. George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., of London, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins, A.M., of Boston, were appointed delegates from this Society to the celebration. Mr. Perkins was prevented from attending, but Dr. Marshall represented the Society on that interesting occasion.

The last month in the year witnessed the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of King's Chapel, which was held on the 15th of December, with addresses from the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, its minister, and some of the most distinguished speakers in Boston and vicinity. The services which began the parish life of King's Chapel, of which two hundred years have been completed, were memorable also as the introduction of the English Church into the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

In my last Address I gave emphasis to the relation which history holds to biography. When they are combined with genealogy a great work opens before us, both in the researches of the past, and in those to be made in future years. At the present time I wish to refer to the reasons why this study should be pursued, not only in its bearing upon those who love the work, but for accomplishing and accelerating the primal design of this Society.

The need of such an organization first suggested the formation of this Society, which as a pioneer on this continent is specially distinguished. In the Mother Country genealogy was so interwoven with heraldry that neither could be complete without local and

family records. The armorial bearings on the equipages of the gentry often proved the key to the line of ancestry for generations back; and family crests led many to search musty records to learn who were their progenitors, and what were their exploits. In England it is only the privileged classes whose pedigree and entails from the time of the Norman Conquest are recorded on early sealed and attested parchments. It is of them that the Heralds' College, presided over by the Garter King of Arms, keeps the armorial record, their "coat armour" and lawful "crests" and "bearings." No yeoman enters there. Only "the blood of all the Howards" is worth tracing, even though it runs in the veins of knaves or cowards.

But we of New England, never forgetting our birthright, or the stock whence we came, have no dividing line by which to separate the patrician and the plebeian. This marks, in a very significant manner, a stage in the social progress of our race, and furnishes an occasion and encouragement for genealogical study. Democracy ought highly to estimate the purpose and the province of genealogy. For the range of the subject at once shows us that we must no longer confine our interest in humanity to the great ones of earth, to princes and nobles. Genealogy with us knows no distinction between the great and the small. It recognizes simply the lineage of families limited by natural descent.

It is true we often find great difficulty in tracing the line of many of our "Anglo-Saxon" families anterior to their arrival in America. Nevertheless, by patient and unceasing investigation we may hope that many additional lines may yet be traced back to the original stock in England. There are those of our people who feel a pride as they contemplate the unbroken chain of their family descent through successive generations, which in most cases embraces a great variety of talent, official rank and respectability.

Say what you will, there is an instinct implanted in human nature with its "Who?" and "What?" of the past, an innate love of kindred, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The American Indian sacredly preserves the bones of his ancestors, carries them with him from place to place, cherishing their memory and thus handing down the story of brave deeds for many generations. Look at the Chinese in our country to-day, noted as a nation which honors its kindred, and with grateful assiduity transports their remains to their distant home that they may mingle with their native dust. Recall the traditions of man, each generation in its day bears testimony to the character of the preceding. He who worships the past, believes we are connected not only with those that came before us, but with those who are to come after. What mean those hieroglyphic inscriptions on the Egyptian monuments? Says one of them, "I speak to you who shall come a million years after my death." Another says, "Grant that my words may live for hundreds and thousands of years." The writers were evidently thinking, not only of their own time, but of the distant future of the human race, and hoped themselves never to be forgotten.

Look at the genealogy of the Hebrews, accurately delineated in the Scriptures. They preserved for four thousand years the line of descent from Adam to the Messiah, through a chosen people, to whom, in connection with the royal line of David, certain great promises were made.

Not till pure domestic family relations are established, not till vital statistics are faithfully gathered and recorded, not indeed till there are materials for historical narrative at hand, will there be the widest scope for genealogical investigations. It insists upon facts, monuments and records, and whatever tends to preserve the memory of passing events. It is of the highest service in all legal processes for establishing the rights of property. Much in the past has been lost to the world from lack of data of time and place. That question which has come down the centuries, "Who reared the Pyramids of Egypt?" must remain forever unanswered. That stony face of the "Sphinx" which guards them well, and round whose base the sands of the desert have drifted, gazes still into futurity, revealing no tale to the passing traveller, save the echo of history, "Before thou wast, I was."

But we of this nineteenth century, through our archæological explorations, and our historical and genealogical researches, which secure the past, seize upon the present, and perpetuate them in the future, are amply repaid for our labors. Mother Earth has kept her secrets well, but is revealing them one by one, as the reward of patient toil. What must have been the delight of the discoverer, when those two Egyptian mummies were unrolled, to be able to identify them so perfectly as Ramases the Second and Third, father and son!

At last, through the indefatigable labors and perseverance of the agent of our Society in England, Mr. Henry F. Waters, we have been enabled to lift the veil which for nearly two hundred and fifty years has hidden the modest, obscure, but generous benefactor of America's ancient university, to discover his parentage and birth-place, and also to form some idea of his youthful surroundings. With what new enthusiasm must its thousands of alumni who attended its late quarter-millenary celebration, with the other thousands who once trod its classic halls, but are now scattered over the wide earth, have uttered the name of their "Alma Mater," and paid fresh tributes of gratitude to its founder, John Harvard, whose memory is forever immortalized!

Genealogy in its widest sense embraces more than what appertains to the pedigree of the human species. It embraces in its broadest principles and effects, not only the mental and moral, but the physical world, the dominion of man over nature, of mind over matter. Here comes in a new branch of genealogical study, termed Heredity, which seeks to discover those immutable laws which Eternal Wisdom has fore-ordained for the government, improvement, and perfection of the works of creation. Its aim "is to trace through families,

direct or affiliated, the transmission through continuous generations, or by recurrence in alternating generations, physical, mental and moral traits and qualities." Carlyle says, "I can trace father, son and grandson; the family stamp is distinctly legible in each;" and in after generations there often comes the prototype of a line of descent, with the stately figure, the massive brow, the Roman nose, or the energy, skill, or genius of the far-off line of ancestry, establishing the right to rule. How far classes of ideas and sympathies may be transmitted to posterity, is a study for the physiologist and philosopher, "when inferences and inductions to be of any value must be trustworthy, and most carefully certified."

The laws of scientific development for the improvement of species, whether animal or vegetable, in producing an ever-increasing advancement, are evidences of that Divine Benevolence which has for its object the ultimate perfection of all things.

Thus man as His agent produces the delicious apple from the sour crab, and the luscious peach from the bitter almond. From the wild tenants of the forest we have our beautiful, symmetrical and intelligent, domestic animals, the result of human co-operating with divine skill. And so on, by the same genius, to the grander manifestations in the kingdom of matter; from the dewdrop, we have an element which turns the machinery of the world, and from the spark caught by Franklin, a power which speaks with tongues of fire and carries thought instantaneously to every part of the globe.

And so in the sublimer issues of life, in the realms of matter and of mind, will civilization and science advance hand in hand, when the demands for "human rights" in the emancipation of mankind shall triumph in the enjoyment of the blessings of freedom; when a common prosperity and a common brotherhood throughout the world, shall ever be approaching nearer and nearer to that great "First Cause" who declared his works to be "very good." And finally, when the germ of immortality in man shall burst its earthly confines, and in its native clime expand in celestial beauty, the designs of Infinite Perfection will be consummated; and the glories and mysteries of creation now hidden from our eyes will be unfolded, and written in letters of ever-living light, on the tablets of Eternity.

EXCERPTA FROM A SUFFOLK PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK.

By the Rev. John James Raven, D.D., Vicar of Fressingfield, Eng.

"There is nothing so old but there's something older in it," said a neighbor of mine when he pointed out an *echinus* in a 15th century Church wall. His words recur to my mind as I look to the binding of the Weybread Church Book lying before me. The book is noted as beginning

from 1588, but the first eleven years, alas! are gone. Certain strips of parchment have been used to strengthen the back. On one is the red ink flourish springing from some lovely illuminated capital letter, long ago destroyed; but the words, nos non pauescim' terrores have escaped the knife. On the other side of the sheet I read . . regem men xpm in celis Ad . . . while in another part, with a little trouble, may be deciphered the opening words of Psalm xxxiii. Vulg. (our xxxiv.) Benedicam dn'm in omni te'pore: semper lans eius i ore meo. These with a few other words have just managed to survive as memorials of the piety of mediæval life in Weybread.

But to the book itself. "The Receytes of Thomas Meene at myll and Josua Elgood, Churchwardens" for 1599, show from rates and rent a "summa totalis ix li. v s. vijd," and the items of expenditure are not at first of any special interest.

In 1608 we have some entries illustrative of the regard in which the Holy Communion was held:

"Nyñe pynts of muskedyn" were provided for Easter Day, six pints for the following Sunday, and a pottle for each of Whit Sunday and Christmas Day.

1618 seems a year unusually abounding in briefs for various towns suffering after fire—"Barnstable" and Stepney are named with many Eastern Counties places, the sums collected being usually about a shilling. But the first item in September is "for Virginia ij",' and though it may seem dangerous for a tyro in American History to piece facts together, this surely seems to take its origin in the distress in Virginia in that year, when, "having planted our fields came a great drought; and such a cruell storme of haile, which did such spoile both to the Corne and Tobacco, that wee reaped but small profit," as Captain Samuel Argall and Master John Rolfe relate.* Rolfe further reports that in May, 1619, the *Margarett* of *Bristol* came, with "many devout gifts,"† which expression is very appropriate to offerings made in church. We may think then that the Weybread two shillings lent their little aid to build up Virginia and something more.

In 1619 the Table of the Ten Commandments was repaired and enlarged. Sacramental bread and wine, washing of the "surplisse," and charges at Archidiaconal visitations run on steadily year by year. In 1621 "David Michell his breife loss 3000li. by water," drew xd. from the parish, and the same amount to Robert Lawe, "Vicar in Huntington," probably known to Oliver Cromwell, he having lost "200li. by fire." Tramps are treated with a lenity which would have shocked the Tudor legislators, two "passengers" having a shilling bestowed on them; but in 1623 the screw is on, and sixpence given to Anne Johnson and Ellin Johnson, bears record as to their "being permitted by warrant from two Justices of the peace to passe with three small children from Warike shire to Winterton,‡ their husbands being drowned and all their goods lost by sea, May 9." Vagrancy increased again, and we find 49 "travelers" relieved in 1636.

In 1623 appears for the first time the signature of John Thurlby, Vicar. His last is in 1642, when he seems to have been ejected.

* Arber's Capt. John Smith, p. 536. † p. 540.
‡ A fishing village, about 10 miles N. of Yarmouth.

In 1626 Ann Mayman's absolution cost the parish 1s. 4d., and we can only hope that the result was satisfactory.

Three years more bring us to the end of one of the Forced Loans of Charles I. "Item the gift and last subsidie or Lone money lent to the King viij.s."

Most notable in 1639 is, "Item, to a pore distracted minister 1s. 0d.," the representative, it is to be feared, of a large class in those troubled days perhaps fearing reprobation from a study of Perkins's Tables, perhaps leaving his little all for conscience' sake, and unbalanced in a struggle for dear life in this hard world.

Soon the Earl of Manchester rules these counties.

By 1643 Sir John Hobart's name ceases to appear as assenting to the year's account. The parish pays "Mr Verdin for demolishing and taking away onlawfull thinges upon our church windowes, and in other partes about our church, being authorised heronto by the Earle of Manchester." He that will read impartially the diary of Will: Dowsinge, of Laxfield, hard by, may see what irreparable mischief was done by allowing fanatical clowns to destroy at their own sweet will whatever displeased them. All was superstition in their eyes, from the most objectionable representations of the Trinity to the simplest scenes from Scripture history, such as we now see in children's Sunday books. All round these parts Dowsing and his subordinates raged, but by some happy miscalculation they missed Fressingfield. The "summa totalis" of books, the property of the parish, changes. The great Bible, Jewell's works,* the book of Homilies, a "paper booke," and a Register book remain, but the place of the Book of Common Prayer is taken by the Covenant, which cost the parish half-a-crown for "wrighting" it in a sheet of parchment. Next year a pen is run through the Book of Homilies. The parochial minds are not at all stirred by these vicissitudes in theology. Thomas Kent, Nicholas Algar, Francis Burley attest the account as of yore.

The days of the Commonwealth were not without church reparation. In 1651 Brande [Brend] of Norwich is paid £3 2s. for recasting one of the bells (which till lately bore his name and the date), and other expenses were incurred, running up the amount to over £5.

It is easy to pull down, but reconstruction is another matter. In 1655 one Joseph Artise desires to be the "spiritual pastor and master" of Weybread. But the parish, however ill served or unserved, will not have him without a struggle, and an old parishioner, John Meen, champions the cause and wins. "Item, payed to John Meen 13s. 4d. money disbursed by him in opposinge Joseph Artise when he indevored to gett sequestrac[o] of the church and suply the place 13s. 4d."

In 1658 the Parchment of the Covenant disappears from the small list of Church Books.

The tingle (literally) of great events in the realm is distinctly perceived in this remote parish, where on the 20th of May, 1661, we find the ringers receiving 3s. for their performance on "Crownnation" day, the previous 23d of April. These accounts are passed by Daniel Jacob, John Nelson, Nicholas Algar and John Meen. The last but one especially had experienced with equanimity many vicissitudes in things political.

In 1663 the Revised Book of Common Prayer, which had received so

* I found a black-letter Jewell some years ago in the tower of Ilketshall St. Andrew, while I was bell-hunting.

much attention at the hands of Archbishop Sancroft, then Clerk of Convocation, appears among the other books as "A Service Book."

Thus I have endeavored to show the course of a very rivulet of history, through a little of its extent. There is more to come, should this awaken a desire to know more of the genuine simple annals of a little East Anglian parish.

ENGLAND. 1599 and forward.

Weybread, Suff.—Surnames occurring in the Parish Account Book—Meene "at myll," Elgood, Newson, Chittocke, Algar, Harcoke, Godbolde, Goodwyn, Lawrence, Storrer (Storer), Halles, Brabone,* Stuntlye, Cooke, Andrewes, Doggett, Snett, Freman, Godfrey, Falcher, Noller, Barber, Goodyng, Ketyll, Seaman, Crowne, Man, Legate, Ayton, Dickerson, Crane, Smeyth, Leman, Woodroffe, Harper, *John Chatteris, Clark (Vicar)*, Everard, Greive, Tallyer, Styles, Myller, Linstead, Austen, Lambert, Harryson, Toppyng, Yonge, Newman, Whitehall, Skynner, Adamson, Pollard, Fiske, Deane, Luby, Lowd, Barkler, Waller, Lark, Miller, Sutfield, Burley, Neech, Branson.

THE LINEAGE OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN TRACED FROM SAMUEL LINCOLN.

By SAMUEL SHACKFORD, Esq.,† of Chicago, Ill., a descendant of Samuel Lincoln.

SAMUEL LINCOLN came from Norfolk County, England—probably from the town of Hingham—in 1637, at the age of 18 years. He appears to have been first at Salem, an apprentice to Francis Lawes, a weaver; and on becoming of age settled at Hingham, Mass., where lived his brother Thomas, a weaver, who came over in 1633.

The family name of Samuel Lincoln's wife is not known. By wife Martha he had a family of ten children, whose descendants are numerous. Through their first son, Samuel, came the governors Levi Lincoln, father and son, of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, governor of Maine.

2. MORDECAI[2] LINCOLN, the fourth son of Samuel and Martha, born at Hingham, 17th June, 1657, was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in the town of Hull, where he married Sarah, daughter of *Abraham* and Sarah (Whitman) Jones. From Hull the family removed into the neighboring town of Scituate, about 1704, where Mordecai engaged in establishing a furnace for the smelting of iron ore. The children of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln were:

Mordecai, Jr., born 24th April, 1686.
Abraham, born 13th January, 1689.
Isaac, born 21st October, 1691.
Sarah, born 29th July, 1694.
} b. in Hingham.

Elizabeth.
Jacob—by a second wife.
} b. at Scituate.

The will of Mordecai Lincoln, dated at Scituate 3d March, 1727, is of a somewhat unusual character. The younger sons, Isaac and Jacob—the

* This name, properly *Brabant*, seems to be the origin of *Barebone* (Praise-God).

† A portion of this article was printed by me in the *Chicago Tribune*, but I have received valuable information since then, which is here incorporated. S. S.

latter a lad of 16—are appointed executors, and to them is bequeathed all lands in Hingham and Scituate, saw-mill, grist-mill, and interest in iron works. To son Mordecai he gives £110 in money, or lawful bills of credit; to son Abraham £60 in money, or bills of credit, beside what he hath already had. To the oldest son of Mordecai and the oldest son of Abraham, each £10 in money when they become of age, and provision is made for sending three of his grandsons to college, should they desire a liberal education.

It appears evident from the wording of the father's will, that his sons Mordecai and Abraham were not living in his vicinity at the time of his decease, and there is no record to be found in New England of them, or their descendants, since 1727. That many of the settlers of East New Jersey were from New England is a well authenticated fact. The Ilsleys, Moores, Hales, Rolfs, Pikes and others, went from the town of Newbury, Mass., to Middlesex County, N. J., and founded the town which they named in honor of their old Puritan pastor, Rev. John Woodbridge, and these people left their New England homes of their own free will, induced by temporal rather than spiritual considerations. They were not driven away by sectarian intolerance, and were, as the history of their town informs us, as uncharitable in their theological views, in their new homes, as men generally were in those days the world over. At a somewhat later date, the Lincoln brothers left their home in Scituate, and we find strong evidence that they were Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln who are found early in the last century in Monmouth County, N. J., which adjoins Middlesex.

Of these, Mordecai married Hannah, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bowne) Salter, of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., previous to September 14, 1714, the date of her uncle Capt. John Bowne's will, in which Hannah Lincoln has a bequest of £250. Richard Salter was a leading lawyer of the province, was County Judge, member of the Provincial Assembly, besides holding other official positions of honor and trust. Capt. John Bowne was a wealthy, influential person; the settlement of whose estate involved a tedious lawsuit, as shown by the court records of Monmouth County. The suit was commenced in 1716 by Obadiah Bowne, executor, against the other heirs, and the name of Mordecai Lincoln appears as one of the defendants. Twice the plaintiff was nonsuited. In 1719, the suit being renewed, there stands against the name of Mordecai Lincoln the words "non est," and again in 1720 the same words stand against his name, and the suit is withdrawn as against him at this term of the court. In connection with this suit, John Bowne, one of the heirs, wrote a letter, relating to the estate, to his uncle Obadiah Bowne, the executor, dated April 16, 1716, in which he calls Mordecai Lincoln "brother." The original of this letter is in the possession of Judge John C. Beekman, of Monmouth, N. J., who has kindly furnished the writer with a copy of the same.

There is on file at the secretary of state's office, Trenton, N. J., a deed dated February 29, 1720, from Richard Salter to Mordecai Lincoln, both of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., conveying four hundred acres of land situate on the Machaponix River and Gravel Bank, Middlesex County; and another deed of May 26th, 1726, from the same to the same, conveying one hundred acres of land at the same place, and mentions the grantee as then of Chester County, Penn.

It appears from the preceding extracts and the following circumstances, that Mordecai had not alienated himself from New Jersey in 1720; there was unearthed in 1876, in the old burying ground near Allentown, a tomb-

stone bearing the inscription, "To the memory of Deborah Lincoln, aged 3 years 4 months, May 15, 1720," which was, I presume, the child of Mordecai and Hannah Lincoln, as I find no evidence of any other family of Lincoln having ever lived in the neighborhood.

From a deed on file among the records of the department of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 14th, 1725, the following extracts were obtained:

Know all men by these presents that I Mordecai Lincoln of Coventry in the County of Chester, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pound, etc., do forever quit claim to William Branson Merchant of Philadelphia, his heirs and assigns, one full and undivided third part of one hundred and six acres of land, according to articles of Agreement made between Samuel Nutt of the one part and the said Mordecai Lincoln of the other part, together with all and singular of the Mynes and Minerals, Forges, Buildings, Horses, Lands and Improvements whatsoever thereunto belonging.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of MORDECAI LINCOLN. [Seal]
Jn° Robeson
Jane Speary

The foregoing deed is important as showing the place at which the granttor first resided on going to Pennsylvania, and that he was there engaged in the manufactory of iron, a trade which he undoubtedly learned in his father's establishment at Scituate.

It is through this Mordecai Lincoln that President Lincoln's pedigree is traced to Samuel Lincoln, but it is essential that Abraham of Monmouth County should also be identified as one of the missing sons of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln. Abraham, like his supposed father, was a blacksmith, as the following deed proves:

Abraham Lincoln, blacksmith, of Monmouth County Province of N. J. conveys to Thomas Williams Feby. 20th 1737, two hundred and forty acres of land near Croswick, County aforesaid, being the same granted and confirmed to him from Safety Boyden, by deed bearing date Feby. 11th 1722: and also, 200 acres conveyed to him from Abraham Vanhorn March 15 1725. The consideration for both lots being £590, and furthermore, every year thereafter, forever, upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the sum of one penny good and lawful money.

The sale of this estate was preparatory to following his supposed brother from New Jersey into Pennsylvania. His will is dated Springfield, Chester Co., Pa., April 15th, 1745, and was entered for probate on the 29th of the same month. His estate consisted of a plantation at Springfield and two houses in Philadelphia, which was divided among his children, Mordecai, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Sarah and Rebecca. No wife mentioned. Four of his sons, it will be observed, bore the same Old Testament names as the four sons of Mordecai, of Scituate. Many of his descendants have been members of the old Swedish Church of Philadelphia, and some of them were recently living in that vicinity.

The will of Mordecai is substantially as follows:

Feb'y 22d, 1735-6, I Mordecai Lincoln of Amity, Philadelphia Co. Province of Penn, give and bequeath to my sons Mordecai and Thomas all my land in Amity, with this proviso: That if my present wife, Mary, should prove with child at my decease and bring forth a son, then I order that the land be divided into three equal parts, Mordecai to have the lower S. E. part, Thomas ye middle, and ye posthumus ye upper part.

I give my daughters Hannah and Mary, a piece of land at Machaponix N. J. already settled upon them by deed of gift.

I give my son John Lincoln, a certain piece of land lying in the Jersey containing three hundred acres.

I give my daughters Ann and Sarah one hundred acres of land at Machaponix in

the Jersey, which I order my executrix to sell and divide the money betwene them.

I give to my beloved wife, Mary, all ye remainder of my estate, goods and chattels quick and dead to be at her disposal, and liberty to remain on my plantation at Amity, until these my children are at their several ages.

I nominate and appoint my Wife Mary my sole executrix, and my loving friends and neighbors Jonathan Robeson and George Boone trustees to assist my executrix.

Admitted to probate Philadelphia, June 7th, 1736.

The children are not named in the will in the order of their birth. The oldest son, John, was by the first wife Hannah Salter, and went with his father to Pennsylvania. A deed from him dated Nov. 8, 1748, is on file in the secretary of state's office at Trenton, N. J., wherein he is described as the son and heir of Mordecai Lincoln, of the town of Caernavon, county Lancaster, which deed conveys to William Dye three hundred acres of land in Middlesex County, N. J., which was a portion of the property conveyed Oct. 9, 1720, by Richard Salter to Mordecai Lincoln, and by him bequeathed to said son John.

John Lincoln in 1758 owned a farm in Union township adjoining Exeter, which he sold and went to Virginia, settling in Augusta County, in that portion of it which was organized into Rockingham County in 1779. His will cannot now be found, part of the papers in the Probate Office at Harrisonburg having been destroyed by fire. But there is ample proof of his having had sons John, Thomas, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, with daughters, and perhaps other sons. The maiden name of their mother is not positively known, but is supposed by some of her descendants to have been Moore. The son Abraham married Mary Shipley in North Carolina, where their sons Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas were born, and in 1782, or thereabout, the family removed to Kentucky, where their daughters Mary and Nancy were born. The son Thomas married Nancy Hanks, near Springfield, Ky., Sept. 23, 1806, and their son Abraham, born July 12th, 1809, became President of the United States.

The Lincolns through which the president's genealogy is traced, were for six generations, with but a single exception, pioneers in the settlement of new countries: 1st, Samuel, from England, was an early settler at Hingham, Mass.; 2d, Mordecai, of Scituate, lived and died near to where he was born; 3d, Mordecai settled in Pennsylvania thirty years previous to the organization of Berks County; 4th, John went into the wilds of Virginia; 5th, Abraham went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone when the country was inhabited by savages and wild beasts; 6th, Thomas, who went with his son Abraham, the future president, into the sparsely settled portion of Indiana, from whence Abraham, on attaining to early manhood, went to Illinois.

Mordecai Lincoln, son of Mordecai and Mary, who inherited one third of the Amity plantation, was taxed in Berks County in 1752, afterward kept a store, and was connected with the commissary or quartermaster department of the army during the Revolutionary War. His family Bible was destroyed by fire, but in an old account book, running from 1763, with entries therein down to 1784, the family record is partially restored, as follows:

Mordecai Lincoln (the father) born 1730, had children:
- Benjamin, born Nov. 29, 1756.
- John, born Mar. 28, 1758.
- Ann, born Nov. 22, 1759; married Wm Jones.
- Hannah, born Dec. 31, 1761.
- Sarah, born Feb. 25, 1767.

After the Revolutionary War, Mordecai removed to Fayette County, western Pennsylvania, where he died in 1812, aged 82 years, and was buried at Uniontown. His son John, who appears to have been a ne'er-do-well, went to visit his father's half-brother John at his place in Virginia, when a young man, and there had his nose bitten off in a fight, and his father was obliged to go for him. He was brought home and placed under the guardianship of his brother Benjamin on the homestead farm, and these facts were personally known by those who were recently living.

Ann Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai and Ann of Amity, married William Tallman and settled near the Lincolns in Virginia. Their family Bible is in the possession of Miss M. J. Rowe, Zanesville, Ohio, who has permitted me to copy the following:

William Tallman his Bible bought in 1770 Price £2. 2. 6.
William Tallman born March 25 1720 on Bode [no doubt Rhode] Island, deceased Feby 13 .... [The year obliterated.]
Ann Tallman daughter of Modie Lincoln in Penn, born March 1725, deceased Dec. 22 ....
William and Ann Tallman married Oct. 2 ....

The names of eleven children are given, but one of whom lived to the age of maturity. Their son Benjamin, born in Pennsylvania, January 9, 1745, deceased June 4, 1820, married Susanna, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Boone, Nov. 9th, 1764. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1746, died July 28, 1824.

Abraham Lincoln, the posthumous son of Mordecai and Mary, of Amity, was born in 1736, and married Ann Boone, a cousin of Daniel, the Kentucky pioneer. Their grandson, David J. Lincoln, Esq., of Birdsboro', Pa., informs me that his father James, who died in 1860 at the advanced age of 94 years, and his uncle Thomas who died in 1864, told him that Daniel Boone repeatedly visited his friends in Pennsylvania, and always spent a portion of his time with his cousin Ann, and that his glowing accounts of the south and west probably induced John Lincoln to remove to Virginia. After his removal he was known among his friends as Virginia John, to distinguish him from others bearing the same name.

The descendants of Thomas Lincoln, son of Mordecai and Mary, of Amity, are not traced, but they may, perhaps, be found among the Lincolns of Westmoreland County, Pa.

The foregoing facts, taken from original documents on file and family papers, surely prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that the brothers Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, sons of Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln, of Scituate, Mass., were the ancestors of the Lincoln families of Pennsylvania, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the martyr President of the United States, was descended from the brother Mordecai, through John, Abraham and Thomas, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

AN INCENTIVE TO LABOR.—The more I contemplate the history of this country, the more I reflect on the great moral and political events which have elevated our nation in point of privilege, the more I am impressed with the obligation to do something for its advancement, something to aid this grand march of improvement.—Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, LL.D.

John Rogers the Younger.

OF CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.

- Mary ..... (1) = John, bp. 21 Nov. 1538, a shoemaker in the hamlet of Moulsham, parish of Chelmsford; ob. 1601; will pro. 3 July, 1601. = (2) Joan, sister of Wm. Garlinge of Totham; remarried John Hamond of Moulsham, surgeon, 1604; survived both husbands; will pro. 10 Nov. 1612.
  - Katharine, bp. 29 May, 1581; ob. 1585.
  - Nathaniel, bp. 23 Dec. 1582; schoolmaster of Chelmsford; ob. 1619. = Elizabeth Terret, mar. 1607.
    - John Rogers, bp. 5 Jan. 1611; prob. referred to in the will of his uncle John of Dedham, as "the sadler."
    - Elizabeth, bp. 25 April, 1614; ob. 1617.
    - Elizabeth, bp. 8 April, 1618; prob. mentioned in will of her uncle John of Dedham.
  - Ezechias, bp. 23 Nov. 1585; ob. 1587.
  - Susan, bp. 22 Sept. 1588; unm. ob. 1614.
- Thomas, bp. 25 Nov. 1540.
- Susan ..... (2) = Richard, bp. 29 June, 1551, lecturer at Wethersfield; ob. 21 April, 1618, in 68th year; will pro. 30 April, 1618. = (1) .....
- Mary, bp. 30 July, 1553; prob. m. to ..... Duckfield; issue 2 sons, 3 daus.
- Sarah ..... (1) = Thomas Rogers, bp. 30 Jan. 1574; shoemaker; inherited the freehold; will pro. 14 Jan. 1625. = (2) Mary ..... survived her husband.
  - Thomas, bp. 11 Dec. 1605; inherited the homestead.
  - John, bp. 18 Oct. 1612; perhaps came to Billerica, Mass.
  - Nathaniel, bp. 13 Feb. 1615; ob. 1616.
  - Nathaniel, bp. 16 Nov. 1618; ob. 1622.
  - Mary, bp. 20 July, 1621.
- Mary, bp. 28 April, 1576; m. Wm. Griffin.
- Elizabeth. bp. 21 July, 1577.
- Richard, bp. 15 April, 1579.
- Elizabeth Gale (2) = John Rogers "the famous preacher" of Dedham"; mentioned in wills of his uncle Richard of Wethersfield, and bro. Thomas of Moulsham; ob. 18 Oct, 1636; will pro. 20 Feb. 1636-7. Mar. (3) Dorothy Stanton, relict of Richard Wiseman; her will pro. 6 Oct. 1640. = (1) .....
  - a
  - Robert Crané, grocer, of Great Coggeshall in Essex; will pro. 18 Mar. 1658; mentions dau. Rogers and her children. = Mary, dau. of Samuel Sparhawk, of Dedham.
    - b
    - c
  - d

- John, eldest son, haberdasher of Colchester in Essex; will pro. 3 Oct. 1628. = Mary.
  - John, a minor in 1628; living 1640.
- Samuel, a clerk. = Mary.
  - John.
  - Mary.
- Daniel = Frances.
  - 3 children.
- Abigail = Thomas Peck, of Prittlewell.
  - Thomas.
  - John.
  - Abigail.
- Bridget = Edmond Anger.
  - John.
  - Samuel.
  - Bridget.
  - Mary.
- Martha = . . . Backler.
  - Martha.
- Nathaniel, second son, came to N. E. 1636; pastor of church in Ipswich; ob. 3 July, 1655; will pro. 26 Sept. 1655. = Margaret Crane, b. about 1610; came to N. E.; d. in Ipswich 23 Jan. 1675–6; adm. granted to eldest son John Rogers, 30 Mar. 1676.
- Samuel Crane, of Gt. Coggeshall, gent. will pro. 10 10 Aug. 1670; mentions sister Margaret Rogers and her children.

- Mary, bp. in Coggeshall Feb. 1628; m. Rev. W. Hubbard of Ipswich; living 1685.
- John, b. in Coggeshall 23 Jan. 1630; Pres. of Harv. Coll.; ob. 2 July, 1684.
- Nathaniel, b. in Assington 30 Sept. 1632; d. in Ipswich, N. E. 14 June, 1680.
- Samuel, b. in Assington 16 Jan. 1634–5; d. in Ipswich, 21 Dec. 1693.
- Ezekiel, called 4th son; d. in N. E. 5 July, 1674.
- Timothy, b. in Ipswich 9 Nov. 1638.

- Margaret (1) = Bishop.
- Daniel Rogers succeeded his father at Wethersfield. = (2) Sarah, dau. of John Everard, cit. of London.
  - Hannah, m. Roger Cockington. Issue: Roger and Samuel. Had afterward 2 or 3 husbands.
  - Samuel, lecturer at Cree Church in London.
  - Mary, s. p.
  - Margaret, s. p.
- Ezra, s. p.
- Nathaniel, s. p.
- William (1) = Jenkin.
- Mary = (2) Adam Harsnett of Cranham, Essex, clerk; will pro. 16 Sept. 1639.
  - Issue: John and others. To John the portrait of his grandfather Rogers.
- Mary, wid. of Thomas Barker; m. 16 July, 1651; bur. 12 Feb. 1678–9. = (3) Ezekiel Rogers, an eminent preacher, came to N. E. 1638, pastor of church in Rowley; ob. 23 Jan. 1660; will pro. 26 Mar., 1661. He mentions niece Eliz. Cawton.
  - Mar. (2) a dau. of Rev. John Wilson, who d. with child Dec. 1650.
- (1) Joan Hartopp, came to N. E.; bur. in Rowley 8 May, 1649.
  - Issue all dead before 1656.
- 3 daus. not named, one m. . . . . Hasseler.

- Daniel Rogers, rector of Wotton in Northamptonshire; m. (2) dau. of . . . . Reading, counsellor at law. = (1) Dorothy Ball, dau. of the Mayor of Northampton.
  - William Jenkin, of Christ's Church, b. at Sudbury, 1612; d. in Newgate 19 Jan. 1684–5.
  - Mary = Daniel Sutton.
  - Elizabeth = Thomas Cawton.
  - John Jenkin.
  - Ezekiel Jenkin.
  - Anne = ... Clarke, a minister.
  - Abigail = ... Taylor.

- Daniel, s. p.
- Dorothy.
- Sarah = John Bedell. Issue all dead in 1656.
- Richard Rogers, rector of Clopton in Suffolk. = Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Humphrey, gent. and relict of Matthew Brownerig, rector of Clopton.
  - Humphrey.
  - Elizabeth.
  - Culverwell, s. p.
  - Sarah.
- Joseph, s. p.
- Nathaniel.
- Abigail.
- Ezekiel Rogers of Shalford in Essex; m. dau. of Sir Robert Johnson, and relict of . . . . . .

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, England.

[Continued from page 65.]

THE article in the REGISTER for October, 1886 (xl. 362), on "John Harvard and his Ancestry, Part Second," which, although published under a separate title, formed the fourteenth instalment of Mr. Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, related especially to the family of John Harvard's maternal grandfather, Thomas Rogers of Stratford on Avon, co. Warwick. Mr. Waters's investigations in this direction resulted in the accumulation of a mass of material in regard not only to this but to other families of the name of Rogers, but a part of which is as yet ready for publication.

The article in the present number of the REGISTER, the sixteenth in the series of "Genealogical Gleanings," concerns more particularly the Rogers family of Essex Co., England, and of Essex Co., Massachusetts. It is by no means complete, nor is it intended to be a final report of the results of Mr. Waters's signally successful researches. Mr. Waters has evidently thought it advisable simply to "report progress" in this line of search rather than to wait until he could perfect his work so as to present a finished pedigree of this family. The latter course would necessitate a long delay, while the course he has adopted, although open to the objection of being perhaps a fragmentary and unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the subject, has the positive merit of enabling him to make at once available for the use of antiquaries some of the new and important discoveries he has made in relation to this family.

As is well known to the readers of the REGISTER, the Committee on English Research have repeatedly asserted that the method of search adopted by Mr. Waters would without fail enable him to bring to light what had escaped the notice of all previous investigators, and they have from time to time called attention to the most striking points in the evidence relied upon to support this assertion. The Harvard discoveries undoubtedly made the most impression on the minds of the general public, but Mr. Waters's whole work, in every part, is proof enough to the mind of the trained antiquary that here at last is a new departure in genealogical investigation which cannot fail to produce results not otherwise to be attained. And this present paper on the Essex Rogers is by no means inferior to the Harvard papers as evidence of the truth of the statements above referred to.

It has long been a tradition in New England that the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., son of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, co. Essex, England, was a descendant of John Rogers the

Martyr. This tradition was disproved by the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, himself a descendant of the Ipswich minister. Indeed, it was through the researches that he then made into the history of this branch of the Rogers family that Col. Chester was first led to turn his attention to the genealogical pursuits in which he subsequently became preëminent. His Life of John Rogers the Martyr, published in London in 1861, was his earliest antiquarian work, and was the means of first bringing him to the notice of genealogists in this country and England. Although the result of these investigations was personally unsatisfactory to him, as he himself tells us, and his disappointment was great in finding that the Martyr could not have been the ancestor of the Ipswich minister, he never lost his interest in the subject, and continued almost to the day of his death to accumulate material in relation to the Rogers family in all its branches.

Through the kindness of Augustus D. Rogers, Esq., of Salem, Mass., I am permitted to make the following extracts from three letters written to him by Col. Chester.

In the first, dated January 13th, 1877, after referring to his Life of John Rogers the Martyr, he says:

"I may say generally that I have since discovered nothing to vary the conclusions I then arrived at, but much to confirm them. We shall never, I fear, carry the Rogers pedigree back beyond Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. I have sought earnestly in vain to ascertain who his father was, but I quite accept Candler's statement that he was of the North of England. ... I have often been at Dedham, where the bust of John Rogers is still in the chancel of the church. I have spared no pains to ascertain his parentage, but in vain. My Rogers collections alone would make a small library."

In the second, bearing date February 17th, 1877, he says:

"For eighteen years I have been collecting everything I could lay my hands on, from every possible source, concerning the Rogers families, all over England. All this material I have kept carefully worked up in pedigree form, and, with all my personal interest in the descent, I have never been able to get back a step beyond Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, nor even ascertain who was the father of John Rogers of Dedham. If any further progress is ever made it will be by accident. But my impression is that the earlier ancestors of the family were of a rank in life so humble that they never got into the public records. If I could think of anything more to do, you may be sure that I would do it. .... My Rogers collections are enormous, and I know of nothing that has escaped me."

The third is dated March 9th, 1878, and he there says:

"You must recollect that I take as deep an interest in the Rogers pedigree as you or anybody else can, as there is no doubt about my descent from Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, and if I had been able to add anything to what I have heretofore published, I should have done so. I have been pursuing these inquiries here for now nearly twenty years, and you may be sure I have left no stone unturned."

It will be seen that these letters were written but a few years before the death of the writer.

It is with no wish to detract from the fame of Col. Chester—for that is now secure, and he is admitted by all to have been preëminent among the genealogists of our day, without a superior indeed either in this country or in England—that attention is called to the fact that in the history of the very family in which Col. Chester had the greatest interest, for it was his mother's mother's family, to which he had devoted so much exhaustive labor with the tireless energy and perseverance for which he was so remarkable, discoveries have now been made by Mr. Waters which, but a short time ago, would have been pronounced impossible.

Mr. Waters now shows us that the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham was the son of John Rogers, a Chelmsford shoemaker, and that this shoemaker and the Rev. Richard Rogers were probably brothers, the sons of another John Rogers, when John Rogers the Martyr was living elsewhere. Nor has this discovery been made by accident, as Col. Chester prophesied, but by a laborious, systematic and exhaustive search on a plan never before attempted. It is another proof that the baffled investigator hereafter need never despair of his case, that genealogical problems apparently impossible of solution are by no means to be abandoned as hopeless. It is a reminder also of the necessity of establishing a permanent fund, by means of which we can carry on these investigations on a grander scale than ever before, and with proportionately greater results.

JOHN T. HASSAM.

FAMILY OF JOHN ROGERS OF DEDHAM.

IT is with intense gratification that, at last, I am able to answer the long vexed question who was the father of John Rogers, "the famous preacher of Dedham," and to show pretty clearly what was the name of his grandfather, father of the no less famous Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. For more than a score of years has this question been discussed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and other publications, without eliciting a particle of positive evidence bearing on this subject. The late Col. Chester, in his memoir of John Rogers the martyr, produced a mass of negative evidence which seemed to refute the wide-spread belief in a descent from that heroic sufferer in the cause of the English Reformation. But all that we actually knew of the family in which so many of our New England people are interested, was what we could gather from the will of Richard, who speaks of his cousin (i. e. nephew) Rogers of Dedham, the inscription on his tombstone, the will of John Rogers himself, his epitaph on the north wall of the chancel in Dedham church, and the Candler pedigrees in the Harleian MSS., British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Add to these Giles Firmin's Journal and the very significant statement in Nichols's Literary Adecdotes (1812), vol. ii. p. 556 (see Memoir of John Rogers the Martyr, by Col. J. L. Chester (London, 1861), p. 243), in reference to Daniel Rogers, the father of the Rev. Dr. Jortin's mother, that he was "descended from Mr. Rogers, Steward to one of the Earls of Warwick, whose residence was at Lees, near Chelmsford, in Essex, *temp.* Henry VIII.," and we have, I believe, the sum total of our knowledge of this family in England, so far as the genealogical aspect is concerned. In order that we may get our exact bearings at this point of departure, I venture to reproduce the most important of these facts.

The inscription on the tombstone of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield (see Col. Chester's Life of John Rogers, pp. 239, 240) shows that he died 21 April, 1618, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was born therefore about A.D. 1551. The following is a very concise abstract of his will, which was published in full in the October number of the REGISTER for 1863 (vol. xvii. p. 326).

RICHARD ROGERS of Wethersfield, Essex, preacher, 16 April 1618, proved 30 April 1618. He mentions John Clarke, a neighbor at the brook, Samuell Waight, a son in law,* Walter Wiltsheir and Jeremy Boozy. To wife Susan all such goods and household stuff as were hers before I married her. I give to my son Danyell my best cloak &c. I give to my son Ezekiell all my Latin and Hebrew and Greek books, but if his brother have not St Austin's Works, I give them him; other books written by myself and all my written lectures and papers I give to sons Danyell and Ezekiell "and to my Cosen Rogers of Dedham" &c. Twenty pounds, out of remainder of my annuities, to wife, and whatsoever shall remain I give it among all my six children. Of the ninescore pounds and twenty marks which Allen Mountjoy gen^t owes me I give the said ninescore pounds to sons Daniell and Ezekiell and the twenty marks to my daughter Hasselder's children which she had by her husband now living. Daughter Hasseler again mentioned. To my wife's children forty shillings apiece. To my sister Mary Duckfield's three daughters and her son John forty shillings apiece. To my kinswoman Mary Smallwood twenty shillings &c. To Cousin Daniel Duckfield† twenty shillings. My meadow in Wethersfield lying between the Lords meadow and John Clarke's. Goodman Parker's daughter, the widow Barnard.

My executors to be Cousin Mr John Wright esq. of Romford, in Essex, Susan, my wife, and Francis Longe, my son in law. My brother Cooke and my son Makin to be overseers.

Wit: John Clarke Samuell Wayte.

B. Hamer 314, Consistory Court of London.

* Samuel Waite, of Wethersfield, married Mary Ward, either a sister or daughter of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill (see my Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, p. 129; REGISTER, xxxii. p. 188; also xxxi. p. 160). If this reference is to the same person, as is probable, it is evident that his wife was a *daughter* of Rev. John Ward.—EDITOR.

† Daniel Duckfield vicar of Childerditch, signs a petition in favor of Mr. Thomas Hooker, preacher at Chelmsford, November, 1629. He died in January, 1653. (See Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex, by Davids, pp. 156, 360.) H. F. W.

The inscription in Dedham church gives us the following dates:

Johannes Rogersius hic, quam prædicavit expectat Resurrectionem

Oct 18 *Año* { *Dñi* 1636
ætatis 65
ministerii 42
Huic Ecclesiæ 31

Obijt &c

An abstract of his will (also given in full, vol. xvii. of REGISTER, p. 329) is as follows:

JOHN ROGERS, minister of God's word in Dedham, 14 October 1636, proved 20 February 1636. The house I dwell in &c to Dorathie my wife, during her life, and then to John Rogers my grandchild, son of my eldest son John Rogers of Colchester, deceased, and to his heirs, and for default of such heirs to his mother, my daughter in law, for term of her natural life, then to my son Nathaniel and to his heirs male, failing such then to my son Samuel and his heirs male, with remainder to my son Daniel and his heirs forever. To my sister Garood and her children twenty pounds. Item to Sara, Hanna and Marke twenty pounds. To my cousin Webb of Colchester ten pounds, and to John her son ten pounds. To my son Anger's children fifty pounds. To my son Nathaniel's children forty pounds. To son Samuel's son thirty pounds. To son Daniel's child five pounds. To son Peck's children ten pounds. To my daughter Martha's child five pounds. To these poor men, Abraham Ham, Robert Ham, John Ham, John Cannon, Simon Cowper, widow French, John Shinglewood, John Weed, Edmund Spinke, William Wood five shillings each. To my servants, Martin Garood ten shillings, George Havill twenty shillings, Tameson Princett ten shillings, goodman Allen of Santoosey (St Osithe?) twenty shillings, and to Elizabeth, now my maid two pounds. To my cousin Elizabeth Rogers ten pounds, and to her brother, the sadler, five pounds. Remainder to all my children in old England. My wife to be sole executrix.

Wit: Richard Backler, Samuel Sherman.

B. Goare 22 (P. C. C.).

The Candler pedigree is in substance as it appears on the next page.

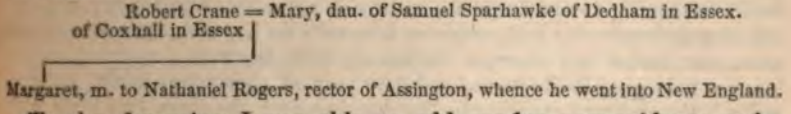
Besides the pedigree are the following entries by Candler, "closely huddled together," as Col. Chester says:

"Her 2^d Husband was Harsnet clarke."
"William Jenkin, of Christ's Church in London."
"Mary, ma. to Daniel Sutton."
"Elizabeth, m. to Tho. Cawton."
"John, Ezekiel, Anne, to Clarke, a minister."
"Abigail."

All these entries, but the first, Col. Chester was able very clearly to explain. The Rev. William Jenkin, of Sudbury, clerk, married a daughter of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, and had a son, William Jenkin the younger, of Christ's Church, and daughters Mary, wife of Daniel Sutton, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cawton, Anne Clarke and Abigail (Taylor). Probably, therefore, John and Eze-

kiel were also his children. Col. Chester's suggested explanation of the first entry is probably not correct, as will be seen shortly.

Candler shows the parentage of Margaret, the wife of our Nathaniel Rogers, as follows:



To the foregoing I was able to add sundry new evidence gathered, from time to time, in my gleaning among the wills registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. But it seemed evident that the field of labor should be the Essex wills, whether registered or preserved in the Commissary Court of London, the Consistory Court of London, the Commissary Court of London for Essex and Herts, the Archdeaconaries of Essex and of Colchester, or any of the other various peculiar courts in that county. So, when my researches into the maternal ancestry of John Harvard called for an investigation into the Rogers family and one or two Roses*

* I was on the look out especially for any mention of a Rose Rogers, that being the name of John Harvard's aunt.—H. F. W.

gathered by me proved to belong to Essex, I eagerly embraced the opportunity and settled down to an examination of the wills of that county, with what result the following notes will show.

John Rogers of Mulsham in the parish of Chelmsford in the County of Essex, shoemaker, 10 June, 43 Elizabeth, proved 3 July 1601. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Chelmsford by the good discretion of my executrix undernamed. Item I give and bequeath to Joan my well beloved wife all that my freehold messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell, with all the houses, buildings, yards, garden and hop-yard to the same belonging, with their appurtenances, for and during the term of her natural life, and after her decease I give and bequeath the same messuage or tenement and other the premises, with their appurtenances, unto Thomas Rogers my son and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And if it shall happen the said Thomas my son to depart this natural life without heirs of his body lawfully begotten then my will and mind is that the same messuage or tenement or other the premisses with their appurtenances shall be and remain to and amongst all my other children and their heirs, part and part alike. Item I give unto the aforesaid Joan my wife and her assigns all those my three tenements, with their appurtenances, that I bought of one John Sames and his wife until my daughter Susan shall come to her full age of twenty and one years, for and towards the payment of the legacies hereafter given to Nathaniel Rogers, my son. And at the full age of the said Susan I give and bequeath unto the said Susan and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten all those my three tenements, with their appurtenances, before given to my said wife till the said Susan should come of full age. And if it shall happen the said Susan my daughter to depart this natural life without heirs of her body lawfully begotten then my mind and will is that the same three tenements with their appurtenances shall be and remain to and amongst all my other children and their heirs, part and part alike. Item I give unto my daughter the wife of William Gryffyn the sum of five pounds of lawful English money. Item I give and bequeath to Nathaniel my son the sum of ten pounds of like lawful money, to be paid unto him within two months next after he shall have served the time of his Indenture of apprenticeship by which he now standeth bound for certain years yet to come. Item I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Thomas my son my standing bed over the hall wherein I usually do lie, with the settle to the same, one feather bed whereon he usually doth lie, with a covering and a blanket belonging to the same, and two pair of sheets, one table, a form and a little cupboard standing in the chamber over the shop, two beds with their furniture, that my servants do usually lie on, one great old table and form, one brass pot and little kettle, one posnet, three pewter platters, two pewter dishes, one pewter bason, two fruit dishes, a copper, an old currying pan and the currying board, all the lasts and other working tools in the shop belonging to my occupation, and my stall and tilt which I use in the market. Item I give and bequeath unto my said son Thomas all my shoes and boots already made and all my leather of all sorts now being bought, upon condition that he pay unto my son John his brother the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England within two months next after my decease; provided nevertheless that if such shoes, boots and leather as shall remain unsold at the time of my decease shall not amount to the full value of twenty pounds, being valued and prized by four honest and indifferent men, two to be chosen by my said son Thomas and other two by my execu-

trix, that then my executrix shall make up the said shoes, boots and leather to the full sum and value of twenty pounds in ready money at such time as my said son is to pay to his brother John the aforesaid sum of ten pounds by force of this my will. Item I give and bequeath to the aforesaid John my son the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England to be paid to him by my executrix within two months next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Thomas my son the sum of three pounds of like lawfull money to be paid to him by my executrix within two years next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to the aforesaid Nathaniel Rogers my son all that my copyhold orchard with the appurtenances which I late bought of John Ashbye, to have and to hold unto the said Nathaniel his heirs and assigns for ever according to the custom of the manor of Mulsham Hall, whereof the same is holden.

The residue of all my goods, chattles, movables, household stuff, debts, ready money and implements of household whatsoever not before in and by this my last will and testament given, devised and bequeathed, my debts, legacies being paid and my funeral expences discharged, I fully and wholly give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Joan my wife, whom I make and ordain sole executrix of this my last will and testament.

Wit: John Cooke, Thomas Parker, Michael Newman, Richard Brodway, Urias Spilman.

Commissary of London, Essex and Herts, 1601–2, No. 157.

License granted, 27 September, 1604, to the Rector or Curate of Chelmsford to solemnize the marriage between John Hamond of Moulshham, chirurgeon, and Joan Rogers, late relict of John Rogers, late of Moulsham, shoemaker, deceased. Vicar General's Book, London.

John Hamond of Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, surgeon, 24 September 1612, proved 10 November 1612. To wife Joane all the household stuff and other goods which were her own before I married her and twenty pounds to be paid her by her brother William Garlinge. To my son Abraham a house and land called Pypers in Much Baddow, and other land there, with remainder to William, son of said Abraham, and to Thomas, another son. To my son John a house in Moulsham called Cowles. To my daughter Elizabeth forty shillings. To my daughter Margery three pounds. To Mary Barnes, my daughter's child, three pounds. To Richard Edlinge, my daughter Joan's son, forty shillings. To my wife Joane five pounds. To my son Richard five pounds.

Wit: Thomas Rogers, Thomas Jones and Hugh Barker.

Commissary Court of Essex and Herts, 1612.

Joane Hamond of Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, widow, 3 November 1612, proved 10 November 1612 (the same day as the foregoing). To my son Nathaniel and to my daughter Susan the twenty pounds in the hands of my brother William Garlinge of Tottham, to be equally divided between them, and also four pounds due by legacy from my late husband John Hamond deceased, also to be divided equally between them. The residue of goods and chattels &c. to my daughter Susan, except an old bedstead, the frue, a pan, a chair and some shelves and boards in the buttery which I give to my son in law (step son) Thomas Rogers. Daughter Susan to be executrix. Commissary Court of Essex and Herts, 1612.

THOMAS ROGERS of the hamlet of Mulsham in the County of Essex shoemaker, 23 May, 1st Charles (I.), proved at Chelmsford 14 January 1625. To Mary, my loving wife, my three tenements with all and singular their appurtenances, the which I lately bought of my brother John Rogers of Dedham, clerk, for and during the time or term that my daughter Mary shall attain to one and twenty years or day of marriage; the which my wife shall be contented with. And upon one of those times I will the said Tenements, &c. to my said daughter and to her heirs. But if it shall please God to call her out of this mortal life before she shall come to her several age or day of marriage then I will the same to my son John and to his heirs. And if both of them die before their several ages of one and twenty years then I will the said tenements to the next heirs of me the said Thomas the testator; provided always that if both my said children do die before they come to their several ages my mind and will is that my wife shall have the said tenements for and during her natural life, and after her decease to the next heirs of me the said testator. I further give and bequeath to my said wife twenty pounds of lawful money of England to be paid unto her within three months next after my decease, conditionally that she shall make, seal and deliver to my son Thomas a sufficient release of all her thirds of the house and backsides I now dwell in, at the time of the payment of the said twenty pounds, or else she shall lose the said sum. I give her further all the household stuff in the chamber over the cistern (except the bed and bedsted and furniture therewith), the stuff in the chamber over the Buttery (except one old flock bed). I further give her the bedsted and flockbed in the chamber over the Hall and all the hutches that be mine. I further give her two feather beds and one standing bedsted in the chamber over the buttery and all the moveable stuff in the said chamber. My said wife shall have three chambers in my house until the Michaelmas next after my son Thomas shall be married, viz. the chamber over the Hall, the chamber next the street over the shop, the chamber used for an apple chamber, and the shop, paying therefore to my said son Thomas forty shillings yearly at Michaelmas and our Lady by even portions.

Item I give unto my said son Thomas all that my messuage or tenement I now dwell in situate in Mulsham aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, to him and his heirs for ever, except those the rooms formerly willed to my said wife, upon condition that he pay or cause to be paid unto his brother John thirty pounds of lawful money of England, so soon as he shall come to the age of twenty and two years. The residue to my son Thomas. The executors to be my loving brother John Rogers of Dedham, clerk, and my said son Thomas, to which said brother, for his pains herein, I will and devise by this my last will that my son shall bear his charges in proving of my will and other charges of his expences herein, and give unto him for a remembrance of me one piece of gold of ten shillings towards the making of him a gold ring.

Wit: Petter de Court, Tho. Sherlock Scr.

Commissary Court, Essex and Herts, 1624–5.

Here at last we strike a broad trail, and it becomes evident that this family were at the end of the sixteenth century settled in Chelmsford.

This town, as we learn from Morant, gives name both to the Deanery and Hundred, and is a pretty large and populous place,

twenty-nine miles from London. It is seated at the confluence of two rivers, the Can, which flows from the south-south-west, and the Chelmer from the north. From the latter it probably derived its name, which in Domesday-book is written Celmeresfort and Celmeresforda, and in other records Chelmeresford, Chelmerford and Chelmesford; there having been undoubtedly a ford here across the river on the great road from London to Colchester, Harwich and Suffolk County. Close adjoining, on the north-east, is the little village of Springfield, which was the English home of another of our New England families, the Pynchons. A stone bridge over the Can leads directly into Moulsham or Mulsham, a manor and hamlet which before the Conquest was holden by the Abbot and convent of St. Peters, Westminister, and remained in their possession until the suppression of monasteries, when, falling to the Crown, it was granted 23 July, 1540, to Thomas Myldmay, Esq., who built a magnificent manor house, commonly called Mulsham Hall. This hamlet is really a part of the town of Chelmsford, and is but a continuation of its main street. The oldest and most noticeable house on the right, but a short distance from the Bridge, was, I learned, a freehold that had belonged from time immemorial to the Rogers family, and was still owned and occupied by one of that name. I could not but think that this might be the homestead passed down in the preceding wills from father to son, *the birth place of John Rogers of Dedham.*

The Church Registers of Chelmsford go back to A.D. 1538 (when parish registers were first ordered to be kept in England). I spent the latter half of a long summer day in the examination of their contents, while day light lasted, or until nearly nine, P. M. Too late I discovered from internal evidence that the volume which had been handed me was a copy of the original record and made by some rector or curate, who was evidently something of an antiquary, about two hundred years ago. So I offer my notes of baptism with a great deal of diffidence. I found at last the missing volume, but had no time to examine it thoroughly. The parish clerk had fancied it lost.

I found that this family were evidently settled here in Chelmsford as early as the first year noted in the Register, so that it seems needless to visit the Lees or Leighs, with the hope of carrying our history of the family further back by the aid of Church Registers.

There was a John Rogers the elder, carpenter, whose wife Jone was buried in 1540, and a John Rogers the younger, who had a son Richard baptized 29 June, 1551. This I have no doubt was Richard Rogers of Wethersfield (see the inscription on his tomb-stone). Taking this for granted, the problem was to find the baptism of John, the father of John of Dedham and brother of this Richard.

The following were all the baptisms I gathered from 1538 to 1558 inclusive :—

John, of John Rogers the younger, 21 Nov. 1538.
Thomas, of John Rogers the younger and Ann, 25 Nov. 1540.
Mary, of John Rogers joiner (?) and Agnes, 11 Feb. 1542.
John, of John Rogers and Jone, 19 Oct. 1545.
John, of John Rogers and Agnes, 10 Sept. 1548.
Richard, of John Rogers the younger, 29 June, 1551.
Mary, of John Rogers the younger, 30 July, 1553.
Thomas, of John Rogers, 29 Oct. 1557.
Ellyn, of John Rogers, 1 Nov. 1558.

Whether John Rogers the younger was the father of all these children it is impossible, without further evidence, to say. Assuming that he had two wives, Ann and Agnes, then all but one are accounted for; and in that case John the father of John of Dedham and of Thomas the shoemaker was born in 1548. A John Rogers married Agnes Carter in 1541. Coming down to the next generation I found the baptisms of the following children of John Rogers:—

Thomas, 30 January, 1574.
Mary, 28 April, 1576.
Elizabeth, 21 July, 1577.
Richard, 15 April, 1579.
Katherine, 29 May, 1581.
Nathaniel, 14 December, 1582.
Ezechias, 23 November, 1585.
Susan, 22 September, 1588.

The baptism of John, who must have been born about 1569 to 1571, I did not get, though I have note of the baptism of a Johan, son of John Rogers, 9 August, 1579 (the very same year as the baptism of Richard, son of John). If this be our man, then his baptism was postponed nearly ten years after his birth. In New England I have noticed several instances of the postponement of this rite until the individual had even reached the age of manhood. Very likely such cases may be found in English records. At any rate the names of Thomas, Nathaniel and Susan show that we have here the family of John, the shoemaker, while it must have been their sister Mary who was married in 1596 to William Griffyn (mentioned in will of John, the father, in 1601). This John Rogers's first wife was probably Mary, buried in 1579: and the children born after that year (viz. Katherine, Nathaniel, Ezechias and Susan) were his children by his second wife Joan, who in her will, made 1612, left the bulk of her property to two of them, Nathaniel and Susan. The others both died young, Katherine in 1585 and Ezechias in 1587.

Later on I found the baptisms of the children of Thomas, Nathaniel and Richard, all of Moulsham. Thomas was called a shoemaker, and was, without question, the one who was buried in 1625, and by his mention of his brother John as "of Dedham, clerk," has enabled us to place this family. He seems to have had two wives, Sarah, buried 1607, by whom a son Thomas baptized

11 December, 1605, and Mary who outlived him, by whom he had the following children :—

John, bapt. 18 October, 1612; perhaps died in Billerica, Mass., 25 Jan. 1685–86, æt. 74.
Nathaniel, bapt. 13 February, 1615; d. in Moulsham, 1616.
Nathaniel, bapt. 10 November, 1618; d. in Moulsham, 1622.
Mary, bapt. 20 July, 1621; mentioned in her father's will.

Nathaniel Rogers, of Moulsham, brother of the preceding and of John of Dedham, was called schoolmaster, and, very likely, was master of the Free School in Moulsham, founded by King Edward VI. A.D. 1552. He probably died in 1619, having had by his wife Elizabeth Terret (m. 1607) the following children:

John, bapt. 5 January, 1611; probably referred to in his uncle John's will as "the sadler."
Elizabeth, bapt. 25 April, 1614; d. in Moulsham 1617.
Elizabeth, bapt. 6 April, 1618; adopted, I think, by her uncle John who mentioned her in his will, and mentioned also by the latter's widow, who speaks of her as "my maid Elizabeth Rogers."

Richard Rogers, of Moulsham, called a "Poulter," married Anne Cooke 1613, and had the following children :—

Jeane, bapt. 27 February, 1613.
Mary, bapt. 21 January, 1615.
John, bapt. 28 January, 1618.

Besides all these there was a Thomas Rogers (buried, probably, 1598) who was having children from 1575 to 1580 inclusive. There is no reason to doubt that he belonged to this Chelmsford family.

And there was a William Rogers, who was buried in Chelmsford, 1587, having buried his wife Margaret the year before, who must have belonged to a family of Rogers seated at Stanford le Hope and the neighboring parishes of Fobbinge and Curringham, near the Thames. I have a few abstracts of wills relating to them. One of these, John Roger of Fobbinge, refers to the above, in 1584, as cousin William Roger of Chelmsford, and his wife, and in a nuncupative codicil, made 21 October, 1584, he willed that John Roger his (own) son should remain at Chelmsford where he now is until our Lady day next.

There are other references to the name of Rogers on the calendars of Wills and Admons. in Essex County, not yet examined. When they are, we may get more light on the relationship of all these parties. Some of these are as follows :—

John Rogers, 1592.
Rose Rogers (widow), 1599–1600 (prob. wid. of Robt. R., of Buttisbury).
Richard Rogers, 1601–2.
William Rogers, of Colchester, 1618.
Mary Rogers (wid.), of Moulsham, 1626–8.

Richard Rogers, of Moulsham, 1628–31.
Thomas Rogers, of Moulsham, 1639–41.
Jeremiah Rogers, of Chelmsford (test.), 1676–77.
Daniel Rogers, of St. Nicholas, Colchester, 1679–80.
Nehemiah Rogers, Hatfield Brodocke (test.), 1686–7.
Jeremiah Rogers, Chelmsford (adm.), 1686–7.

And in calendars of the Archd. of Colchester,

Barnaby Rogers, of Boxted, 1626–7.
William Rogers, of Bentley Magna, 1638–9.
Elizabeth Rogers, of Witham, 1646–7.
Timothy Rogers, of Tey Magna, 1662–3.
Rachel Rogers, of Tey Magna (Book Symons 46).
James Rogers, of St. Buttolph (Book Symons 43).

Whether this family can be traced farther remains to be proved. I find in Burke's General Armory the following:—

Rogers (Chelmsford, co. Essex; Purton, co. Gloucester; Kent; and Evesham, co. Worcester). *Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks, sa. Crest A buck's head sa. attired or, in the mouth an acorn of the second, stalked and leaved vert.*

In the Visitation of Gloucestershire, published by the Harleian Society, Vol. XXI. p. 141, may be found a pedigree of the family undoubtedly referred to. If of this stock, then, our New England family may surely claim kinship with the protomartyr, by virtue of a descent from a common ancestor. I confess that I am somewhat inclined to think that further research may not only establish this connection, but also trace the ancestry of John Harvard's mother back to the same source.

On the other hand, it will be remembered, Candler says that this family came from the North of England, while the Jortins believed that one of their ancestors was a steward of the Earl of Warwick, without, however, stating which Earl.

Before giving extracts from any other wills, I ought to call attention to a clause in the will of John Rogers the shoemaker (1601), which, taken in connection with a similar one in the will of Thomas Rogers the shoemaker (1625), furnishes a significant bit of evidence to prove that these two stood to each other in the relation of father and son.

John, the father, gave the three tenements bought of John Sames* to his wife for life, then to daughter Susan and the heirs of her body; failing such, then to the testator's other children. Now Susan died young and unmarried, her brother Nathaniel died; whether Mary Griffyn was alive or not I cannot say, but in 1625 Thomas Rogers is found disposing by will of "three tenements lately bought of my brother John Rogers, of Dedham, clerk."

* There was a John Sames in New England among the early settlers.—H. F. W.

I was fortunate enough to discover the wills of John Hawes, whose widow Elizabeth became the second wife of John Rogers of Dedham, of Richard Wiseman, whose widow Dorothy became his third wife, of Dorothy Rogers herself, who by her conscientious mention of her step-children and their children, adds much to our knowledge of the family; of John Rogers of Colchester, eldest son of the famous preacher of Dedham, and of John Ray* of Stradishall, Suffolk, who calls him brother in law.

Short abstracts of these wills here follow:

JOHN HAWES the elder of St. Lawrence in the County of Essex, yeoman, 7 August 1613, proved 12 October 1613. Mentions son John and Elizabeth his daughter; kinsman John Anthony; Charles Anthony the younger, a sister's son; Martha Anthony, youngest daughter of said sister; Frances, the eldest daughter of sister Alice Anthony; John Olmsted, son of Richard Olmsted and of daughter Elizabeth, Israel their second son, Jedidiah their third son and Elizabeth their daughter; daughter Elizabeth wife of Richard Olmstead, clerk; Julian Veale of Malden, widow; wife Elizabeth. Commissary Court, Essex, Herts, 1613.

RICHARD WISEMAN, of Much Wigborowe, in the County of Essex, yeoman, 12 October 1616, proved 24 May 1617. To my son Marke Wiseman, at his age of one and twenty years, my copyhold lands and tenements called Sheereinges and Cuckoes &c in Much Wigborowe. My brother Henry Wiseman, of Elsingham, Essex, gentleman, to take charge of said estates &c until then, to collect rents, &c. after the death of Anne Lawrence, widow. My said brother to pay unto my daughter Sara one hundred pounds, and to my daughter Anne one hundred pounds, at their several ages of twenty years. To my daughter Sara three hundred pounds and to my daughter Anne three hundred pounds, at their several ages of twenty years. To my son Marke one hundred pounds at his age of four and twenty years. To my wife Dorothie my freehold lands, tenements &c in West Mersey, Essex, for and during her natural life, and then to my said son Marke Wiseman forever. To Sir Edward Bullock Kn^t five pounds and to the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, five pounds within one year after my decease. To John Whitacres, gentleman, three pounds six shillings and eight pence within one year after my decease. To Mr Harrison, of Layerdelahay, clerk, one piece of gold of twenty two shillings. To Mr Nicholson of Little Wigborowe twenty shillings. To Christian Bridge, my wife's mother, ten shillings to make her a ring. To Jo: Makyn now servant with William Bond of Colchester, baker, five pounds, at age of four and twenty years. To Matthew London of Colchester, yeoman, five pounds and to Mary his wife, my sister, ten pounds, upon condition that they shall not claim &c anything by force or virtue of the last Will and Testament of Margaret Wiseman, my late mother deceased. To Rachell, Bridgett and Anne London, daughters of the said Matthew London, to every one of them three pounds. To Henry Bridge, my man servant thirty shillings. To my son Marke Wiseman one silver salt parcel gilt, one dozen silver spoons and one silver bowl or cup.

All the rest of my goods and chattels &c to my wife Dorothy, except my

* I have found two or three other wills of this family of Ray, which do not throw any light on the Rogers alliance.

gray ambling gelding which I give and bequeath to my said brother Henry Wiseman. Said wife Dorothy to be executrix.

Weldon, 39 (P. C. C.).

DOROTHY ROGERS of Dedham in the County of Essex, widow, 16 April 1640, proved 6 October 1640. She mentions son Mark Wiseman; daughter Sarah Cole, and her children Mary, Samuel, Sarah and Mark; daughter Hannah Hudson and her children John, Samuel, Hannah and Sarah; Sister Garrod and Jeremy Garrod her son; the house where Edmond Spinke lives; Nathaniel Rogers, eldest son of late deceased husband, and Margaret his wife, and their four children, John, Mary, Nathaniel and Samuel; Mary, wife of Samuel Rogers, clerk, another son of deceased husband, and his two children, John and Mary; Frances, wife of Daniel Rogers, another son of deceased husband, and his three children; Abigail, Bridget and Martha, daughters of late husband; the three children of daughter Pecke, Thomas, John and Abigail; the four children of daughter Anger, John, Samuel, Bridget and Mary; Martha, the daughter of daughter Backler; the widow Howchen and widow Reinolds; the wife of John Ham, the wife of Abraham Ham, Michael Ham and the wife of Bezaliel Ravens; her maid Elizabeth Rogers; her god children Robert Webb, Susan Gutteridge and William Thorne; the widow Downes and the widow French; her sister Marshall; John Rogers, her late husband's eldest son's son; cousin Page of Haverhill; and John Garrod of Colchester, her sister's son.

Commissary Court, Essex & Herts, 31, 1641-2.

JOHN ROGERS of Colchester in the County of Essex, haberdasher, 7 July 1628, proved 3 October 1628. To son John one hundred pounds at his full age of one and twenty years. My executrix shall, within three months after my decease, put in good security to Nathaniel Rogers of Bockinge, Essex, my brother, clerk, and Edmond Anger, my brother in law, of Dedham, in said County, clothier, to their liking and content, for the true payment of the said one hundred pounds. My wife Mary shall have the use and consideration of the said one hundred pounds yearly towards the bringing up of my said son John until his said age of one and twenty years. My said wife Mary to be executrix and the said Nathaniel Rogers and Edmond Anger to be supervisors, and to either of them twenty shillings apiece. To every of my brothers and sisters ten shillings apiece for a remembrance. To the poor of Colchester twenty shillings.

Wit: John Rogers,* John Marshall and Tho: Cockerell.

Arch. of Colchester, 11, 1628-9.

JOHN RAY of Stradishall in the County of Suffolk, yeoman, 31 January 1630, one of the sons of Richard Ray, late of Stradishall, deceased. Mentions brother Robert Ray; lands &c in Wichambroke and Stradishall; brother Richard Ray; cousin John Ray of Denston; brother Thomas Ray; John Ray, son of brother Henry deceased; brother Abraham Ray; *brother in law John Rogers, clerk;* brother in law John Benton, clerk; John Ray, son of brother Ambrose deceased; *Elizabeth Page of Haverhill, widow of Michael Page;* Susan Ray, wife of Richard Ray.

Admo^{n} granted, 30 June 1631, to Ellene Ray relict &c of Robert Ray, brother and executor. St John, 72 (P. C. C.).

* I would suggest that this may be the signature of his father, John Rogers of Dedham. H. F. W.

EXTRACTS FROM FEET OF FINES.

een Thomas Cotton gen. *quer.* and William Turner gen., Mary , John Rogers clerk and Dorothy his wife, *deforc.*, for one mes- ne garden, one orchard, thirty acres of arable land, six acres of mea- enty six acres of pasture and four acres of wood, and common pas- all animals in Goldhanger, Tolshunt Major *als.* Tolshunt Becking- l Totham Parva. Consideration 100ll st.

Mich. 4 Car. I. Essex.

een Henry Towstall, esq. *quer.* and John Rogers, clerk and Dorothy , *deforc.*, for one cottage, one garden, two acres of arable land, thir- es of freshmarsh, and two acres of saltmarsh, with the appurte- n Fingringhoe. Consideration 60ll sterling.

Trin. 11 Car. I. Essex.

following is an abstract of the will of the Rev. John Ward, widow became the second wife of Richard Rogers of Weth- .

WARD, preacher of God's word in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, 9 1589,* proved 31 October 1598. To youngest son John one hun- nds at twenty one; daughter Abigail one hundred pounds at eight- l daughter Mary one hundred pounds at eighteen. To son Samuel books and apparell, and to son Nathaniel six score pounds at two nty. Wife Susan to be sole executrix. If she refuse then my Edward Ward to be executor.

Lawrence Neweman, John Woodd. Lewyn, 85 (P. C. C.).

HARSNETT of Cranham in the County of Essex, clerk, 30 Novem- 8, proved 16 September, 1639. Mentions wife Mary, widow of awson, daughter Elizabeth Dawson; brothers John Pope of Lon- ter, and Samuel Harsenett, grocer, executors. To son John the of his grandfather Rogers, to son Ezekiell two beer bowls marked R. and E. H., a silver wine goblet marked S. H. and spoons M. H. To daughter Anne (certain things which Mr Cotton gave r). Daughter Abigail, son Nathaniel annuities to be received nds of Grace Reinolds and Elizabeth Boreham of Bubbingworth, Mother Mercie Harsenett. Brothers William Harsenett, William nd John Pope. To daughters Torshell and Stanyon five pounds

Harvey, 148 (P. C. C.).

above is evidently the "Harsnet clarke" of the Candler e. I would suggest that he married the daughter of Richard , widow of William Jenkin, and survived her. He was

Joseph L. Chester furnished me with a copy of this will which I printed in full in ay "Mem dr of Rev. Nathaniel Ward." In the will as recorded the date is in The nythe daie of October One Thowsand Fyue Hundredth eightie nyne Eliza- adragesimo." Soon after receiving the copy I called Col. Chester's attention crepancy between the regnal and the common year, and suggested that if the year rd had been in arabic numerals instead of words, I should have supposed that wo figures had been transposed, and that the true date was 1598 instead of 1589. ter found the original will, and it was as I supposed in arabic numerals, as was egnal year. "The year," he wrote, "should unquestionably be 1598, for it is upossible that a man writing in the 31st Elizabeth could have written 40th." Samuel is mentioned in a way that conveys the idea that he was of age, whereas was only twelve years old. *See Memoir of N. Ward*, p. 132.—EDITOR.

born, I found, in Colchester, son of Adam Halsnoth (as the name was often spelled), a joiner, by his wife Mercy or Marcey, and was a near kinsman of the well-known bishop, Samuel Harsnett, whose baptism I also found in Colchester under the name of Halsnoth. The will of Adam Halsnoth the elder, joiner, I found among the wills of the Archd. of Colchester (1612–13). He mentions wife Marcey, sons Adam, William, Samuel and Joseph, and daughters Marcey, Tamazin and Elizabeth.

The connection of the Crane family with the Rogers family is shown in the following extracts.

ROBERT CRANE of Great Coggeshall in the County of Essex, grocer (without date) proved 18 March 1658. Mentions wife; refers to marriage contract entered into with brother in law Mr Nathaniel Bacon; lands &c in West Mercy, Essex; son Samuel Crane and his lawfull issue and son Thomas Crane; they to pay my son Robert Crane and his issue; lands &c in Stocke Street, lands in Gr^t^ Coggeshall in occupation of myself and William Cottyes, lands in Church Street, sometime Spooners and other estates; refers to a surrender made unto the William Turners (father and son) of Markes Tey &c.

To my daughter Rogers, wife of Nathaniel Rogers, now of New England, clerk, four hundred pounds; to my grand children Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Timothy and John Rogers fifty pounds apiece; they to accept of a bond of four hundred pounds made to me from Mr Joshua Foote, now or late of New England, on which there is now due for principal one hundred and fifty pounds, besides use; to daughter Mary Whiting wife of Henry Whiting of Ipswich, two hundred pounds, the remainder of her portion; to my grand children Henry and Mary Whiting one hundred pounds apiece at their ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage respectively; to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Chaplyn two hundred pounds; to my grand children Robert and Mary Crane, children of my son Thomas Crane, one huundred pounds apiece; to Diana, Elizabeth, Margaret, Frances and Bridget, daughters of my brother Thomas Crane deceased, five pounds apiece; to my kinswoman Frances Stafford, widow, five pounds; to Susan Voyce wife of John Voyce of Great Coggeshall, five pounds; to my three kinswomen, the residue of the daughters of my sister Johan Foulsham, forty shillings apiece; to Robert Crane, son of my cousin Robert Crane of Braintree, twenty pounds at his age of one and twenty years; to William Fowleger, my servant, for his faithful service &c. thirty pounds; to my son Samuel all my goods and wares in the shop and warehouses, my debts &c., and the lands and tenements in Lowhard &c had of John Edes, clerk, &c.; sons Samuel and Thomas to be executors.

Proved by the oath of Samuel Crane, the surviving executor.

Pell, 179 (P. C. C.).

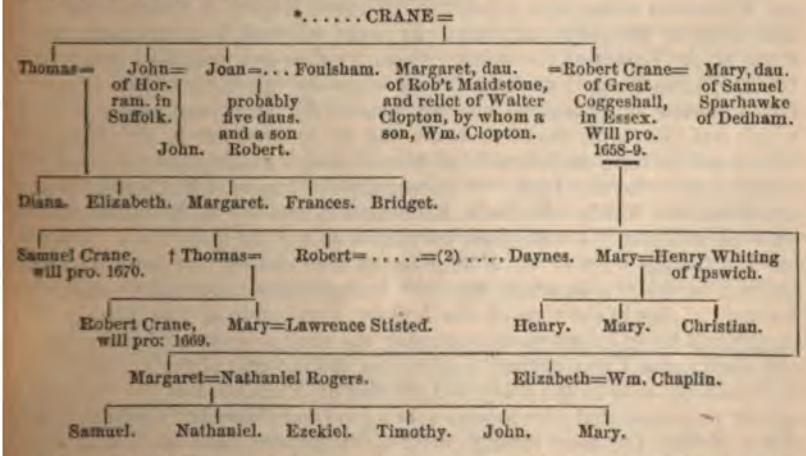
SAMUEL CRANE of Great Coggeshall, in the County of Essex, gentleman, —— November, 1669, proved 10 August 1670. To my sister Mrs Margaret Rogers, now of Ipswich, in New England (lands and tenements in various places) for life, and then to her children; my sister Mary Whiting, wife of Mr Henry Whiting of Ipswich, Suffolk, and her children; my sister in law —— wife of —— Daynes, late the wife of my brother Robert Crane; my sister Mrs Elizabeth Chaplin, late the wife of Mr William Chap-

lin, of Bury St Edmunds; my brother Mr William Clopton and his children; my cousin Mr Lawrence Stisted of Ipswich, grocer, and my niece Mary, his now wife; my uncle Mr. Edward Sparhawke and his son Samuel and daughter Sarah Sparhawke; my kinswoman Mrs. Bridget Andrews, wife of Mr William Andrews, citizen and cheesemonger of London; John Garwood; my father in law Mr. Robert Feltham; my uncle Mr. John Crane, living about Horram in Suffolk, and his son John; my cousin Cooper, widow, and cousin Burgis, widow; children of my cousin Robert Foulsam, deceased; my cousin Robert Crane of Braintree and his son Robert; my cousin John Sparhawke; my cousin John Sherman; my cousin Mr John Blomfield; my cousin Mr John Rogers and Mr William Hubbard, both in New England; Christian Whiting, daughter of Henry; Isaac Hubbard; others mentioned. Penn, 97 (P. C. C.).

Robert Crane of Hadleigh in the County of Suffolk, gentleman, 14 May, 18 Charles II. 1666, proved 22 May 1669. My sister Mary Crane to be executrix, to whom all my tenements &c in Kelvedon, in the County of Essex, the reversion of the jointure of my mother in law, the wife of Mr Robert Andrewes; if my sister die the premisses to be sold by Thomas Goulding and the product to be equally divided betwixt the children of my uncle Whiting and aunt Rogers in New England and the children of my cousin Thomas Goulding; to the aforesaid Thomas Goulding and his heirs forever my house in Brantray; my two messuages in Coggeshall to William Fowler and his heirs forever; to William Hawkins my two messuages on Fering Hill; to Mr Whiting of Sermer, for preaching my funeral sermon, five pounds; to the poor of Kelvedon five pounds.

Proved by Mary Stisted *als* Crane, wife of Lawrence Stisted, sister of the deceased and his executrix. Coke, 51 (P. C. C.).

The following rough table will serve to show the relationship of most of these parties:



* Morant, in his History of Essex (reprinted at Chelmsford, 1816) vol. ii. p. 164, refers to will of Samuel Crane of Great Coggeshall, gent., dated Nov. 1609.—H. F. W.

† I have minute of will of Thomas Crane (Essex Co.) 1655 (Book Aylett, 159, P. C. C.), but no abstract at hand.—H. F. W.

The following extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Suffolk County, Mass., refer evidently to the legacy of Robert Crane to his grandchildren, the sons of his daughter Margaret Rogers.

By an Indenture made 24 October 1653 between Joshua Foote, late citizen and Ironmonger of London, then of Roxbury in the County Suffolk in New England, on the one part, and Robert Crane of Coggeshall in the County of Essex within the Commonwealth of England, on the other part, the former made conveyance to the latter of his dwelling house, lately purchased of Joshua Hues, situate in Roxbury, with four acres of land &c belonging, as security on his bond to pay 184£ 7ˢ 2ᵈ, due to the said Crane &c.

Suffolk Deeds I. 335.

Testimony of Samuel Danforth, Thomas Weld William Park and David Richard 1–9–1655 that Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich and William Barthelmew did enter upon the dwelling house, formerly possessed by Joshua Hewes in Roxbury and since belonging to Joshua Foote deceased and did legally take possession of the said dwelling house &c. and order to give warning that the said house and land in the deed of sale made by the said Joshua Foote unto and for the use of Mʳ Robert Crane &c. 20 October 1653, do legally and properly belong unto Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich and to his brethren Samuel, Ezekiel and Timothy Rogers of Ipswich.

Suffolk Deeds II. 210.

It seems to me worth the while to add abstracts of the wills of Ezekiel, the son of Richard of Wethersfield, and of Nathaniel, the son of John of Dedham, and certain other notes gleaned in Salem Court House and elsewhere.

Ezekiel Rogers "Borne at Wethersfeild in Essex in old England Now of Rowley in Essex in new England" 17 April 1660, sworn to 26 March 1661 Renders praise to God for three special blessings: "ffirst for my Nurture and Education under such a father Mʳ Richard Rogers, in Catechisme and knowledge of the holy scriptures the want whereof I see to be the main cause of the Errors of the times. Secondly that (whereas till I was aboue twenty yeares of age I made but ill use of my knowledge but liued in a formal profession of Relligion) the lord pleased by occation of a sore sicknes which was like to be death to make me to see the worth and Neede of Christ and to take such houlde of him as that I coolde never let him goe to this houre whereby I am now encouraged to bequeath and committe my soulle into his hands who hath Redeemed it, and my Body to the Earth since he will giue me with these very eyes to see my Redeemer. Thirdly for my Calling even to be a minester of the Gospell the most glorious Calling in the worlde which the lord brought into noth without difficulty for my ....ing in the time of the hottest Persicution of that Bloody Hirarchy and being inlightened concerning the euell and snare of Subscrip...n and Cerimonies I was advised to give over the thought of the minestry and to betake my selfe to the study and practise of Phis..ke But the lord mercyfully prevented that; for though it be a good and Nessecary Calling, I haue observed that the most through these o..e Coruption haue made it to them selues the very Temptation to couetousnes or lust or both, I therefore chose rather to lye hide abo.. a dozen yeares in an honerable famelly exerciseing my selfe in minesteriall dutyes for a bout a dozen yeares after my leaving the uneversity. Then the lord Gaue me a Call to a Publique charge att

Rowley in Yorke shire whereby The Gentlenesse of —oby Mathewe I was fauoured both for subscription and Cerimonies and injoyed my liberty in the minestry about seaventeene ..ars in Comforthable sort Till for refuseing to reade that accursed Booke that allowed sports on God's holy Sabbath or lords day I was suspended and by it and other sad signes of the times driven with many of my hearers into New ...land where I haue liued in my Pastorall Office about ——— years with much Rest and Comforth beleeueing the way .. the Churches here to be according to the present light that God hath giuen the purest in the wholle world

Now Age and Infir...es calling upon me to looke daly for my change I profese my selfe to haue liued and to dye an unfeigned Hater of all the Base Opinnions of the Anabaptists and Antinomians and all other Phrenticke dotages of the times that springe from them which God will ere longe cause to be as doung on the earth. I doe also protest against all the evell fashions and guises of this age both in Apparr.. and that Generall Disguisement of longe Ruffianlike haire A Custome most generally taken up at that time when the Graue and modest weareing of haire was a part of the Reproch of Christ: as appeared by the tearme of Roundheads and was carryed on with a high hand not with standing the knowne offence of soe many Godly persons, and without publique expression of these reasons for any such libertie taken."

Then follows his disposal of his estate: to wife Mary the dwelling house &c. during her natural life; to nephew Mr Samuel Stone of Connecticut thirty pounds; to "my cousen his son John ten pounds;" to dear brother and fellow officer Mr Phillips five pounds and Aquinas his Sum. in folio; to my sometimes servant Elizabeth Tenney *ells* Parratt ten pounds; to loving neice Mrs Mary Matosius of Malden in Essex in old England ten pounds; to loving niece Mrs Elizabeth C..ton wife of the Preacher of Roterdam in Holland ten pounds; to the wife of cousin Rogers of Billerica five pounds; sundry gifts to servants; all his Latin books to Harvard College and some English books, as appears in the Catalogue.

The rest of the estate in lands not given to wife during her natural life, he gives to the Church and town of Rowley upon condition that they pay or cause to be paid &c. unto Ezekiel Rogers the son of Mr Nathaniel Rogers late pastor of the Church of Ipswich deceased the sum of eight score pounds.

The real estate given to wife, for term of her life, after her decease to go to the church and town of Rowley to enable them the better to maintain two teaching elders in the church for ever, on condition that they settle an elder within four years and so from time to time when changes occur by death or removal any other way. On failure of this condition the said houses and lands to be to the use of Harvard College. Wife Mary to be sole executrix.*

The amount of his estate as rendered in the Inventory was over 1535£, of which 400£ was in lands that were Thomas Barker's (his wife's former husband).

This will is on file among the probate papers of Essex County; but I do not find any copy of it in the Registry or any record of probate or administration granted. In the March term of the Ipswich Court, 1665, Ezekiel Rogers, the son of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich,

* Rev. Ezekiel Rogers's will is printed in full in the REGISTER, vol. v. pp. 125-8.—ED.

deceased, brought suit against Mrs. Mary Rogers, the executrix of the above will, for not performing a promise and engagement made to the said Nathaniel in the behalf of his son, wherein the said Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, had obliged himself to provide for Ezekiel the son of Nathaniel, and to make his portion as good as the rest of the sons of the said Nathaniel. The plaintiff in his declaration says that his father for that reason gave him no portion in his estate, except a small pledge of his love, and discharged himself from any care concerning him, and, indeed, looked upon him as the elder brother, though but his fourth son.

This case is valuable and important, since it furnishes evidence that the wife of the Rev. William Hubbard was Mary,* and not Margaret, as all our New England authorities have had it, and thus confirms Candler's statement, made in his account of the Knapp family. I fail to find the least bit of evidence, either that Nathaniel Rogers had a daughter Margaret or that William Hubbard had a wife bearing that name. This Mary Hubbard seems to be living as late as 26 March, 1685, when she joins her husband in a conveyance of certain land in Ipswich. The following are some of the depositions filed in this case.

The testimony of MARY HUBBERT.

I can affirme that aft^{r} my Father Rogers' death my Brother Ezekiell Rogers was very desirous to have lived wth his Cousen Mr Ezekiell Rogers of Rowley & he rendred this as ye reason, w^{n} sundry complaints were made to his mother against him, that he knew he could please him, if he lived with him, wch he knew he should never doe, unlesse he lived there, in reg^{d} that sundry informations would be carried to his Cousen agst him, wch he should be able no otherwise to prevent. And farth^{r} I know that our friends did endeavour to insinuate so much into my Couzen, but were discouraged therefrom by a report they heard from presseing it over farr, wch report was, that one nere to my Cozen should say, nameing of him by some opprobrious terme, that he should not come there. Also when my Brother lived with him before, he wore his haire longer, by my Cosins sufferance, contrarie to my Fathers desire, then the rest of his Brethren; Farther my Bro: rendred this as the reason why he was not willing to live constantly at the Colledge, because he had not convenient maintenance allowed, my Cosin not allowing above five pound a year at ye most. To the truth of w^{t} is above written I can attest upon oath if called thereunto.

March 31. 1665. MARY HUBBERT.

* Candler in his Knapp pedigree gives the name of the husband of Mary Rogers as "Wm. Hobert," and in his Rogers pedigree as "Wm. Heley" (*vide* REGISTER, xvii. 47). Mr. Waters makes it evident that the surname in the Knapp pedigree (Hobert, *i. e.* Hubbard) is correct.

William Hubart or Hubbard of the County of Essex, England, who afterwards settled at Ipswich, Mass., married Judith, daughter of John and Martha (Blosse) Knapp, of Ipswich, England (see The Visitation of Suffolk, ed. by Metcalf, 1882, p. 149; REG. xvii. 47). He was father of Rev. William Hubbard, who married Mary Rogers.

The first book in which I find the christian name of the wife of Rev. William Hubbard given is John Farmer's Genealogical Register, published in 1829, where on page 152 she is called "Margaret daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers." Subsequent writers have repeated Farmer's error.—EDITOR.

The Deposition of Mrs MARGARET ROGERS aged about 55 yeares.

This Deponent sayth that soon after her husbands death, goeing to visit her cousin M^r^ Ez. Rogers of Rowly, he told her that he would doe for her son Ezekiel according as here followeth viz. That he would give him his house where he then lived wth severall parcells of land, wch he then mentioned, & shewed ye place of them, altho she had now forgotten the particulars: She thinks also he promised her then to allow 10£ a year towards his education, yet (being long since she cannot speak so punctially thereunto). Further at another time since this Deponent went to the sayd M^r^ Ez. Rogers to speake wth him about her son Ezekiels hayre, y^t^ was complayned of, to be too long: but when M^r^ Ez. Rogers would have had her son bound to let his hayre be no longer then to ye lower tip of his eares, she told him she would never yeild to such a snare for her child, tho he never had peny of him while he lived. Also this Deponent sayd y^t^ James Baily told her that M^r^ Ez. Rogers had appoynted him to pay fourty pound to her upon the account of her son Ezekiel, but she never knew but of ten pound thereof paid: Also that she would have been glad if her son Ezekiel might have lived wth her Cousin M^r^ Ez. Rogers at Rowly, and was troubled that there was no way appearing to have it so, altho her son Ezekiel alwayes about those times seemed very desirous so to doe. The Deponent also saith that Mr Ez. Rogers told her he had appointed James Baily to pay her fourty pound in four years towards the education of her son Ezekiel, And further saith not

March 30. 65 Sworne before me DANIEL DENISON.

"MATHEW BOYES* of Leeds in the County of Yorke Clothworker aged fifty yeares or thereaboutes" sworn at York 16 Jan'y 1661, makes a deposition concerning the matter.

The testimony of JOHN PICKARD, aged forty three years, made 28 March 1665, is to the effect that he understood from Mr Ezekiel Rogers of Rowly that there were three reasons why he would not give his kinsman more. "1 Because he refused to dwell wth him. 2 Because he would not keep at Colledge though there he would have maynteyned him. 3 Because he spake to his mother to have his haire cutt, but could not gett it done, And seuerall other things were the mention not here materiall."

Essex Co. Court Papers, Vol. X. Nos. 90–98.

A notable error has been made by all who have written about Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley. They have all, one after another, stated that he brought over "the wife of his youth," Sarah Everard, who lived here about ten years, and died in Rowley, etc. That he brought over the wife of his youth I do not deny; but that her name was Sarah Everard I can deny with confidence, for I find her provided with another husband, in the person of Ezekiel's eldest brother Daniel, who had by her, as his second wife, four children. Who then was the first wife of Ezekiel Rogers? That he had a wife buried in Rowley about ten years after his coming over is true.

* Matthew Boyes was an early settler of Roxbury (REGISTER, xxxv. 24). He was freeman of Massachusetts May 22, 1639; removed to Rowley, which he represented in the General Court in 1641, 3, 5 and 50; returned to England as early as 1657. He was father of Rev. Joseph Boyse, of Dublin, Ireland, a famous Puritan author. (See REGISTER, xii. 65.)—EDITOR.

Her name, however, was *Joan*, buried 8 May, 1649. This is a strong confirmation of a pedigree which I had constructed in England before I had the opportunity to discover this important fact. I had already been led to give Mr. Ezekiel Rogers a wife Joan by the following evidence which I had discovered in my researches among Wills and Feet of Fines:—

Between Richard Raynton, gen. *quer.* and Ezekiel Rogers, clerk and Johanna his wife, *deforc.*, for one messuage, one garden, nine acres of meadow and six acres of pasture, with the appurtenances &c in Bermondsey. Consideration 100ll sterling. Trin. 11 Car. I. Surrey.
(Feet of Fines.)

THOMAS DAMPIER *als* DAMPORT of Stratford at Bow, gentleman, 26 March 1617, proved 15 February 1627. Mentions son James, daughter Katherine, wife Joane, sister Joane, now wife of John Creed of Shepton Mallett in the County of Somerset, and her sons Matthew, Stephen and John Webb, cousin Marmaduke Moore and daughter Katherine now wife of Hugh Cressie, of London, merchant.

To my daughter in law Joane Hartopp, now wife of Ezekiel Rogers of Hatfield, Essex, gentleman, twenty pounds within six months after my decease. Barrington, 18 (P. C. C.).

He must have married his second wife (Sarah?), daughter of Mr. John Wilson, very soon after; for Emanuel Downing writes from Salem, 24. 12. 1650, to John Winthrop, Jr., "Mr. Rogers of Rowly hath last weeke buryed his wife and childe within a few dayes after shee was brought to bed."

21 Feb. 1621. Ezekiel Rogers, Clerk, instituted to the Rectory of Rowley, void by the death of Henry Pickard, Clerk, on the nomination of Sir Francis Barrington, Baronet. Institution Books, York.

Extract from a Letter of Robert Ryece to John Winthrop, 1 March, 1636.

"One accidente which I credibly hard, I can not omytte;—While the Bishop his chancelor, Dr. Corbett, was vpon his seate of justice at Bury, newes was broughte hym that Mr. Rogers of Dedham dyed the last nighte. Is he so? sayd the chancelor, let him goe in reste, for he hath troobled all the contry these 30 yeeres, & dyd poyson all those partes for x myle rounde abowte that place,—the manner of whose death is thus reported; whiles the Bishop was at Ipswiche, one daye, havinge occasion to ryde forthe, comanded his servantes to hyer poste horses; who browght hym worde that all the horses were taken vp, by suche as wente to the sermon at Dedham. Is the wynde at that doore? sayde the Bishop, I wyll soone ease that; & so not long after, as the Commissary synce confessed, he had commande from Canterbury vpon the complaynte of Norwich to stay the lecture at Dedham: wherevpon the Commissary wrote a friendely letter to Mr. Rogers, shewenge hym he had commandemente from Canterbury to require hym to stay his lecture now for a whiles the plague continewed, which by suche concourses was daylie encreased. Mr. Rogers, beleevinge, as was pretended, stayed his lecture, & after harvest ended, the Doctor & Comissary was moved for renewene of the lecture; the Comissary gave

fayer woordes, promysynge uery shortely thay shoolde haue liberty, which after sondry promyses, withowte all in all intention, Mr. Rogers seinge there was a secrett determination wholly to suppresse that lecture, this strooke hym to the harte, hastened all his natural malladies to his vttermost periode." Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 412.

Extract from a Letter of Emanuel Downing to John Winthrop, 6 March, 1636.

"I was at Mr. Rogers of Dedham his funerall, where there were more people than 3 such Churches could hold: the gallery was soe over loaden with people that it sunck and crackt and in the midle where yt was Joynted the tymbers gaped and parted on from an other soe that there was a great cry in the Church: they vnder the gallery fearing to be smothered, those that were vpon yt hasted of, some on way some an other, and some leaped downe among the people into the Church: those in the body of the Church seing the tymbers gape were sore afrighted, but yt pleased God to honour that good man departed with a miracle at his death, for the gallerie stood and the people went on againe, though not so manie as before; had y^t^ faln as blackfryars did vnder the popishe assembly, yt would haue ben a great wound to our religion." Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 47.

Mr. Nathaniel Rogers arrived in New England 17 Nov. 1636.* Concerning his voyage, the following extract from a Letter of Brampton Gurdon to John Winthrop, dated Assington, this 30 of August (1636), seems worth inserting here.

"It hathe faulne out verry hard with the shipe whear in Mr. Nathaniel Rogers imbarked himselff, his wiff who locke for† at the end of 7^bur^, 4 children, & 3 other pore fameles out of this towen; won is Robinson that lived in Litle Waldenfeld, with his wiff & 6 children; they went abord at Grauesend the furst of Jeuen, & have euer scins ben houareng to the Ile of Wite, & this day Mris Crane, their scister, & Mris Rogers mother in law tould me her husband had a letter from them from Plimworth, writ on Saturday scenight. This will fall exceding heui to dyuers in the ship who had mad som prouicyon for their liuelyhod in New England. Thay will be inforsed to spe[nd] it before they goe, & all for want of a constant Est wind. Thay haue had the wind for a day or 2, & then brought backe agayen. Thay haue had dyuers feruent prayers to geue them a good wind, but the tyem is not yet coum for God to haue the prayes of it." Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll. Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 560.

The will of the Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS, Pastor of the Church at Ipswich, taken from his own mouth, July 3, *Anno Domini* 1655, was proved in court at Ipswich, 25–7–1655. He reckons his estate in Old and New England at about twelve hundred pounds, four hundred pounds of which "is expected from my father M^r^. Robert

* Winthrop's New England, vol. i. p. 205 (2d ed. p. 244).

† I am inclined to think that this must refer to her expected confinement. Ezekiel must have been born just about this time.—H. F. W.

Crane in England." He makes the portion of John, though his eldest son, equal only with the others, viz. Nathaniel, Samuel and Timothy, and gives to each one hundred pounds out of his estate in Old England and one hundred pounds out of his estate in New England. To his son Ezekiel he gives twenty pounds, which he may take in books if he pleases. To his daughter he had already given two hundred pounds. To his three grandchildren, John, Nathaniel and Margaret Hubbard, he gives forty shillings each. To his cousin, John Rogers, five pounds, in the hands of Ensign Howlett. To Elizabeth, Nathaniel, John and Mary, children of his cousin John Harris,* of Rowley, he gives twenty shillings each. To Harvard College, five pounds. The remainder he leaves to his wife Margaret, whom he appoints executrix.

The original will is on file in the Probate Registry of Essex County, and a copy of it is preserved among the papers of the case of Rogers *vs* Rogers already referred to.

Mrs. Margaret Rogers died in Ipswich, 23 January, 1675, and admon. was granted to her eldest son, John Rogers, 30 March following (1676.)

Administration of the estate of Margaret Rogers, of Ipswich in New England, widow, was also granted in England, 21 March, 1677, to William Hubbard, principal creditor.

From her age, as given in her deposition, it would appear that she was born about 1610. Her mother, therefore, could not have been the Mary Sparhawke, daughter of Samuel, baptized 1 February, 1600. (See New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., Vol XIX. p. 125.)

There remains John Rogers, of Billerica, who undoubtedly belonged to this family, as we may learn from the will of Ezekiel of Rowley. The recent history of Billerica, by our associate, Rev. Mr. Hazen, furnishes a good account of him and his descendants. His will can be found on record in the Suffolk Registry (X.—23). It was "declared" 22 January, 1685, and letters were granted 8 June, 1687, to Thomas and Nathaniel, the executors. He gives to Nathaniel one half the house, etc., and to Thomas the other half after the death of the widow, who is to have the use of it. Other bequests to sons John and Daniel, daughter Priscilla, grandchild Mary French (at 21), son George Browne and wife's daughter Mary Browne. He is said to have died 25 January, 1685(6), æt. 74, and was born therefore about 1611 or 1612. On the Tabular Pedigree which accompanies these notes will be found two Johns, either of whom might be this individual, so far as date of birth would indicate. I cannot help thinking that John, the son of Nathaniel, the schoolmaster, was the one referred to in will of his uncle John, of Dedham, as "the sadler," brother to Elizabeth

* The wife of John Harris of Rowley was named Bridget. I would suggest that she may have been Bridget Anger, one of the children of Edmond and Bridget Anger (see the wills of Dorothy Rogers of Dedham and of John Rogers of Colchester).—H. F. W.

. This sister, I doubt not, was adopted by her uncle, and e one mentioned by the widow Dorothy Rogers in her will, as aid Elizabeth Rogers." The John Rogers who lived in Bil- was evidently a baker (as I am informed by Mr. Hazen). er a man would change an occupation requiring an appren- d for another is a question. We have still left John, the son of Thomas Rogers, who probably was placed by his to learn some other trade than the ancestral one of shoe- g, in which the eldest son, Thomas, was to succeed him. I refore inclined to think that we are to look here for our ca Rogers.

as my good fortune to find in the British Museum two Elegies seem to have escaped notice hitherto; one in manuscript, I found in the well known Harleian collection; the other a l broadside, in a collection known as the Luttrell collection. d in this latter collection divers other elegies and eulogies deserve to be known; among them one on the Rev. William the younger, I remember, and another on Col. Rainborough. two elegies referred to here follow:—

the death of old Mr Rogers of wethersfield minister of god his word, late deceased.

a once a voyce was heard
tter lamentation,
w in weathersfield doth sound
eavy visitation.
ot now who lately was
achells children were not
shall hardly fynd the lyke
loud therefore & spare not.
adie piller now is gone
guyded in the day
e ye fire wch in the night
oynt us out the way.
erfore what shall we doe
Moses cannot crie,
nd up in the gapp to stay
indgements when they flie.
all we passe to Canaan now
wildernesse is wide
of Tygers, Beares & wolues
many a beast besyde.
all stand up to plead wth God
o supply our neede.
ters stand, our Manna feast
reon our soules did feede.
pie it was wth weathersfielde
neighboure townes about
they enioyed y^t worthy light
ch now is cleane worne out.
eater proofe of loue to god
Christ himself require
as p'formed of this man
ll his hartes desire
edome and discretion both
dd Christs lambs indeede
inge out them portions all
rding to their neede.

To stronge ones he gave stronger meat
Who better could apply y^t
And to the weaker sort also
As best might fitt their dyett.
The sicke and feeble ones alsoe
He nourished paynefully
And evermore his hart did yerne
To heare ye poore mans crie.
He bound up broken hearted ones
He did ye hungrie feed
He brought the wandringe home againe
And did supplie their neede
He sought their peace continually
He ended all their striefe
Reioyceing neuer more then when
They ledd a Christian lyfe.
He spared noe labour of the mynde
Noe bodilie griefe nor payne
That tended to his peoples good
And to his masters gayne. [fayle
When strength of leggs and feete did
On horseback he did ryde
And wheresoeuer he became
His tallent well emploid.
Soe deerely did he loue gods house
When Arons bell did call
Noe winde or weather might him lett
He ventred lyfe and all.
Thus did he leade them forth wth ioy
To pastures fresh and greene
And to the lyuely water pooles
As cleere as hath beene seene.
Rare was his order to catechise
His doctrine sound & playne
And by this holy ordynance
He many soules did gayne.

Thus hath he spent his vitall breath
In honour and renowne
His hower is past, his glasse is runne
And he hath gott the crowne.
And now behold ye shepehards all
Whom god hath given this station
See here a patterne to behoulde
fit for your imitation.
The better sort neede yet to learne
This patterne to behould
As for the rest, learne you were best
Looke better to your soulde.
And now Oh woefull weathersfield
Whose fame soe farr hath sounded
Looke how thou hast received & heard
And how thy faith is grounded.
And to thy faith and godly life
As thou before hast learned
Wthout the wch thy faith is deade
And cannot be discerned.
ffor now the Lord doth call for fruite
To answere all his payne
And wher he hath bestowed much
He lookes for much agayne.
Loue thou therefore gods ordynance
Sell all, that to obteyne
And buy the fielde wher treasure is
That ever shall remayne
Then thou wth him thats gone before
Shall Hallelujah singe
And Reigne in heaven for euermore
Wth Christ our lord and kinge.
finis.

[Harleian MS. 1598.]

A mournefull Epitaph upon the death of that reverend vworthy Pastor Mr JOHN ROGERS, late preacher of Gods vword at Dedham in Essex, vvho departed this life the 18 of October in the yeere 1636.

1.
Come helpe us mourn good Shepherds all,
who love Christs flock indeed
Helpe us to beg, pleade, cry & call,
in this our time of need.

2.
Come weep and mourne, both yong and old,
your harts to sorrow move
Both Sheepe and Lambs all of his fould
shew forth your deerest love.

3.
Our joy is gone, our soules delight,
our blessed sonne of thunder,
Our valiant champion in Gods sight,
to breake sinnes boults in sunder.

4.
Our famous light which lately stood
on hill within our towne: abroad,
Whose beames were spread so farre
is now by death tooke downe.

5.
Those lively christall streames so pure,
with pastures fresh and greene;
From us alas are lock't full sure,
and can no more be seene.

6.
Oh mournefull flocke who art deprived
of such a faithfull guide;
Whose drooping soules he hath reviv'd
Full many a time and tide.

7.
Our faithfull Moses now is gone,
Which stood up in the breach;
To stay Gods wrath with many a groane,
his hands to heaven did stretch.

8.
His life Gods glory did advance,
his doctrine good and plaine:
And by Gods holy ordinance
he many a soule did gaine.

9.
No paine nor labour he did spare,
the hungry soules to feed,
Dividing out each one his share,
according to their need.

10.
A person grave, a patron rare,
most humble, godly, wise,
Whose presence made the wicked feare,
when they beheld his eyes.

11.
His ears were open and attent,
To heare the poore mans cry:
And speedily his heart was bent,
to find a remedy.

12.
To rich and poore, to old and yung,
most courteous, mild and meeke,
The mourning soules he brought along,
and comforted the weake.

13.
Much comfort heere his soule possest,
his life fame, and renowne,
And now with Saints and Angels blest,
he weares a glorious crowne.

14.
Where many a soule is gone before,
Which he through Christ hath gain'd,
His glory shines as Sunne therefore,
And never shall be stained.

15.
You pastors all of Christ his fould,
of soules who have the charge,
See here a patterne to behold,
Your duties to your charge.

16.
His faith, his love, his godly care,
his zeale sinne to suppresse:
His pitty showes to such as were,
in griefe and heavinesse.

17.
ıble heart did soon make peace,
itration wise,
and strifes he made to cease,
neighbours that did rise.

18.
· those ioyfull dayes are gone,
made our hearts so glad,
ıfort brought to many one,
sorrow made them sad.

19.
ı temple songs doe cease,
ırning shining light
o everlasting peace.
ds us all good night.

20.
ıtant Lector twelve dayes fame,
y of Saints all round,
ı Gods armies flocking came,
ıre his doctrine sound.

21.
ly Law and Gospel pure,
ach't with courage bould,
y he many did allure,
rought to Christ his fould.

22.
re and hungry soules alway,
good things he did fill,
, nor any went away,
ıut Gods mind and will.

23.
thfully he preach't Gods will,
wisedome from above,
for to direct us still,
oke of faith and love.

24.
ınsell and the narrow way,
ırely did unfold
t excuse to leave all they,
would not be controld.

25.
ıdest foes on every side,
ought his deprivation,
did overcome their pride,
mble conversation.

26.
hels force and Satans rage,
ept him in his station,
l preserved him in his old age,
dhams congregation.

27.
eeke to weeke, from day to day,
ved in our eares:
s he did without delay,
pace of thirty yeeres.

28.
he was a flaming fire,
umble and discreet,
made his chiefest foes admire,
wadged their malice great.

29.
They often sought for to prevaile,
to take away our joy,
To quench our light they did assaile
our glory to destroy.

30.
But God did guard his choice elect,
who worthy was through Christ,
From dangers all did him protect,
and tooke home at last.

31.
The time of life that God him lent,
was three score yeeres and seven,
The greatest part of which he spent,
to bring soules into heaven.

32.
Oh happy change and blessed gaine,
good time for him to die:
Vnhappy we that still remaine
more sinfull dayes to see.

33.
Yet happy now likewise are they,
which are in state of grace,
And were so wise that in their dayes,
with God they made their peace.

34.
Now magnifie the providence,
of Gods election strong,
That he such dayes by sure defence,
In mercy did prolong.

35.
And now hold fast with diligence,
the trueths which you have learn'd
And bring forth fruit with patience,
that grace may be discern'd.

36.
Those graces learne to imitate,
in him which shine so bright,
So shalt thou live in happy state,
and pleasing in Gods sight.

37.
A wife hath lost a heavenly head,
children a father deare,
A losse to all on every side,
and to his flocke most neere.

38.
His house a blessed *Bethel* was,
as plainely did appeare:
He lived to see his fruits in grace,
on all his children deare.

39.
But now alas what shall we doe
Gods anger to revoke,
Our sinfulnesse have brought us to
This sad and heavy stroake.

40.
Our sleepy formall carelessnesse,
in hearing of Gods word:
Vnfruitfull barren heartednesse,
though we with meanes were stored.

41.

All those that have worne out this light,
and yet remain all darke,
How shall it now their soules affright,
to weare this cursed marke.

42.

Now let us all repent and pray,
with zeale and fervency,
That of the Lord obtaine we may,
some comfort and supply.

43.

Our King and Counsell Lord preserve,
and all of each degree,
That from his trueth we may not swerve,
but therein live and die.

44.

That with him that's gone before,
a kingdome may obtaine,
And then with Saints for evermore,
in glory may remaine.

AN EPIGRAM.

In morning wake with God, and be
grace,
Offend not his good spirit in any ca
Hang fast on Christ, cleave closse
his word,
No time forget to weare the chr
sword,

Run cheerefully your generall is be
Our blessed captain Christ hath op
the doore
Got victory against sin, death and
Eternall life for aye with him
dwell,
Returne my soule, goe foorth unto
rest,
Strange joyes are gone which cann
exprest.

I. L.

FINIS.

Printed for the yeere, 1642.

Eulogies and Elegies
Luttrell Coll. Vol. I.
British Museu

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H. 1717—1766.

COPY OF THE REV. JONATHAN CUSHING'S RECORD OF BAPTISMS DOVER, N. H., NOW A PART OF THE RECORDS OF THE "FIRST CHURCH."

Communicated by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., of Dover, H. H.

[Continued from page 90.]

		Baptisms.
1751.		
Feb.	14.	Sarah & Ebenezer, twin Child^{n} of Benj^{a} Hayes.
Mar.	28.	Phebe Evans, on a sick bed.
Apr.	7.	Mary Hanson, & her Child^{n} Anthony, Nabby & Betty.
May	5.	Aaron, son of John Wood.
June	16.	Hannah, D^{r} of Jacob Horsum.
July	7.	Dolly, D^{r} of Robert Hayes.
Aug.	8.	Caleb, son of Joseph Prince.
Sept.	8.	Thomas, son of Thomas Hayes.
Oct^{o}	6.	Anna, D^{r} of Edmund Wingate.
		Abigail, D^{r} of Danl Hayes.
Nov.	17.	Joseph, son of Benj^{a} Heard.
		Ephraim, son of Ephraim Kimbal.
	24.	Judith Bickford.
1752.		
Jan.	12.	Jonathan, Elizabeth & Abigail Bickford.
Feb.	2.	Mary, D^{r} of Saml Gerrish.
Apr.	26.	Joanna, D^{r} of Wm Hanson.
May	17.	Hannah, D^{r} of Dudley Watson.
	24.	Ezra, son of Nathl Young.

y 28. Lydia, D^r of Jon^a Wentworth.
e 21. Molly, D^r of Stephen Evans.
26. Susanna, D^r of Ebenezer Demeritt—in private.
y 12. Sarah, D^r of James Pinkham.
g. 9. Betty, D^r of Danl Horn.
Jon^a, son of John Thompson.
t. 14. Joseph, son of Joseph Prince.
Francis & Zeruiah, Child^n of Danl Davis.
Edward & Samuel, Child^n of Edward Woodward.
Joseph, son of Azariah Boody.
3. Mary & Isaiah, Child^n of Ezekiel Willey.
29. Aaron, son of Ichabod Hayes.
Abigail, D^r of Job Clements.
v. 12. Sarah, Eliz^a & Hannah, D^rs of Andrew Gerrish.
c. 13. Kezia, D^r of Hatevil Leighton—sick with throat distemper.
1753.
n. 6. Patience, D^r of John Ham—sick with throat distemper.
ril 11. Elijah, son of Daniel Jacobs.
The Child^n of Richard Caswell.
15. Abra, D^r of Robert Hayes.
y 6. Samuel, Betty & Mary, Child^n of Samuel Tasker, deceased.
20. Constant Davis.
ne 3. Sarah, D^r of John Titcomb.
10. W^m, son of Wm Twombly.
17. Hannah, D^r of Cheney Smith.
Richard, son of Danl Hayes.
ly 6. Mercy, D^r of Samuel Heard, on her Death bed.
10. Jethro, Betty & Keziah, Child^n of Saml Heard—in private.
Jacob, son of John Heard—in private.
g. 5. Stephen, son of Nathan Foss.
Hinkson, son of James Marden.
pt. 23. John, son of Edmund Wingate.
26. Danl & Andrew, Child^n of Joseph Twombly.
Joshua & W^m, Child^n of Wm Twombly, 3^tus.
30. Otis Baker, son of Dudley Watson.
Mary, D^r of Saml Yeaton.
ct. 7. Jonathan, son of Ebenezer Demerritt.
ov. 4. Esther, D^r of W^m McCulloch.
11. Lydia, D^r of Wm Twombly.
18. Bathsheba, D^r of Jacob Horsum.
Eleanor, D^r of Benj^a Pearl.
25. Mary, D^r of Benj^a Hanson.
Jane, D^r of Danl Ham.
ec. 9. Hannah, D^r of Eben Hanson.
1754.
ar. 17. Eleanor, D^r of Samuel Gerrish.
20. Isaac, son of Joseph Prince.
Betty, D^r of Samuel Davis.
Mary, D^r of Timothy Moses.
Samuel, son of John Smith.
Deborah, D^r of Wm Glidden.
pril 14. Tamsen, D^r of Hezekiah Hayes.
Sarah & Joanna, Child^n of Samuel Todd.

April 21. Ephraim, son of William Hanson.
May 20. Hannah, D^r of Saml Emerson.
June 10. Margaret & Jane, Child^n of George Horn—in private.
16. Deborah, D^r of Richard Jones.
July 14. Joseph, son of Andrew Gerrish.
21. Jonathan, son of John Montgomery.
28. Mary, D^r of Eben Hanson.
Sept. 1. Benj^a, son of Robert Thompson.
8. Benj^a, son of Thomas Hayes.
22. Eliz^a, D^r of Job Clements.
Oct^o 7. Silas, son of Paul Harford, deceased—in private.
10. Deborah, D^r of Paul Harford, deceased—in private.
13. Joshua, son of Hobart Stevens.
Mary, D^r of Danl Horn.
Joseph, son of Stephen Evans.
27. Sarah, D^r of Wm Gerrish.
Abigail, D^r of John Buzzell.
Nov. 3. Lydia & Paul, Child^n of Paul Harford, deceased. [T
10. Eliz^a Wife of Jon^a Pinkham, & their Child^n Hanna
20. John, son of James Davis.
Abigail, D^r of Paul Gerrish.
Abigail, D^r of John Tasker.
24. Mary, D^r of James Pinkham.
Decr 8. John Perkins, son of Israel Hodgdon.
15. Sarah, D^r of James Pecker.
1755.
Feb. 2. Moses Bickford, on a sick bed.
May 4. Tamsen, D^r of Ichabod Hayes.
25. Richard, son of Wm Shackford.
June 1. Abigail, D^r of Richard Kimbal.
8. Sarah, D^r of Otis Baker.
29. Cheney, son of Cheney Smith.
Nathl, son of Daniel Hayes.
July 13. Saml Waterhouse, son of John Titcomb.
John, son of Nathl Young.
Aug. 24. David, son of Benj^a Hanson.
W^m, son of Benj^a Pearl.
Oct. 5. Betty, Zervia, George & Danl, Child^n of Isaac Watson.
19. Edward Winslow, son of Moses Emerson.
1756.
Feb. 4. Joseph, son of Joseph Tasker, jun^r.
Mar. 28. James, son of Samuel Yeaton.
31. Ebenezer Chesley—on a sick bed.
Apr. 14. Timothy, son of Andrew Gerrish.
27. James & Moses, Child^n of James Chesley, on a sick bed.
May 23. Dolley, D^r of John Tibbetts.
30. Bridget, W^m, John, Mary & Ebenezer, Child^n of John Wa
June 6. Mehetabel, D^r of Samuel Todd.
20. Susanna, Molly & Mercy, Child^n of Saml Ricker.
July 6. Abigail, D^r of Danl Meserve—sick.
11. Saml, son of Saml Gerrish.
18. Sarah, D^r of Dudley Watson.
Aug. 8. Mary, D^r of James Kielle.

Aug.	15.	Joseph Roberts, & his son Ephraim.
		Mary, D^{r} of Saml Emerson.
	22.	Abigail, D^{r} of Ebenezer Hanson.
Sept.	26.	Margaret, Wife of James Perkins, & their son Ephraim.
Oct.	17.	Elijah Bunker, & Child^{n} Martha, Betty, Esther, Abigail & Judith.
		Molly, D^{r} of Job Clements.
	31.	Bridget, D^{r} of Jacob Horsum.
		Deborah, D^{r} of Danl Horn.
		Mary, William, Betty, Ebenezer & Stephen Wentworth, the Child^{n} of Ebenezer Horn.
1757.		
Jan.	2.	Alexander Douglas, son of Otis Baker.
Feb.	28.	Mary Waldron, on a sick bed.
Mar.	20.	Mercy Plummer.
May	8.	John, son of William Shackford.
	29.	Sarah, D^{r} of James Perkins.
June	25.	Andrew, son of Benjamin Hayes.
	15.	Sarah, D^{r} of Alexander Caldwell.
July	24.	Elizabeth Nathersell.
		Elizabeth, D^{r} of Wm Hanson.
	31.	Mary, D^{r} of Stephen Evans.
		Lois, D^{r} of Jonathan Pinkham.
		Mary, D^{r} of William Wentworth.
Aug.	7.	Sarah, D^{r} of Richard Kimbal.
	14.	James, son of James Young.
Sept.	18.	Abra, D^{r} of Ichabod Hayes.
		Eph^{m} & Benj^{a}, sons of Tobias Randel.
		Molly, Nanny & Eunice, Child^{n} of Jon^{a} Gerrish.
Oct.	23.	Abigail, D^{r} of Nathl Young.
		Hannah, D^{r} of Elijah Bunker.
Nov.	13.	Hannah, D^{r} of Thomas Hayes.
	20.	Eliz^{a}, D^{r} of Danl Hayes.
		Benj^{a}, son of Benj^{a} Hanson.
		Thomas, son of John Waldron.
Dec^{r}	4.	Martha, D^{r} of John Titcomb.

[To be continued.]

THREE GENERATIONS OF THE BUTTERWORTH FAMILY.

By J. O. Austin, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

IN collecting material for The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, the author sometimes found interesting items concerning families resident in other states. A brief sketch of the Butterworth family is made possible by this means.

The earliest comer to America of this name appears to have been Samuel Butterworth, who was a freeman of Massachusetts May 13, 1640, taxed at Rehoboth 1643, on a valuation of £50, and a proprietor in land there in 1645. He made his will October 13, 1684, proved March 3, 1685. Ex. cousin (i. e. nephew) John Butterworth, of Rehoboth. He mentions

cousin Abraham Butterworth, of Rhode Island, cousin John Butterworth, of Swansea, cousin William Hayward, of Swansea, cousin John Butterworth's two sons Samuel and Benjamin, cousin Mary Mason, widow, of Swansea, cousin Mason's two sons Noah and Samuel Mason, cousin Ann Butterworth, daughter of Abraham. No mention is made in this will of any Tillinghast "cousins," though it is believed that Pardon Tillinghast's first wife was a sister or niece of the testator.

1. JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of Rehoboth and Swanzey, Mass., was born about 1630 and died in 1708. His wife's name was Sarah, and she died before her husband He was propounded for a freeman June 3, 1652, received a lot of land June 22, 1658, and was a juryman in 1662. In 1663 a Baptist church was organized at his house, with seven members, and he was for a long time deacon of the society, which soon removed to Swanzey. The latter town was incorporated March 5, 1668, and he and four others were to have the care of admitting inhabitants, disposing of lands, and ordering of other affairs of the town. In 1670 and 1677 he was surveyor of highways for Rehoboth, and in the latter year was chosen with others to assist Sampson Mason's widow in disposal of real estate, the records calling him her brother. March 16, 1677, he and others of Swanzey were to distribute the relief (contributed in Ireland) to sufferers by the Indian war. He was constable in 1685. At the time of his death he was called of Bristol. Sept. 1, 1708, the inventory of his estate, amounting to £121 19s. 2d., was shown by the administrators, his sons John and Joseph. April 2, 1711, division of the estate was made to his children, viz.: to eldest son John Butterworth, two shares, £10 14s. 11d., and to the rest of the children each £5 7s. 5½d. The others named were son Joseph, son Benjamin's heirs, daughter Sarah Hayward's heirs, Deborah Jenkins's heirs, Mercy Blood, Hopestill Eddy, wife of John, and Mary Thayer, wife of Samuel. March 1, 1714, George Jenkins gave receipt to uncle Joseph Butterworth, administrator of grandfather John Butterworth, and of estate left by mother Deborah Jenkins, and of estate of late brother Ebenezer Jenkins, who all died intestate. The names of John Butterworth's sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth children are illegible upon the town records. These children were born Sept. 8, 1661, Jan. 22, 1663, March 1665, May 1667. John Butterworth and wife Sarah had:

2. i. JOHN,[2] b. Sept. 8, 1651; m. Hannah Wheaton, Sept. 4, 1674.
3. ii. SARAH, b. May 28, 1653; m. William Hayward.
   iii. NATHANIEL, b. April 12, 1655.
4. iv. JOSEPH, b. May 15, 1657; m. Elizabeth Boomer, July 22, 1691.
5. v. DEBORAH, b. May 2, 1659; m. John Jenkins.
6. vi. MARY, m. first, Joseph Slade, Nov. 12, 1681; m. second, Samuel Thayer.
   vii. MERCY, m. —— Blood.
7. viii. HOPESTILL, married first, John Luther, June 25, 1687; m. second, John Eddy.
   ix. SAMUEL.
   x. EXPERIENCE, b. Aug. 15, 1669.
8. xi. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 31, 1672; m. Huldah Hayward, Jan. 6, 1692.

2. JOHN[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), of Rehoboth, Mass., born Sept. 8, 1651; married Sept. 4, 1674, Hannah Wheaton, daughter of Robert and Alice (Bowen) Wheaton. He died March 20, 1731. His wife was born Sept. 18, 1654. In 1676 he (called John Butter-

worth, Jr.) gave £3 11s. 5d. toward the Indian war. He was a freeman Jan. 6, 1682; June 5, 1690, Ensign for expedition against Canada. He afterwards became Captain, and was so called to distinguish him from his father "Deacon John Butterworth." May 31, 1699, he gave a receipt on behalf of his wife Hannah for her part of estate of her father, who had died in 1696. Nov. 3, 1724, will, proved April 20, 1731. Ex. son Noah. He mentions eldest son John, sons Samuel and Noah, daughters Sarah Reed, Mary Jenckes, Patience Perry, and certain grandchildren. He also mentions brother Benjamin's daughter Experience Cook. His sons Samuel and Noah were buried in the Congregational Burial Ground, in what is now East Providence, R. I. His son John[3] had children as follows: 1. John, born Jan. 1, 1711; 2. Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1713; 3. Nicholas, born Dec. 12, 1716; 4. Nathaniel, born Oct. 18, 1719; 5. Mary, born May 28, 1722; 6. William, born Oct. 8, 1725: 9. Oliver, born Oct. 8, 1725. His son Noah[3] had children as follows: 1. Nathaniel, born March 27, 17—; 2. Esther, born April 17, 1714; 3. Hannah, born May 27, 1716; 4. Sarah, born April 30, 1718; 5. Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1720; 6. Noah, born Nov. 21, 1721; 7. Lydia, born July 29, 1723; 8. John, born Aug. 17, 1725; 9. Noah, born March 3, 1728; 10. Sybil, born Jan. 18, 1730; 11. Huldah, born March 2, 1732.

John Butterworth and wife Hannah had:

i. SARAH,[3] b. Sept. 10, 1675; m. Thomas Read, June 21, 1699.
ii. MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1677; m. Ebenezer Jenckes, March 4, 1695.
iii. JOHN, b. May 7, 1679; m. Mary Peck, Sept. 26, 1710.
iv. HANNAH, b. Feb. 14, 1680.
v. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 15, 1682.
vi. NATHANIEL, b. March 26, 1685; d. Feb. 8, 1708.
vii. SAMUEL, b. March 30, 1687; m. Patience Perry, March 1, 1716. He d. March 28, 1738.
viii. NOAH, b. Dec. 31, 1689; m. Judith Bosworth, Feb. 16, 1712. He d. April 27, 1736.
ix. PATIENCE, b. July 8, 1693; m. —— Perry.
x. EBENEZER, b. May 6, 1699; d. Feb. 11, 1700.

3. SARAH[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), born May 28, 1653; married William Hayward, of Swanzey, and later of Mendon, Mass. He was son of William and Margery ( ) Hayward, of Braintree, Mass. He died Dec. 17, 1717. William Hayward and wife Sarah had:

i. JONATHAN,[3] b. April 8, 1672.
ii. MARGERY, b. Sept. 10, 1673.
iii. SARAH, b. March 2, 1676.
iv. MARY, b. Jan. 9, 1678.
v. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 30, 1680.
vi. MERCY, b. Jan. 30, 1681.
vii. SAMUEL, b. May 18, 1683.
viii. HULDAH, b. March 13, 1685.
ix. OLIVER, b. March 17, 1687.
x. HANNAH, b. March 11, 1689.
xi. BENJAMIN.
xii. CONTENT.

4. JOSEPH[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), of Swanzey, Mass., born May 15, 1657; married July 22, 1691, Elizabeth Boomer. He died in 1746. Nov. 4, 1746, administration on his estate was given to son Hezekiah Butterworth, mariner, of Posquotank, County of Albermarle, North Carolina. Joseph Butterworth and wife Elizabeth had:

i. JOHN,[3] m. Elizabeth Thomas, Dec. 15, 1725.
ii. SARAH, b. March 10, 1694.
iii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 6, 1697; m. Hopestill Cole, March 17, 1726.
iv. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 1, 1700.
v. HEZEKIAH, b. April 9, 1705.
vi. BENJAMIN, b. June 16, 1708; m. Millicent Alger, June 5, 1735.

5. DEBORAH[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), born May 2, 1659; married John Jenkins, of Rehoboth, Mass. John Jenkins and wife Deborah had:

i. GEORGE.[3]
ii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 23, 1688.
iii. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 24, 1690.

6. MARY[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), married first, Nov. 12, 1681, Joseph Slade; married second, Samuel Thayer, son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer. He died Dec. 19, 1721. They had children:

i. SAMUEL,[3] b. Dec. 1, 1691.
ii. SARAH, b. Feb. 11, 1695.
iii. HULDAH, b. Nov. 30, 1698.
iv. MARY, b. Feb. 11, 1701.
v. JOSEPH, b. July, 1707.
vi. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 11, 1709.

7. HOPESTILL[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), married first, June 25, 1687, John Luther; married second, John Eddy, son of Zachariah and Alice (Paddock) Eddy. John Luther and wife Hopestill had:

i. JOHN,[3] b. Aug. 10, 1690.
ii. NATHANIEL, b. April 17, 1692.
iii. JOB, b. Dec. 3, 1694.
iv. PATIENCE, b. Jan. 8, 1697.

John Eddy and wife Hopestill had:

v. OLIVER, b. Dec. 17, 1701.
vi. CHARLES, b. Nov. 14, 1703.
vii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 6, 1706.

8. BENJAMIN[2] BUTTERWORTH (*John*[1]), of Swanzey, Mass., born Oct. 31, 1672; married Jan. 6, 1692, Huldah Hayward, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable ( ) Hayward. Benjamin Butterworth and wife Huldah had:

i. SARAH,[3] b. Feb. 6, 1693.
ii. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 26, 1695.
iii. EXPERIENCE, b. May 23, 1701.
iv. BENJAMIN, d. March 11, 1719.

THE AGAWAME PLANTATION.*

By WILLIAM ROOT BLISS, Esq., of Short Hills, New Jersey.

THREE or four miles east from Fearing Hill lay the Agawame Plantation. Its early history has been preserved in an old book, whose yellow leaves of English paper, watermarked with crown and fleur-de-lis, are written in characters difficult for an untrained eye to read, entitled:—

* This article will form a chapter in the author's book, "Colonial Times on the Wareham Farms," now in preparation.

"A Booke of Records of the owners and devisions of the lands or some tracts of lands & meadows of Agawame liing and being in the precincts and bounds of new plimouth."

This territory of nearly eight thousand acres was mentioned in the early records of Plymouth Colony as a discovery. It contained many springs of sweet water and small lakes on whose shores beaver and otter were trapped. In the vast forest which covered most of the land, deer were hunted and streams ran abounding in trout. It had rich salt meadows which were intersected by creeks whose marshy banks were a resort of curlew and plover, and there was abundance of bird life along the shores when the mud slopes were left bare by the ebbing tide. It lay at the head of the bay, washed by it on three sides, and its coast line is still indented by coves rich in shell-fish, is fringed by islands and sandy beaches, and fronts the slumbering sea by a long ridge of highland from which the eye ranges southward as far as the Elizabeth Islands, and over as pleasing a panorama of sea and shore as is to be found in New England.*

A FACSIMILE FROM THE BOOKE OF RECORDS OF THE AGAWAME PLANTATION.

"June ye third 1690 being plimouth election day the owners of said Agawame then and theres namely Mr Seth Pope Joseph Bartlitt Joseph Warren Junior Nathaniell Morton Josiah Morton Cornitt Chubbuck Samuell Bate and Nathaniell Beale wheare all present And John Fering & Josiah Lane gaue it vnder ther hands—they all Aboue named that weare ther present & ye other two named yt did giue it under ther hands did then fully declare that they did aproue and own all that is before recorded in this Booke, and then did Desire me ye said Nathaniell Beale to Continue in ye place of Clarke as before.
Nathaniell Beale Clarke."

The purchasers, who had divided their purchase

* The sale of this territory was authorized by a town meeting held in the meeting-house at Plymouth, September 4th, 1682, to obtain money for the building of a meeting-house; "for and in consideration of the full and just sum of two hundred and eighty pounds in current money of New England." The same territory had been granted to Plymouth by deeds of Indians, "natives of New England," in 1655 and 1666. During the Andros administration deeds of lands granted to colonists by Indians were attacked and declared, by the King's officers, to be worth no more than "the scratch of a bear's paw;" the English law regarding the Crown as the only original source of title. But these deeds were never disturbed.

In 1672, parts of Agawame, and also "lands at Sepecan," were rented for the main-

into six shares, held their first meeting at Plymouth on the 17th of June, 1685, and appointed one of their number "to be ther Clarke." Then six "home lotts" of sixty acres each were laid out, "to build any hous or housen upon," and these were drawn by lot. They met again on the 2d of May, 1688, and laid out "sixe tracts of meadow," and agreed that proprietors should have "liberty to fence in any small peece or corner of upland that will be of advantage to them to shorten ther fence in the securing of ther meadows;" and that "not any pine notts liing or being upon ye undevided lands should be improved or made use of by any man untill such time as ther was an Agreement or allowance by the said owners soe to doe."*

In 1694, soon after a provisional government had been organized under the new charter granted by William and Mary, the proprietors, desiring to divide more "lotts of upland for pastour and planting land & allso of meadows for ye securing of ym from spoiling & allso considdering ye nessitie of laiing out convenient publike & private high waies therin," appointed four of their number to make just and equal divisions, and to lay out highways with as little damage as possible to any proprietor.† When they met in 1696, to be informed of the meadows and uplands laid out to them, they "declared thar selves contented and satisfid with what was don and there set too thar handes in the smal buke where all thes devisins ware first writen." Later in this year more woodlands, meadows, and cedar swamps were "devided and layed oute," and in 1700 a few additions were granted to some of the existing lots.

By this time some dwelling houses had been built.‡ The records of 1688 mention Joseph Warren's house as "now standing thare;"§

tenance of a "free school now begun and erected at Plymouth." June 15th, 1674, the town declared that "they do desire Captain Bradford the Secretary, the Selectmen William Clark and Joseph Warren to do their utmost to improve the said lands for attaining of the ends propounded, namely that their children be perfected in reading when they are entered the Bible, and also that they be taught to write and cipher, besides that which the country expects from the said school."—*Plymouth Records.*

* Pine knots were used by the colonists in making tar and for torchlights.

† In the first allotments of lands, no highways were provided. In 1712 the proprietors made "sattisfaction for ways over ye first Devision of Lotts whare they are wanting ye country roade excepted."—*Agawame Booke.*

‡ "The houses of those times were mostly built two stories in height and about 22 by 25 feet; the lower story was used for the chimney and entry-way, and one great room was used as a room for the family to live in, and the room where they made their plows, yokes, &c., and where huskings were held. The fireplace was about ten feet long, five deep, and high enough for a man to stand erect under the great oak mantle bar, with stools at each end of it for the women and children to sit and knit or read, while the man would be shaving shingles or making his farming tools. This room was lighted by a pine knot stuck into a socket at the back of the fireplace. The second story is parted off by single partitions, or perhaps by coverlids, to constitute sleeping rooms for the larger children, the parents and smaller children sleeping in the great room below. As necessity demanded they would enlarge by a back leanto, and on the marriage of the oldest son they would build another room on to the body of the house, making what was called a double house in length."—*Jacob W. Reed, in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register* for October, 1868.

§ Warren Point at Indian Neck in Wareham, now the site of summer homes of Bostonians, took its name from the builder of this house. Joseph Warren was a grandson of worthy Mr. Richard Warren who came in the Mayflower, and a cousin of Col. James Warren who was father of James Warren of Revolutionary fame. This sequestered point was "layed oute for thurty akers" to Joseph Warren and another in 1696, "bounded by the sea esteward and southward, and northward by his owne medo on the cove."—*Agawame Booke.*

the records of 1696 mention Samuel Bates's house. These and other houses were clustered near the acre afterwards described as the place where "some persons have been laid already at." It was the neighborhood of the first settlers, where they lived, died and were buried.

Highways "fouer pole in breth" and ways "for the carting of corne and hay," which had been laid out, were not sufficient for the population, and more ways were soon needed. On the 6th of March, 1701, the proprietors "met together againe to agre about the Laing oute sum parseles of upland and medo and allso to Laye oute sum hie waye to said land and medos and into the Neckes." They looked into the old Booke and there they found that a highway into the necks "must of neseseti come over the southerd end of Samuel Bates his home lots which was veri much damig to the said Bates by resen of macking a fence on both sides of said way and allso was taken awaye from the abovesaid Bates all that end of his march on the north sid of the crecke." Therefore all present at the meeting gave to him "everi on of them his sevrel rite in two or three small peses of medo Lieng on the south side of Agawame rever;" an illustration of the equity with which the members of this agrarian community dealt with each other.

In 1701 two lots of land and a meadow were "laid oute two and for the yuse of the ministre." A division of the large tracts of undivided lands had already been discussed by the proprietors. But some of them had become conservative in the use of their communal rights, and had no desire to see new-comers enter upon the enjoyment which their associated capital and thrift had acquired. In 1708 they agreed "to laye out all the common land below the contry rode and half a mile above," and they appointed agents "to Rune and settel the Line betwen plimouth and agawame"; but neither of these things were then accomplished.

In 1711 a "good and sufficient pound 30 feet square" was built "near Samuel Bates his house" by permission of the selectmen of Plymouth. A pound-keeper was appointed, also two haywards to "bring out and impound such creatures" as were found in the commons contrary to order, for which service they were to be paid by the proprietors "what shall be Judged Reasonable more than what ye Law will give for ye poundage." The building of this pound is the first evidence of the existence of a village community in Agawame. It was needed before there was a school-house, or a meeting-house, or a church society, or a town organization.*

The supreme authority of the proprietors of Agawame appears in a law, which they now made, to protect their production of turpentine; prohibiting "ani parsen from boxing or chiping and milking ani

* "There is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village Pound: it is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the Kingdom."—*Early History of Institutions, by Sir Henry S. Maine.*

pine tre or tres on the common on the penelty of payeng Ten Shilengs for everi tre," of which fine the informer "shall have won halfe for himselfe and the other halfe to the proprietors and this to stand tell the majer part shall se good to alter it." They also ordered that common pastures on Great Neck and Indian Neck shall be "kept fenced in generel;" also that they shall be stinted, restricting each proprietor to pasture only "thurtitoo nete catel and fouer horses for a sixte parte," or "six sheepe instead of one Beast," and "no hogs to go in;" and they appointed an officer to watch the pastures and report if any man sends in more cattle than his proportion.* In the same year they made laws prohibiting all cattle from Indian Neck and Great Neck, between May 1st and September 15th; dividing the common fence there into six parts and requiring "every man to mend his Proportion of Fence yearly before the first day of May;" leaving the Crooked river pasture open for public use. They chose Samuel Bate, Jr. to look out that no strange cattle were sent to pasture, for which service "he to have his horse go into ye Necks freely so long as other horses go in." Farmers who were not proprietors were allowed pasturage on unused rights if they could bring "a note or token to ye sd Bate to his sattisfaxtion whose Rite they come upon."

The next dedication of land was made in 1712. It was "one acre for a Burying place at ye place agreed upon & some persons have been laid already at." It is described as bounded "by the Way that leadeth into Woonkinco." Three-quarters of an acre by the country road and on the river, also the river's swampy banks, were reserved for a grist-mill, a saw-mill and the fisheries. The proprietors then ordered that the common lands excepting lands appropriated for ways, a burying place, a pound, a mill, and the ministry, be laid out as formerly agreed. Their meetings were not always harmonious; there was a minority whose independent spirit often delayed the action of the majority and sometimes caused to be entered upon the records a formal protest against the proceedings of the proprietors.†

Two years later, "att the house of Thomas Wetherell of Plymouth," after electing their clerk and swearing him to the faithful discharge of his duty, they "Voteed That The Common Land belonging to sd Agawame be Devideed ass it wass formerly concluded to be devided and with all Convenient Speed." The extensive woodlands north of the country road, which are to this day "the forest primeval," were then divided into six great lots ranging along a line which ran across the entire territory about half a mile from the country road. The land between this line and the road as well as lands southward of it

* Sir Henry S. Maine says of the ancient Teutonic farmers:—"When cattle grazed on the common pasture, or when the householder felled wood in the common forest, an elected or hereditary officer watched to see that the common domain was equitably enjoyed." .... "The supervision of the common officer who watched over the equitable enjoyment of the pastures has become the custom of stint of common."—*Village Communities.*

† The record of these meetings closes with these words, written by the clerk:—"Oliver Norris himself being present at sd meeting did not agree with ye sd Propriators in many things and did also at ye same time desire it might be Entered by ye Clarke that he did protest agenst ye most of ye votes that ware Past at sd meeting."—*Agawame Booke.* 1712.

were also divided, and in June, 1715, it was ordered to record this "Devition of there Common Land" in the Booke.*

But as commons were a convenience they afterwards ordered Great Neck and Indian Neck, comprising about 1440 acres, to be fenced,—"to set out each man his part of fence," and they appointed annually a committee to take care of the necks and to receive from each proprietor an account of his cattle turned in for pasture. They built another pound "with all convenient speed," and any cattle found in the commons not belonging to a proprietor, were sent as "traspassers" into the pound, where they became an expense to their presumptuous owner. The times of turning in and driving out animals entitled to the privileges of pasture during winter, when cattle and horses ran wild in the necks, were fixed, and also the rate for each share of 240 acres. In summer the pastures were stinted more severely, excluding for the time all cattle or reducing their number so that the grass might have a chance to grow.† This was an inconvenience to some of the farmers, but they had no relief. The proprietors of Agawame were lords of the manor, and although they owed allegiance to Plymouth there was no one who ventured to challenge their authority.

Here was the image of a town system based upon the rights of property in land. Its superintending power was the proprietors of the land in regular meeting assembled, enacting such regulations as a major part of them saw fit, and appointing such officers as they deemed to be necessary for their purposes.‡ In their acts they were preparing for the time when their agrarian commune must be expanded

* Pine Neck, now the populous site of the Onset Bay Grove Association, having been "pitcht upon for satisfaction for ways," was not divided until 1721, when the greater part fell by lot to Israel Fearing.

† May 30, 1721.—"that horses go in Great Neck and Indian Neck the sixteenth of August yearly and neat Cattle the twentieth of September & to be tacken out the tenth of May & but half so many put in in ye Spring as in the fall and the same number in the fall as used to be."

—"that with respect to hoggs within the general ffence it be stinted att ten hoggs to a share."

—"that Samuel Baites and Thomas Savory take Care that the necks be duely Drove and that all Cattle and hoggs be Cleared out of the necks: and that all persons that have not Interest in said necks that wood put in Cattle horses or hoggs in any persons writes must produce a note in hoose write they Come to the Satisfaction of Sade Samuel Baites or Thomas Savory or Elce put in no Cretures there."—*Agawame Booke.*

February 15, 1726.—"that neat chattle & horses should be cep out of the neck till the first Day of October and should be taken out of sd neck on the last Day of April."—*Agawame Booke.*

April 4, 1733.—"that great neck and Indian neck shall be Stinted and hearby is Stinted att 32 neat cattle and 4 horses on a sixth part or Share and that 6 sheep may be put In to sd necks in lue of a Neat Beast or horse and no more and that no hoggs go att learg att no time and the fence be whear it was last year and also the gaites—and any Beasts that there is no acct of shall be Deemd as traspassers."—*Agawame Booke.*

‡ The only province officer in the settlement was a constable who collected the taxes for Plymouth. The following entry is on the Plymouth Town Records, March 13th, 1727: "Voated that the highest in the Voates in the Village of Agawame shall be constable there."

The town was so indifferent to what was going on at Agawame, that the name of the Plantation was mentioned in the Plymouth Records but three times up to the year 1738. The first mention is quoted above. The second was in 1735:—"Voted that the Town Join with the owners of the Dam belonging to the Mill at Agawam in Plymouth for the enlarging and building sd Dam higher & wider in order to make and use it as a Highway or Country Road & fit for Travelling Carting &c." The third mention was in 1736; when the town-meeting considered "something to be granted to Agawame" for a school-house, but postpoupd the matter indefinitely.

into a town organized under the laws of the province; where new comers as well as old-residents would have an equal right to be heard in the town meeting.

Year after year the proprietors continued to meet, on the summons of the clerk, sometimes at the house of one of the farmers, generally at the inn near the bank of the river. At each annual meeting they elected a moderator, listened to the clerk as he read the records from their old Booke, adopted their customary orders, refreshed themselves at the bar of the inn and went their ways.

Meanwhile, after long delays, the town of Wareham was incorporated (in 1739), its jurisdiction extending over the Plantation but the surviving proprietors continued their organization, and their sons kept it in force for more than fifty years longer. As years passed by, and estates were divided, their transactions gradually decreased in importance, and their business was finally reduced to re-surveys of boundary lines—in dispute because the old land marks (a "whit ock tree," or a "stake with a heepe of stones laide to it") had disappeared, to the renting of an island for cultivation, and to the care of the alewives which, with each return of spring, entered the streams that ran through their territory. The old Booke relates some of their proceedings during this time,—as, for example, that in 1763 they gave to Rowland Swift and Noah Fearing "liberty to set a saw-mill on ye river where they shall best not damage the grist-mill;" that in the same year they undertook to establish a free school "for the inhabitance" by appropriating for that purpose two notes which had been given for two catches of alewives in the Agawame river—the value of which was a few Spanish dollars; that in 1773 they undertook to increase the alewife fishery by making, as they described it, "a river up Red Brook thence by digging a ditch into Bartletts Marsh Pond and so on into White Island Pond." This hopeful speculation turned out as profitless as the South Sea bubble; but when its thirty promoters met, in March, 1774, they were in such jovial spirits in anticipation of the success of their wonderful enterprise, that their meeting, held at the village inn, was called in their records the merry meeting, and when their overflowing bumpers had been emptied they voted to name their new river "the Merry Meeting Herring River and to carry Herring into sd River to Breed."

Often at their annual meetings they "Voted to Vandue Wickets Island for planting"—an island that is now a pleasure resort,—and as late as 1791, touched with sympathy for the miserable relics of the original owners of their ancestors' lands, they ordered their treasurer "to pay out the money to the poor Ingings that he received for the use of the island."

And so a run of fish and this little island continued to be their business until, at last, they met no more. All their interests had been absorbed by the larger interests of the town. But their ancient

and well-thumbed Booke of Records—from which we have quoted their own words exactly as they wrote them—still remains as the foundation of the titles by which every estate in that large territory is now held; preserving to this day the quaint names of the first landmarks, of the necks or promontories jutting into Manomet Bay, as the surrounding waters were once called, of the islands, the coves, the creeks, the springs, and the many nooks of meadow which stretch into the pine woods from the salt marshes by the shore.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. George M. Bodge, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 80.]

No. XVIII.

The "Falls Fight."

THE disposal of Capt. Turner's forces, from April 7th up to the 25th, is indicated in the above letter. In the closing clause it will be noticed that he speaks of the news which a young man brings in just before he sends the letter away. This was probably John Gilbert, who with Edward Stebbins had been taken captive at Springfield about a month before and carried up the river by the Indians, where Mrs. Rowlandson, in her narrative, speaks of meeting him. Capt. Turner makes note of his information to the effect that the Indians are gathering in great numbers about these towns. Mr. Hubbard, on the other hand, speaks of *two* "English lads" who give information of the unguarded state of the Indians, referring doubtless to Gilbert and Stebbins above mentioned, but confusing with theirs the testimony of another captive named Thomas Reed, who escaped and came in some weeks later. Some idea of the state of feeling among the English inhabitants and soldiers may be gained from this letter of some of the chief actors at the front.

Letter of Rev. John Russell, Capt. Turner and others to the General Court:

Hadly Ap^{r} 29, 1676

Right Worp'f^{ll}

This morning we received from Hartford these inclosed wch we were desired to post away; and have accordingly effected with all speed. Its matter of thankfulnesse and incouragement to hear that the Lord is in any place going forth wth o^{r} armies; and delivering o^{r} enemies into o^{r} hands.

We hope if o^{r} sins hinder not it is a pledge of future & greater me^{rcy}.

It is strange to see how much spirit (more than formerly) appears in our men to be out against the enemy. A great part of the inhabitants here would our committees of militia but permitt; would be going forth: They are dayly moving for it and would fain have liberty to be going forth this

night. The enemy is now come so near us, that we count we might go forth in the evening, and come upon them in the darkness of the same night. We understand from Hartford some inclination to allow some volunteers to come from them up hither, should that be I doubt not but many of o^rs^ would joyne wth them. It is the generall voyce of the people here y^t^ now is the time to distresse the enemy; and that could we drive them from their fishing and keep out though but lesser parties against them famine would subdue them. All intelligence give us cause to hope that the Mohawks do still retain their old friendship for us and enmity against our enemies. Some proofe of it they have of late in those they slew higher up this River. Two of whom as the Indian messengers relate were of o^r^ known Indians; and one a Quabaog Indian. And further proof its thought they would soon give; were the obstructions (y^t^ some English have or may putt in their way) removed and the remembrance of the ancient amity and good terms between them and these colonies renewed by some letters & if it might be by some English messengers. We would not tho. out so good an end as love and zeale for the weale publique, that we should be transported beyond o^r^ line. We crave pardon for o^r^ reaching so farr, and with many prayers do desire to beseech the father of mercies and God of all counsell to direct you in the right way; & so praying we remaine

Sr Your Worships most Humble & devoted Serv^ts^

JOHN RUSSELL	JOHN LYMAN
WILL: TURNER	ISACK GRAVES
DAVID WILTON	JOHN KING
SAMUEL SMITH	DANIEL WARNER

The original, contemporary historians are now so rarely read, that I think it worth while to insert here extracts from two, who wrote within a year of the events they relate. The first was Rev. William Hubbard of Ipswich, the most reliable of all the writers on the subject, who wrote as follows:

"But the great Company of the Enemy that staid on that Side of the Country, and about *Watchuset Hills*, when the Rest went towards Plimouth, though they had been disappointed in their Planting by the Death of *Canonchet*, were loth to lose the Advantage of the Fishing-season then coming in; wherefore having seated themselves near the upper Falls of *Connecticut River*, not far from *Deerfield*, and perceiving that the English Forces were now drawn off from the lower Towns of *Hadley* and Northampton, now and then took Advantages to plunder them of their Cattel, and not fearing any Assault from our Soldiers, grew a little secure, while they were upon their fishing Design, insomuch that a couple of English Lads lately taken captive by the Enemy, and making their Escape, acquainted their Friends at Home how secure they lay in those Places, which so animated the inhabitants of Hadley, Hatfield and Northampton that they being willing to be revenged for the Loss of their Cattel besides other preceeding Mischiefs took up a Resolution with what Strength they could raise among themselves (partly out of garison Soldiers and partly of the Inhabitants) to make an Assault upon them, which if it had been done with a little more Deliberation, and waiting for the coming of Supplies from Hartford, might have proved a fatal Business to all the said Indians; yet was the victory obtained more considerable than at first was apprehended. For not having much above an hundred and fifty fighting Men in their Company, they

marched silently in the dead of the Night, *May* 18, and came upon the said *Indians* a little before Break of Day whom they found almost in a dead Sleep, without any Scouts abroad, or watching about the Wigwams at Home; for in the Evening they had made themselves merry with new Milk and roast Beef having lately driven away many of their milch Cows, as an English Woman confessed that was made to milk them."

"When they came within the *Indians* Rendezvouze they allighted off their Horses and tyed them to some young Trees at a quarter of a Miles Distance, so marching up they fired amain into their very Wigwams, killing many upon the Place, and frighting others with the sudden Alarm of their Guns, and made them run into the River, where the Swiftness of the Stream carrying them down a steep Fall, they perished in the Waters, some getting into Canoes (small Boats made of the Bark of birchen Trees) which proved to them a *Charons* Boat, being sunk, or overset, by the Shooting of our Men, delivered them into the like Danger of the Waters, giving them thereby a Passport into the other World; others of them creeping for Shelter under the Banks of the great River were espyed by our Men and killed by their Swords; Capt. *Holioke* killing five, young and old with his own Hands from under a Bank. When the Indians were first awakened by the thunder of their Guns they cried out Mohawks, Mohawks, as if their own native enemies had been upon them; but the dawning of the Light, soon notified their error, though it could not prevent the Danger."

The other extract is from one of the letters written from Boston, July 22d, 1676, and published in London the following October. The writer signs himself "N. S.," but has never been identified.

"About a Fortnight afterwards, the forementioned Capt. Turner, by Trade a Taylor, but one that for his Valour has left behinde him an Honourable Memory, hearing of the *Indians* being about Twenty Miles above them at *Connecticut* River drew out a Party at *Hadley* and *Northampton*, where there was a Garrison, and marching all Night, came upon them before Day-break, they having no Centinels or Scouts abroad, as thinking themselves secure, by Reason of their remote Distance from any of our Plantations; Ours taking this Advantage of their Negligence, fell in amongst them, and killed several Hundreds of them upon the Place; they being out of any Posture or Order to make any formidable Resistance, though they were six Times superior in Number: But that which was almost as much, nay in some respects more considerable than their Lives, We there destroied all their Ammunition and Provision, which we think they can hardly be so soon and easily recruited as possibly they may be with Men. We likewise here demolisht Two Forges they had to mend their Arms; took away all their Materialls and Tools, and drove many of them into the River, where they were drowned, and threw two great Piggs of Lead of theirs (intended for making of Bullets) into the said River. But this great Success was not altogether without Alloy, as if Providence had designed to Checquer our Joys and Sorrows; and lest we should Sacrifice to our own Nets, and say, Our own Armes or Prowesse hath done this, to permit the Enemy presantly after to take an advantage against us; For as our Men were returning to Hadley, in a dangerous Passe, which they were not sufficiently aware of, the skulking *Indians* (out of the Woods) killed at one Volley the said Captain and Eight and Thirty of his Men; but immediately after they had discharged, they fled."

These extracts of course give only a partial and general view of the march and the fight, and for more than a century no one appeared to investigate for the purpose of giving a more particular account. Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield, in 1824, published a history of the Indian Wars, in which he gives a very full and clear account of this affair, though without entering into statistics, or assigning authority for the many new particulars related by him. He was familiar, however, with all the country round about, and also with the traditions handed down by the descendants of those who were participants in the Indian wars and in this Falls Fight. Other later historical writers have enlarged upon his account and added the results of careful investigations through official records and ancient documents, till, with the patient labors of Rev. Sylvester Judd, and very lately the extensive researches of Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, it seems as though the history of this part of New England must be wellnigh complete. From all the above sources, supplemented by many new hints and evidences afforded by documents preserved in the State Archives and elsewhere, I think the following is a fairly accurate account of the campaign of Capt. Turner in May, 1676, closing with the Falls Fight on the 18th.

After the withdrawal of the army under Major Savage, the Indians seem to have relaxed much of their vigilance, watching mainly for opportunities for plunder wherever the English became careless and exposed themselves or cattle to the chance of capture. In the mean time the situation of the Indians was becoming desperate. The Narragansetts with their allies and many of the Wampanoags had been forced in an almost destitute condition upon the Nipmuck and Pocomtuck tribes for support. These unwonted numbers soon exhausted the never abundant resources of the local tribes, and when Philip's promises of a speedy victory over all the river towns with plunder of their goods were not realized, when the great chieftain Canonchet was taken and slain, and having met the repulses at Northampton and Hatfield, they were reduced almost to starvation, these river and northern Indians began to realize the folly of their too ready alliance with Philip, and put themselves into communication with the authorities at Connecticut, either with a view to real peace, or for the purpose of gaining time by a pretence of peaceful negotiations; at any rate the English entered into the negotiations with great zeal, and sought to turn the home tribes against Philip and the Narragansetts. A price was set upon Philip's head, whereupon that chieftain betook himself with his faithful followers to safer solitudes up the river; and now pending these negotiations, the Indians gathered to the fishing places upon the river in large numbers, hoping here to supply their wants and secure a stock of provisions till they could accomplish the destruction of the towns and secure the corn and cattle of the English. Knowing that the garrisons were small, and feeling secure from attack both by

numbers and distance, they grew careless in sending scouts or placing guards. They had no suspicion of the growing resolution of the English to take the offensive, nor any information of their preparations. A large body of the Indians were gathered near the "Upper Falls" of the Connecticut, divided into several parties, one of which was located on the high ground on the right bank at the head of the Fall, another on the opposite bank, and a third at what is known now as "Smead's Island," about a mile below, and all were intent upon their fishing. Hearing, however, that the English had turned some of their cattle out into Hatfield meadows, a detachment was sent out upon May 12th, and succeeded in "stampeding" about seventy head of these cattle, and driving them safely into the woods. This fresh outrage was carried out with impunity, and so enraged the English that they urged to be led out against their enemies at once, and when Reed, abovementioned, came in on May 15th, and disclosed the carelessness of the Indians, it was resolved to wait no longer, but to gather the forces and strike a blow, and on that day Rev. John Russell writes a letter to the Council at Connecticut, informing them of their situation and giving general news. He speaks of their "visitation" by the epidemic distemper or malignant cold which had prevailed at Connecticut (and of which Mr. Mather wrote that he could not hear of a family in New England that wholly escaped); of the peaceful election at Boston on May 3d, and the return of Mrs. Rowlandson from captivity on that day, and letters from Philip, the "Old Queen" and other sachems, proposing terms of peace. He gives the news from Europe, the sufferings of non-conformists, and of a great naval battle between the French and Dutch. Only an extract is here given, being the closing part which relates to the Indian war. The letter is dated Hadley, May 15th. The postscript is by the military officers.

.... "This morning about sunrise came into Hatfield one Thomas Reede a soldier who was taken captive when Deacon Goodman was slain. He relates that they are now planting at Deerfield and have been so these three or four days or more, saith further that they dwell at the Falls on both sides the river, are a considerable number, yet most of them old men and women. He cannot judge that there are on both sides of the river above 60 or 70 fighting-men. They are secure and scornful, boasting of great things they have done and will do. There is Thomas Eames his daughter and child hardly used; one or two belonging to Medfield and I think two children belonging to Lancaster. The night before last they came down to Hatfield upper meadow, and have driven away many horses and cattle to the number of fourscore and upwards as they judge. Many of these this man saw in Deerfield meadow, and found the bars put up to keep them in. This being the state of things, we think the Lord calls us to make some trial what may be done against them suddenly without further delay; and therefore the concurring resolution of men here seems to be to go out against them tomorrow night, so as to be with them, the Lord assisting, before break of day. We need guidance and help from heaven. We hum-

bly beg your prayers, advice and help if it may be. And therewith committing you to the guidance and blessing of the most High, Remain Your Worship's in all humble service, JOHN RUSSELL."

Although this man speaks of their number as he judgeth yet they may be many more, for we perceive their number varies, and they are going and coming, so that there is no trust to his guess. WILLIAM TURNER,
JOHN LYMAN,
ISAAC GRAVES.

Preparations had been completed for several days, and the men, gathered from the inhabitants and soldiers of the several towns and garrisons, were appointed to meet at Hatfield at the summons of the commander. Day after day passed, while they waited impatiently the company which Connecticut authorities had ordered to march to their assistance. These, delayed in turn by the failure of the Sachems to appear at a promised meeting, and fearing to make any hostile movement while English captives were held by the Indians, did not move, and so on May 18th Capt. Turner gathered all his available force at Hatfield, numbering upwards of one hundred and fifty rank and file. Of the garrison soldiers I think only volunteers were taken in this expedition, as it would not be safe to weaken the garrison by withdrawing a large number of the men away from the defence of the towns, which was their proper service. A comparison of the lists below will show that a very small number of eastern soldiers are among the claimants, though the list of killed has many names not represented there. A very large part of Capt. Turner's original company had marched home to Boston on April 7th, leaving him with a company of single men, boys and servants, selected from Major Savage's forces, for garrison duty. Of this expedition the officers were William Turner, Captain; Samuel Holyoke, Lieut.; Isaiah Tay (or Toy) and John Lyman, Ensigns; Rev. Hope Atherton, Chaplain; John Dickinson and Joseph Kellogg, Sergeants; Experience Hinsdell and Benjamin Wait were guides.

This company of volunteers, thus officered, and more than one half inhabitants of the several river towns, mounted upon their own horses, and armed as each might be able, or from the garrisons, took up the line of march in the evening of May 18th, from Hatfield towards the Falls, twenty miles away, through the woods. Taking their way northward through Hatfield meadows and on by the road where both Lathrop and Beers had met disaster and death, past the ruins of Deerfield, they crossed the river at the northerly part of the meadow (a late high authority says "at the mouth of Sheldon's brook"), and thus eluded the Indian outpost stationed at a place "now called Cheapside," to guard the usual place of crossing. These Indians, it is said, overheard the crossing of the troops and turned out with torches, and examined the usual ford, but finding no traces there and hearing no further disturbance, concluded that the noise was made by moose, crossing, and so went back

to their sleep. A heavy thunder shower during the night greatly aided the secresy of the march, while it drove the Indians to their wigwams and prevented any suspicion of an attack. This danger safely passed, the troops rode forward through Greenfield meadow, and, crossing Green river "at the mouth of Ash-swamp brook to the eastward, skirting the great swamp" (says Mr. Sheldon), they at length, about daybreak, reached the high land just south of Mount Adams, where the men dismounted, and leaving the horses under a small guard, pushed on through Fall river and up a steep hill, and halted and silently awaited daylight upon the slope above the sleeping Indian camp. Here all was wrapped in profound sleep. It is said a great feast had been celebrated the night before by the Indians, at which they had gorged themselves with fresh salmon from the river, and beef and new milk from the Hatfield cattle. Not a guard had been set, and no precaution had been made, so secure were they and unsuspicious of an English raid. And now with advancing daylight the sturdy settlers gather silently down and about their unconscious foes, to whom the first warning of danger was the crashing of a hundred muskets, dealing death in at their wigwam doors. Many were killed at the first fire, and scarcely a show of resistance was made. The savages who escaped the first fire were terrified at the thought that their old enemy was upon them, and fled towards the river yelling "Mohawks! Mohawks!" and wildly threw themselves into the canoes along the banks, but many of these, overcrowding the canoes, were thrown into the river and carried over the falls to certain death; others were shot in attempting to reach the other side; others were chased to the shelving rocks along the banks and there shot down. It is said that Capt. Holyoke there despatched five with his own hand. Very few of the Indians escaped, and their loss was computed by contemporary writers at three hundred. One only of the English was killed, and he by mistake, by one of his comrades, and another was wounded in this attack. The soldiers burned all the wigwams and their contents, captured the tools of the Indian blacksmiths who had set up two forges for mending arms, and threw "two great Piggs of lead (intended for making bullets) into the river." But while this was being accomplished, the several larger bodies of Indians upon the river above and below, rallied, and from various quarters gathered in and about the English. A small party as decoys showed themselves crossing the river above, and succeeded in drawing a portion of our force away from the main body only to meet a large force and to regain the command with difficulty. Capt. Turner, enfeebled as he was by his disease, collected and drew off his troops towards the horses, where the guards were about this time attacked by the enemy, who hastily withdrew at the coming of the main body. Mounting their horses, the English began the march for Hatfield. The Indians in increasing numbers gathered upon flank and rear.

Capt. Turner led the van, though so weak from long sickness as scarcely able to manage his horse. The intrepid Capt. Holyoke commanded the rear guard, but in effect conducted the retreat. The Indians advanced upon the left and rear, and several sharp skirmishes ensued while they tried to separate the rear guard from the main. Once Capt. Holyoke's horse was shot down, and he narrowly escaped capture by the Indians, who rushed forward to seize him, by shooting down the foremost with his pistols, till his men came to his aid. On the left of the line of march, nearly all the way to Green river, was a swamp in which the Indians found safe cover. A rumor was started (by an escaped captive, it is said) that Philip with a thousand warriors was at hand, and a panic ensued. The guides differed as to the course, and some following one and some another, disorder prevailed, and the command was broken up. Two parties leaving the main body were cut off and lost. Capt. Turner pushed forward with the advance as far as Green river, and was shot by the Indians while crossing the stream, near the mouth of the brook upon which afterwards stood "Nash's" Mill. His body was found near the place by a scouting party a short time afterwards.*

The whole command now devolved upon Capt. Holyoke, who led his shattered force, fighting every rod of the way to the south side of Deerfield meadow to the place now known as the "Bars" (according to Gen. Hoyt's account). That the retreat did not end in a general massacre is doubtless due to the skill and bravery of Capt. Holyoke in keeping the main body together, and in protecting flank and rear while pushing forward to avoid the chance of ambuscades. As it was, they found, on arriving at Hatfield, that some forty-five or more of their men were missing. Rev. Mr. Russell's letter of May 22d gives some account of the losses, and says that six of the missing have come in, reducing the number of the lost to thirty-eight or thirty-nine. Of the Indian losses he gives the report of Sergt. Bardwell that he counted upwards of one hundred in and about the wigwams and along the river banks, and the testimony of William Drew and others that they counted some "six-score and ten." "Hence we cannot but judge that there were above 200 of them slain."

Of the slain of our soldiers the following list is taken from the best available authorities:

Capt. William Turner,	Boston.	Experience Hinsdell,	Hatfield.
Serg^t John Dickinson,	Hatfield.	John Church,	Hadley.
William Allis,	"	Samuel Crow,	"
John Colfax,	"	Thomas Elgar,	"
Samuel Gillet,	"	Isaac Harrison,	"

* Certain Indians who were captured afterwards and carried to Newport and tried for their crimes against the English, testified in regard to the Falls Fight. One Necopeak testified that he saw Capt. Turner after he was shot, while yet alive; that he was wounded in the thigh, and that he told him that he was Capt. Turner. John Chase, of Newbury, in 1735, testified that he was in this expedition and helped to bury the body of Capt. Turner.

r, Hadley.	George Buckley.*
dgman, Springfield.	Jacob Burton.
wes, "	John Foster.
e, " (?)	Joseph Fowler.
net, Northampton.	Peter Gerin.
r, "	John Langbury.
er, "	Thomas Lyon.
can, Worcester.	Samuel Rainsford.
owne, Weymouth.	Thomas Roberts.
Sutliff, Deerfield.	George Ruggles.
ck, Roxbury.	John Symms.
ze, Braintree.	John Watson.
n, Boston.	William Howard.
eridge, Salem.	

servants mentioned in the following petition were doubt-
ntices whose service was needed by widow Turner about
n's business, now left to her management. Buckman (or
may have been of Charlestown, son of William. His
ars in a later ledger of John Hull, and John Sawdy was
on of John of Boston.

nourable Gouvener And Councill Now Assembled In Boston.
The Humble petition of Mary Turnor
showeth that whereas your poor petitioner hath lost her hus-
Services of the Country Ingaging Against the Barbarious &
then the Enemy thereof And having now still two servants
n Sawdy And Samuell Buckman who went out with him in the
ervice att hadley my widowhood estate & Condition for want
ent supply of maintenances makes me Bold to suplicate your
An order for theire Releas & discharge from the place to which
they do belong & that your honours will so far Consider my
s to order me pay for whatt Is In your honours Judgment my
nsider me In Respect of the Loss of my Husband as your hon-
ee mette which shall further Ingage your poor petitioner to pray
n^ors & this Countries peace & prosperity.
d)—" Mrs. Turners petition, 26 June 1676."
s. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 21.

credited under Capt. William Turner:

April 24th 1676.		Elias Stiff	02 04 06
eball	01 04 00	Henry Beresford	02 10 06
June 24th 1676.		Jonathan Orris	02 04 06
ball	02 04 06	Edward Creek }	
ghton	02 10 06	Henry Finch }	10 02 00
lkins	02 04 06	John Avis }	
	02 04 06	Henry Kerby	02 04 06
arsons } lop }	05 11 00	Thomas Ellott	02 12 00
		Henry Wright	00 06 00
meson	02 10 06	Bartholomew Whitwell	02 04 06
tt	02 12 00	Thomas Skinner	03 04 09

ose residences are not found probably lived in some of the towns near Boston.

Matthias Smith	02	02	10	Richard Knight	02	04	06
William Clough	02	08	10	Percivall Clark	02	04	06
Edward Wright	02	14	00	Mark Wood	02	04	06
Joseph Lamson	01	16	00	July 24 1676.			
Joseph Bicknell	01	16	00	Thomas Brissenden	04	16	00
William Turner	03	18	00	John Newman	05	03	09
Joseph Priest	02	04	06	John Simple	02	04	06
Henry Dason	02	04	06	August 24th 1676.			
Thomas Barnard	02	12	00	William Turner, *Capt.*	06	06	06
Philip Squire	01	08	00	Samuel Gallop	02	03	08
Ephraim Roper	04	10	10	Philip Jessop	03	13	08
Joseph Bateman	01	16	10	William Turner	05	08	06
Edward Drinker	05	11	06	John Sherly	05	14	00
Samuel Holmes	00	08	06	Edward Samson	01	17	08
Samuel Davis	01	17	08	Josiah Mann	03	13	08
Richard Cheever	03	12	10	John Smith	00	10	02
Robert Seares	03	06	00	Sept. 23d 1676.			
William Turner, *Capt.*	07	00	00	Thomas Bond	00	06	00
Ezekiel Gilman	03	08	00	Thomas Lyon	10	04	00
Hoo Steward	02	04	06	Roger Jones	08	08	00
Robert Bryan	02	04	06				

The credits above mostly represent those soldiers who served under Capt. Turner from February 20th until April 7th, and the sum £02 04s. 06d. covers the time until their arrival home, about seven weeks and five days from their marching away. After April 7th, those of his soldiers who remained in the West received credit at the several garrisons at which they were located, and their names will appear in that connection; and this is the reason that so few who were in the "Falls Fight" are credited as serving under Capt. Turner. After his death the officers of the garrison signed their vouchers.

The following list is the most important of all these that are preserved pertaining to the soldiers of Capt. Turner, as it contains the names of all the soldiers of whom the committee could find any trace. The grant was made of a township of land, as near as might be to the scene of the "Falls Fight," to all officers and soldiers who were engaged therein. This alphabetical list was evidently kept in the hands of the committee, and new names are added in different hands through several years. A few fragmentary papers are preserved in the archives in connection with this list, that show the methods of proving and identifying claims. A certificate from John Bradshaw, still alive in February, 1735, declares that himself, Mr. Isaiah Tay, late of Boston, deceased, who was a lieutenant under Capt. Turner, and Nathaniel Pierce, of Woburn, were in the fight. John Dunkin, of Worcester, certifies, April 1st, 1735, that his uncle Jabez Dunkin was killed in the fight, and applies as his proper heir. John Chase, of Newbury, certifies that he was in the expedition with Capt. Turner, and helped to bury him,

and that Samuel Coleby, late of Almsbury, deceased, was with him. Some other papers of like tenor are preserved, and several fragments of evidence from town and church records, showing that the committee demanded proofs before granting the claims. The residences of the soldiers were given according to the best knowledge of the committee, very often at loss for any information after the lapse of sixty years. Many of the soldiers, after the war, had removed to interior towns, and their descendants to different states, and sometimes the present residence of the claimant would be given as the supposed home of the soldier ancestor. Very many of the soldiers from the East were single men, boys and apprentices, and when these were killed their names were soon lost, unless some record was made. At Northampton a record of the death of thirteen of the soldiers, who had been in garrison there, together with that of Capt. Turner, is found upon the town books under date of May 19, 1676, with the comment, "all slain by Indians." The committee finding this record, and not knowing otherwise, assigned Northampton, or "North," as their residence. It will be seen that one hundred and thirty-five names appear, while up to 1741 only ninety-nine claimants had been admitted. This may be explained by the fact that so many of those engaged in the affair were strangers in the colony, or mere boys, who left no legal claimants in this country. In other cases it would be difficult to prove relationship such as would entitle to a claim, especially when the soldier ancestor had removed to a distant part of the country.

A List of ye Soldiers y^t were in ye Fall Fight under Capt. Wm Turner, approved off by ye Committee of ye Gen. Court. (Dated June, 1736.)

Allexander, Nath^ll, N. Hamp^t.
Alvard, Thom^s, Hadfield.
Atherton, Hope, Hatfield.
Ashdown, John.
Arms, William, Hadley.
Baker, Timothy, North Hampt.
Bedortha, Sam^ll, Springfield.
Bennett, James, South Hampt.
Barber, John, Springfield.
Burnap, John.
Bradshaw, John, Medford.
Burnitt, John, Windham.
Bushrod, Peter, Northampton.
Boultwood, Sam^ll, Hadley.
Bardwell, Robt, Hatfield.
Ball, Sam^ll, Springfield.
Burton, Jacob, North.
Beers, Richard, of Watertown, eldest son of Elnathan Beers.
Belding, Sam^ll.
Clap, Preserved, Northampton.
Chapin, Japhett, Springfield.
Crow, Sam^ll, Hadley.
Crowfott, Joseph, Springfield.
Clark, William, Northampton.
Church, John, Hadley.
Coleman, Noah, Hadley.
Chamberlain, Benja., Hadley.
Chamberlain, Joseph.
Colfax, John, Hatfield.
Cunnaball, John, Boston.
Chase, John, Almsbury.
Coleby, John, Almsbury.
Dickenson, John, Hadley.
Drew, W^m, Hadley.
Dickenson, Nehemiah, Hadley.
Dunkin, Jabez, Worcester.
Edwards, Benj^a, North.
Elgar, Thomas, Hadley.
Fuller, Joseph, Newtown.
Feild, Samuel, Hatfield.
Forster, John, North.

Fowler, Joseph, North.
Flanders, John.
Foot, Nath^{ll}, Hatfield.
Gleason, Isaac, Spring.
Grover, Simon, Boston.
Gerrin,* Peter, North.
Griffin, Joseph, Roxbury.
Hitchcock, John, Springfield.
Hitchcock, Luke, Springfield.
Hadlock, John.
Hoit, David, Hadley.
Hawks, John, Hadley.
Hawks, Eleaz^{r}, Hadley.
Howard, William, North.
Harrison, Isaac, Hadley.
Hughs, George, Spring.
Hinsdell, Experience, Hadley.
Hodgman, Edward, Spring.
Hunt, Sam^{ll}, Billerica.
Harwood, James.
Ingram, John, Hadley.
Jones, Saml.
Jones, Robertt.
Jilett, Sam^{ll}, Hatfield.
James, Abell, North.
King, John, North.
Keett, Franc. Northamton.
Kellogg, Joseph, Hadley.
Lee, John, Westfield.
Lyman, John, North.
Leeds, Joseph, Dorchester.
Lenoard, Josiah, Spring.
Langbury, John, North.
Lyon, Thomas, North.
Miller, John, North.
Merry, Cornelius, North.
Morgan, Isaac, Springfield.
Morgan, Jonathan, Spring.
Miller, Thomas, Spring.
Mun, James, Alive: Colchester.
Mun, John, Deerfield.
Monteague, Peter, Hadley.
Mattoon, Phillip, Hadley.
Man, Josiah.
Nims, Godfrey, North.
Newbury, Tryall, Boston.
Old, Robert, Spring.
Pumroy, Medad, North.
Price, Robert, North.
Pike, Joseph, Spring.
Pumroy, Caleb, North.
Preston, John, Hadley.
Pratt, John, Malden.
Pressey, John, Almsbury.
Pearse, Nathl, Woburn.
Rogers, Henery, Spring.
Roberts, Thomas, North.
Ransford, Sam^{ll}, North.
Ruggles, George, North.
Read, Thomas, Westford.
Roper, Ephr^{a}.
Siky, Nath^{ll}.
Suttleife, Nath^{ll}, Hadley.
Stebins, Sam^{ll}, Springfield.
Stebins, Benoni, North.
Stebins, Thomas, Springfield.
Smeade, W^{m}, Northampton.
Smith, John, Hadley.
Stephenson, James, Springf.
Seldin, Joseph, Hadley.
Scott, W^{m}, Hatfield.
Salter, John, Charlestown.
Simonds, John.
(Smith, Rich^{d}.)†
Turner, Capt. W^{m}, now Swan'y.
Tay, Isaiah, L^{t}., Boston.
Thomas, Benj^{a}, Spring.
Taylor, John.
Taylor, Jonathan, Spring^{d}.
Tyley, Sam^{ll}.
Veazy, Sam^{ll}, Brantrey.
Wright, James, North.
Webb, John, North.
Webb, Richard, North.
Waite, Benjamin, Hatfield.
Witteridge, John, North.
Walker, John, North.
Webber, Eleaz^{r}.
Wattson, John.
Wells, Thomas, Hadley.
White, Henry, Hadley.
Warriner, Joseph, Hadley.
Wells, Jonathan, Hadley.
Worthington, W^{m}.

* In the Northampton records Peter Jerrin. In Hull's accounts two persons appear i different places, Peter Jennings and Peter Gennings. This may be one of the two.
† This name is in the margin, and was added after the list was made out.

Endorsement of the committee:

By ye best Acco^tt we can come at ye foregoing is a true list of ye Soldiers y^t were in ye falls fight wth ye Indians under Capt. Turner & for ought appears to us at present y^er Descendants according to ye acts of ye General Court are to be admitted to share in ye Grant of ye township above Deerfield granted them.

The following list of claimants was admitted June 23d, 1736, and the name of John Scott, of Elbows, was added, doubtless before the report was accepted, and the figures also were changed. Thos Wells, of Deerfield, was then appointed agent for the proprietors. Lots were drawn to the claimants according to the above list, and the settlement progressed. A previous grant to Mr. Fairweather of five hundred acres, together with much mountainous and waste land, reduced the original grant of six miles square to a tract of far less value, so that in 1741, when new claimants began to appear, the proprietors petitioned for and obtained another tract lying contiguous, a "gore" not yet covered by any previous grant. Two new claimants, Samuel Coleby, eldest son of Samuel Coleby, of Almsbury, and Tryall Newbury, of Malden, were admitted to first choice of lots on the new tract, by act of the Court August 1, 1741. Perhaps later claimants were admitted. The grant embraced the present town of Bernardston (at first called "Falltown"), Colraine, Leyden, &c.

A list of Soldiers and Descndts of such as are Deceased that were in the fight called the falls fight above Dearfield who are intituled to the township granted by the Generall Court, as follows:

Joseph Atherton, Deerfield, only son of Hope Atherton.
Nathl Allexander, Northampton, Nath Alexander.
Thomas Alward, Middleton, eldest son of Thom: Alvard.
John Arms, Dearfield, son William Arms.
John Baker, Northampton, son of Timothy Baker.
Samuel Bedortha, Springfield, son of Sam: Bedortha.
John Field, Dearfield, Dsc'nd^t James Bennett.
John Barbur, Springfield, son John Barbur.
John Bradshaw, Medford, John Bradshaw.
Isaac Burnap, Windham, son John Burnap.
Saml Clesson, Northampton, Desc^t Peter Bushrod.
Saml Boltwood, Hadley, son Sam: Boltwood.
Saml Bardwell, Dearf^d, son Robt Bardwell.
John Hitchcock, Springfield, Descend. Samll: Ball.
Stephen Beldin, No^thampton, son Stephen Beldin.
Richard Beers, Watertown, son Elnathan Beers.
Samuell Beldin, Hatf^d, Sam^ll Beldin.
Preserved Clap, N^thampton, son Preserved Clap.
Thomas Chapin, Springfield, son Japheth Chapin.
Samuell Crow, Hadley, son Samuell Crow.
Joseph Crowfoot, Wethersfield, Descend^t Joseph Crowfoot.
William Clark, Lebanon, son William Clark.
Noah Cook, Hadley, Descend^t Noah Coleman.

Benj^{a} Chamberlain, Colchester, Benj^{a} Chamberlain.
Nath^{ll} Chamberlain, Descend^{t} Joseph Chamberlain.
Sam^{ll} Cunniball, Boston, son John Cunniball.
John Chase, Newbury, John Chase.
William Dickeson, Hadley, son Nehemiah Dickeson.
Samuell Jellet, Hatfield, Descen^{t} John Dickeson.
Benj^{a} Edwards, N. Hampton, son Benj^{a} Edwards.
Joseph Fuller, Newtown, Joseph Fuller.
Sam^{ll} Feild, Dearfeild, son Sam^{ll} Feild.
Nath^{ll} Foot, Colchester, son Nath: Foot.
John Flanders, Kingston, son John Flanders.
Isaac Gleeson, endfield, son Isaac Gleason.
Richard Church, Hadley, Desc^{t} Isaac Harrison.
Simon Grover, Malden, son of Simon Grover.
Samuell Griffen, Roxbury, son Joseph Griffen.
John Hitchcock, Springf^{d}, son John Hitchcock.
Luke Hitchcock, Springf^{d}, son Luke Hitchcock.
Jonathan Hoit, Dearf^{d}, son David Hoit.
Jonathan Scott, Waterbury, Descend^{t}, John Hawks.
Eleaser Hawks, Dearf^{d}, son Eleaser Hawks.
James Harwood, Concord, son James Harwood.
John Doud, Middleton, Descend^{t} Experience Hinsdell.
Samuell Hunt, Tewsbury, Samuell Hunt.
William James, Lebanon, son Abell James.
John ingram, Hadley, son John ingram.
Sam^{ll} Jellet, Hatfield, son Sam^{ll} Jellett.
William Jones, Almsbury, son Robert Jones.
Medad King, N hampton, son John King.
Francis Keet, N hampton, son Francis Keet.
Martin Kellog, Suffield, son Joseph Kellog.
John Lee, Westfield, son John Lee.
John Lyman, N hampton, son John Lyman.
Joseph Leeds, Dorchester, son Joseph Leeds.
Josiah Leonard, Springf^{d}, son Josiah Leonard.
John Merry, Long Island, son Cornelius Merry.
Stephen Noble, formerly of endfield, Des^{nt} Isaac Morgan.
Jonathan Morgan, Springf^{d}, son Jonathan Morgan.
Thomas Miller, Springf^{d}, son Thomas Miller.
James Mun, Colchester, James Mun.
Benj^{a} Mun, Dearfield, son John Mun.
John Mattoon, Wallingford, son Phillip Mattoon.
John Nims, Dearf^{d}, son Godfrey Nims.
Ebenezer Pumroy, N hampton, son Medad Pumroy.
Sam^{ll} Pumroy, N. H., son Caleb Pumroy.
Samuell Price, Glassenbury, son Robert Price.
Sam^{ll} Preston, Hadley, Des^{t} John Preston.
Thomas Pratt, Malden, son John Pratt.
John Pressey, Almsbury, son John Pressey.
Henry Rogers, Springf^{d}, son Henry Rogers.
John Reed, Westford, son Thomas Reed.
Nath^{ll} Sikes, Springf^{d}, son Nath^{ll} Sikes.
Nath^{ll} Sutliff, Durham, son Nath: Sutliff.
Sam^{ll} Stebbins, Springf^{d}, son of Samuel Stebbins.

Noble, Westfield, Des[t] of Thomas Stebbins.
zer Smeed, Dearfield, son of William Smeed.
ı Smith, Hatfield, son of John Smith.
Stephenson, Springf[d], son of James Stephenson.
ıs Selden, Haddam, son of Joseph Selden.
Scott, Hatfield, son of William Scott.
Salter, Charlestown, son of John Salter.
m Turner, Swansey, Grandson of Capt. Turner.
men Thomas, Stafford, son of Benjamen Thomas.
ı Winchall, jr. Suffield, Descend[t] Jonathan Tailer.
ll Tyley, Boston, son of Samuell Tyley.
ved Wright, N. H. son of James Wright.
lius Webb, Springf[d], son of John Webb.
ıan Webb, Stamford, son of Richard Webb.
Wait, Hatfield, son of Benjamen Wait.
r Webber, Westfield, son of Eleaser Webber.
as Wells, Dearfield, son of Thomas Wells.
zer Wariner, endfield, son of Joseph Wariner.
ıan Wells, Dearfield, Jonathan Wells.
m Worthington, Colchester, son of Nicho Worthington.
Scott, elbows, Grandson John Scott.

The Committee appointed to inlist the officers and Souldiers in the fight called the falls fight under the Command of Capt. William Turner then Slain and the Descend[ts] of such as are Deceased and that are intituled to the grant of this great and generall Court made them of a towneship, have attended many times that service & returne the list above & aforesaid which contains the persons names claiming & from whome and which the Committee have accordingly allowed all which is Submitted.

W[m] Dudley
Eze. Lewis
John Stoddard
Joseph Dwight
John Wainwright.

ıton June 1736.

ncil June 23, 1736
ıd and ordered that this Report be accepted.
ent down for concurrence.

Simon Frost, Dep'y Secretary.

hives, Vol. 114, p. 610.

ite a number of the soldiers, as will be noticed, were alive, and nted their claims in their own persons; for instance, Nathaniel ınder, John Bradshaw, Samuel Beldin, John Chase, Joseph r, Samuel Hunt, James Mun, Jonathan Wells, and very likely others.

Capt. William Turner's Family.

twithstanding the notable career of Capt. Turner, all the results orts to trace his posterity so far amount to a few accidental and inferences, and the following attempt to arrange these is more than a summary of probabilities. William Turner was orchester from 1642–1664, but no record of marriage or birth

of children is yet found. On Boston town Records, under date of July 31st, 1665, "Sarg^t Will: Turner was ordered to p'vide for himselfe and family in some other place, having carried it ofencively here."* He was again admonished August 28th, and, not complying, was, on Sept. 25th, ordered to be presented to the next county court. Of his further persecution, account is given above. On Boston Town Records is found, "Prudence, dau. of William and Frances Turner born October 12th 1665." In Suffolk Registry of Deeds, vol. x. p. 318, William Turner and Mary his wife, relict and executrix to the Will of John Pratt, her former husband, dec'd (*Vide*, Abstract of will, prob. 1647, REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 36) convey to Jacob Hewins a dwelling-house and three-and-a-half acres of land, etc. This lot was bounded on the south very nearly by what is now Howard Avenue, and lay not very far to the west from the corner of what are now Dudley St. and Howard Avenue in Ward 20. The deed was made April 1st, 1671, and shows that the wife Frances was dead and the second wife Mary, widow of John Pratt, had been married. Their home was doubtless in Boston after 1665. No record is found of the death of this second wife, but in his will above-mentioned, dated February 16th, 1675–6, he mentions Mary his wife, formerly wife of Key Alsop. Now Key Alsop died April 30th, 1672, and she married Capt. Turner probably in 1673–4 as his third wife. Frances, the first, was probably the mother of all his children, but of the place and date of their births no record is found save of Prudence, above-mentioned, and William, of his company, who is identified as his son, by the reference to him in the petition of Mary Turner above given. His will, however, proves that he had sons and daughters living in 1676, and it would seem that the son William was under twenty-one years, as his mother-in-law petitions for his wages as appears above. Thomas and William Turner were serving in the garrison at Marlborough in the summer and fall of 1675, and in the trouble which Lt. John Rudduck had with the Marlborough towns-people, Thomas was first on the list of soldiers, who gave evidence in favor of the Lieutenant, and then disappears from view, but reappears in 1678 at Bridgewater, where, with Joseph Howard, he is appointed surveyor. In 1680 he is at Scituate, where he settles and has children, of whom the second son, William, born Jan. 13th, 1683–4, furnishes the clue which connects this family with Capt. William of the Falls Fight; for this William, son of Thomas, was the same who in 1736 drew Capt. Turner's right in the grant above mentioned, and is styled his "grandson"; he died in Newport, R. I., "Oct. 4th, 1759, in the 77th year of his age," and the correspondence of birth, grant and death, affords the clue. Dr. T. Larkin Turner of Boston has worked out this theory, and following it up I find many other points. From Bristol County Registry I find that in 1710 Josiah Turner, of Swansey, sold to his "brother Thomas Turner, of Scituate, shipwright," a farm in Swansey.

Both were inhabitants of Swansey in 1711. The Province law enacted that the eldest male heir of a soldier-grantee should have the choice of taking the grant and paying off the other heirs their proportional part of £10, which was the established valuation of a share.

The various clues and inferences above seem to point to the following as a fair approximation to the family of

Capt. WILLIAM TURNER and wife FRANCES.

PATIENCE,[2] bapt. in Dorchester, Nov. 10, 1644. THOMAS,[2] soldier at Marlborough, 1675; at Bridgewater, Scituate and Swansey, a shipwright, 1678–1715; at latter date he purchased land in Freetown of Constant Church. WILLIAM,[2] the soldier in the army with his father as noted above, settled in Boston. JOSHUA,[2] joined 1st Baptist Church in Boston, 1669. JOSIAH,[2] of Swansey, in 1706, with wife Hannah and children. ELIZABETH,[2] joined Baptist Church 1676; perhaps m. Alexander Dunkan, July 6, 1698, "married by Mr. Miles." PRUDENCE,[2] b. in Boston, Oct. 12, 1665. JOSEPH,[2] who (perhaps) married Sarah Wyman, dau. of Thomas, a "Tailor," 1704.

Second Generation. Line of THOMAS,[2] *of Scituate, etc.*

i. THOMAS,[3] b. Sept. 18, 1682. Probably settled in Rochester, Mass., and had family there; perhaps died before 1736, or waived his right or sold it to William his brother, of Swansey.

ii. WILLIAM,[3] m. Patience Hale, of Swansey, in 1711. Settled in Swansey, and was quite a large land-owner and a ship-builder. He succeeded to the Indian-War claim of his grandfather, as abovesaid. He was one of the non-resident proprietors who agreed to pay £23 each to carry forward the settlement of the Township. He was of Swansey as late as 1748, but later removed to Newport, R. I., where he died Oct. 4, 1759, in his 77th year. His children, born in Swansey, were: William, b. April 27, 1713, became a physician in New Jersey; and his other children, born between 1714 and 1734, were: Lillis, Nathaniel, Patience, Caleb, and Hale.

iii. REBECCA.[3] iv. JOSHUA.[3] v. CALEB.[3] vi. DAVID.[3] vii. JOSEPH.[3] viii. BENJAMIN.[3] The descendants of these six are scattered through various parts of New England; and Dr. T. L. Turner, of Boston, has in preparation a genealogy of this whole branch of the Turner family, and has furnished much of the material above, for my use in this article.

Second Generation, Line of WILLIAM.[2]

WILLIAM[2] Turner, son of Capt. William, a soldier at Marlborough Garrison in the summer and fall of 1675, in the Army with his father from February 21, 1675–6, until the Captain's death, but was not in the "Falls Fight." He served sometime after that, as the accounts of service indicate. Married before 1679, and settled in Boston. Is in a list of handy-craftsmen later. In 1691 was among those who returned from the West Indies, bringing an account of the great earthquake there; 1695, chosen constable in Boston; 1698, tythingman; 1699, clerk of the market; 1701, licensed to sell wine, etc.; 1708, his wife Hannah is licensed to sell wine. His first wife was Ruth, by whom he had Joshua, b. Sept. 28, 1679, and again, Joshua, b. Aug, 20, 1687. He married Hannah Jacklin, Aug. 28, 1689, and had Mercy, b. Feb. 19,

1691; Hannah, b. Feb. 25, 1693; William, b. Dec. 12, 1699; Mary, b. March 29, 1696, and Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1697, are assigned to parents "William and Mary," but probably is a mistake, and should be William and Hannah.

JOSIAH[2] Turner, son of Capt. William, settled in Swansey with wife Hannah, and had there John,[3] b. Nov. 11, 1706; Nathaniel,[3] b. March 19, 1709–10.

Thanks are due to Dr. Turner and Messrs. W. B. Trask, J. W. D. Hall, H. O. Wood, and G. H. Tilton, for helpful assistance in the above account of Capt. Turner's family, the results of which do not at all represent the amount of work done.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

MEDALS FOR GOOD INDIANS.—An interesting article on this subject by R. A. Brock, Esq., is printed in the *Richmond Dispatch*, February 19, 1887. It is suggested by a curious relic of Colonial Virginia, owned by Aubin L. Boulware, Esq., whose wife is a daughter of the late Hon. William Ballard Preston, and a granddaughter of James Patton Preston, governor of Virginia. It is an ornament of copper, 4½ in. long and about 3 in. broad, heavily plated with gold, with holes in the upper ends doubtless for the insertion of a string or ribbon. Its shape is similar to a horse's hoof. Engraved on the front is the monogram G. R., standing for Georgius Rex, surmounted by a crown and flanked on each side with a leaved branch, the stems joined beneath. Mr. Boulware thinks it may be one of the golden horseshoes which Gov. Spotswood gave his followers in commemoration of the tra-montane expedition of 1716. Such ornaments we believe are termed gorgets, and are worn suspended beneath the chin or upon the breast.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE.—We copy from *The Capital*, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1887, the following interesting item:

"Chief Justice William A. Richardson, of the Court of Claims, has in his possession quite a remarkable picture. It is a portrait of President Hill, of Harvard University, which was painted by himself three years ago and presented to Justice Richardson, with the following Latin inscription:

"*Tibi amice W. A. R., hunc, tuo rogatu, effigiei humanae pingendae conatum primiem meum facilebam* 1884.

"The translation of this is: 'For thee, Friend W. A. R., at thy request I made in 1884 this my first attempt at painting a human face.' When it is remembered that Dr. Hill was at that time considerably over sixty years of age, and that this was his first attempt at portrait work, that all his artistic efforts previously had been simply for his own amusement, the fidelity of the likeness and the excellence of the work, both in drawing and coloring, is something remarkable. It is Justice Richardson's intention to ultimately present this picture to Harvard College, that it may hang in Memorial Hall along with the other paintings which adorn the walls of that beautiful building."

QUERIES.

THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We reprint from the *Richmond Dispatch*, March 6, 1887, the following communication from Robert A. Brock, the secretary of the Virginia Historical Society:

"It is well authenticated that in the year 1752, perhaps earlier, Charles Morrison, a native of Greenock, Scotland, but at that time a resident of Renfrew, transmitted messages by electricity along wires for a short distance, and that in the

Scots Magazine for February, 1753, he published an account of his experiments, with proposals for assistance in a more effectual development of his discovery. Sir Hans Sloane, Sir David Brewster, and other eminent scientists were cognizant of his plans.

"Morrison, who was bred a surgeon, but appears to have abandoned his profession and to have been a dealer in tobacco, left Renfrew and came to Virginia, where he is said to have died. The date and circumstances of his death and his career in Virginia, are desired. This query in summary was published in the *Dispatch* without result several years ago. Mr. Allan Park Paton, librarian of the Greenock Library and editor of the *Hamnet Shakspeare*, has instigated, through Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D., of this city (who recently visited Scotland), a revival of this most interesting query. Justice to a world's benefactor should impel the communication of any relevant fact as desired."

New York Records.—Are there any official records existing in the state of New York, wherein births, marriages and deaths occurring in small country towns in the last century, are recorded? During what portion of the time from 1725 to 1825 were marriage licenses required in New York state, and what officer now has the custody of the record of licenses granted during that period?

Walla Walla, W. T. Wm. H. Upton.

Episcopalian.—Where marriages were performed in Connecticut in colonial times by Episcopalian ministers, or ministers of the Church of England not settled over any of the local churches recognized by the laws of Connecticut, was a record of such marriages made in the regular town records? At how early a date were such ministers, not freemen of the colony, permitted to officiate in Connecticut?

Walla Walla, W. T. Wm. H. Upton.

Tracy—Bouton, of Litchfield Co., Conn.—I will be greatly obliged for any clew to the ancestry of the Boughton (*alias* Bouton) and Tracy families of Litchfield Co., Conn., especially the ancestry of Lucy Tracy (daughter of Benjamin, of Canaan) and Samuel Boughton (son of Samuel Bouton, Sr.), who were married about 1790. Of course I am aware that these families were descended, respectively, from the emigrants Lt. Thomas Tracy of Norwich and John Bouton of Norwalk; but through what lines? Wm. H. Upton.

Walla Walla, W. T.

Tubbs.—*Query* 1.—In 1760, Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs, John, Daniel and Jonathan Hamilton, Sr. and Jr., went from Connecticut to Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, and took up lands in the seats of the expatriated Acadians. In 1762 Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs returned to Connecticut and jointly purchased of John Copp a farm on the division line between New London and Norwich—the Hamiltons remaining in Nova Scotia.

Lebbeus Tubbs married Bathsheba Hamilton and was my great-great-grandfather. Can any one inform me—1. What relationship existed between Samuel and Lebbeus? 2. Who was the father of Lebbeus, and when and where was he born? 3. When and where were Lebbeus and Bathsheba married? 4. From what town did the above-named parties emigrate to Nova Scotia?

Query 2.—In the records of the First Church of Christ in Lyme, Conn., it appears that "Simon Tubbs married Sarah Wait Dec. 7, 1736." Can any one inform me who were the parents of Simon Tubbs, and when and where he was born?

Osceola, Tioga Co., Penn. Charles Tubbs.

Edward Savage (Princeton, Mass., 1761–1817).—Is anything known of a portrait of Thomas Jefferson painted by him about 1800? An engraving of a portrait "painted and engraved" by him was published in 1800. The writer would like very much to get one of these prints and any information about the original painting. Are any of Savage's immediate family now living? W. J. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CHENEY.—Who were the parents of Benjamin Cheney, who bought land in Hartford, east side of the river, of Joseph Clark, Dec. 9, 1723? He is called "of Hartford" in the deed, and married, Nov. 12, 1724, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Long, of Windsor (Podunk). Miss M. K. TALCOTT.
Hartford, Ct., 203 *Sigourney St.*

SHEPARD.—Further information is asked for in regard to Noah Shepard (*vide* REGISTER for July last), who was born at Somers, Ct., married Irene, daughter of Ebenezer Fitch, of Wallingford, Ct., resided at Southford (Southbury) and Waterbury, Ct., and Germantown, N. Y., and died 1814 in Jefferson Co., N. Y. His children were born 1800–1804, at Southbury, Ct. Can any one give particulars about his age, date and place of marriage, and exact date and place of death?
649 *Jersey Ave., Jersey City, N. J.* E. N. SHEPPARD.

MAJOR BREMIN AND COL. LAYTON.—In Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts (Vol. 2, p. 83, 3d ed., note), in a letter from Const. Phipps to Increase Mather, May 5, 1695, occurs the following:

"Since that, he (Dudley) is not so much as talked of to be Governor, but the three competitors are the Earl of Bellamont, Major Bremin and Colonel Layton, and I believe my lord Bellamont is the most likely to have it."

Who were *Major Bremin* and *Colonel Layton*, and what connection had they with American affairs to justify their mention as competitors with Bellamont for the succession to Phipps? GEO. E. LEIGHTON.

ELIJAH PORTER, M.D., of Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., married ——, 1801, *Mary Lawrence*, daughter of *David Lawrence*, of North East, Duchess Co., N. Y., whose wife was *Abigail Birch*. I am desirous of ascertaining the *line of ancestry* of *David Lawrence*, and if *possible* of *Birch*. HENRY PORTER ANDREWS.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WELCH AND BROWN.—Information is wanted of the ancestry of Susannah, daughter of John Welch, of Boston, Mass., who married 1st, Capt. Thomas Bowen, of Seekonk, Mass., and 2d, Capt. *Jeremiah Brown*[5] (Elisha,[4] James,[3] John,[2] Chad[1]). She was born April 29, 1756, died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 16, 1821.

Susannah Welch Brown was my grandmother. Coming from Boston, it is difficult to trace her antecedents. Her father, John Welch, was a carver in wood, and according to family tradition, carved the cod-fish in the State House in Boston. My cousin, Samuel Welch Brown, of Providence, R. I., has a looking-glass frame carved by John Welch which our grandmother brought from Boston in her lap when she rode to Providence after her second marriage. Mrs. A. J. BULKLEY.
167 *South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

ALLEN.—Who was the father and *grandfather* of John Allen, who with his family was massacred by the Indians at Argyle, New York, in 1777? (Hist. Wash. Co., N. Y.) He married a daughter of George Kilmer, and moved to Argyle from Churchtown, Col. Co., N. Y., a few years before the massacre. He is believed to be the son of Thomas Allen who was born in England 1710, and died 1794 near Livingston Manor, Col. Co., N. Y.

Did Judge William Allen of Pennsylvania, born 1703, died 1780, have any brothers born in America or England? If so, their names and children's names. When and where was William Allen, the father of the judge, born? Died 1725. Did he have any brothers? Any information will be gladly received.
65 *Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.* JOHN HOWARD ALLEN.

DE WOLF.—Information is desired concerning Balthazar De Wolf (of Wethersfield, Conn., about 1664, of Lyme, Conn., about 1668) and his descendants. All De Wolfs by name or descent are requested to give their ancestry as far as they know it, as soon as possible, to Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

HAMPDEN.—The editor has received the following letter of inquiry:

Cradley Rectory,
St. Malvern, Herefordshire.

Dear Sir:

I venture to ask the assistance of your "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" in tracing a member of the Hampden family who emigrated during the 17th century. A Charles Hamden, or Hampden, settled in Barbadoes (dying 1686) leaving sons John and Charles. Possibly he was son to the John mentioned in the extract enclosed, as I cannot at present trace his parents in this country. Your Will Offices or Registers might throw some light on the matter. Apologizing for troubling you, I am faithfully yours, E. R. HAMPDEN (Rector of Cradley).

March 3, 1887.

"Some historians have asserted that Hampden did actually at one time visit North America, and doubtless in the year 1623 there was at New Plymouth an Englishman named John Hampden, whom Winslow describes as 'a gentleman of London who there wintered with us and desired much to see the country.'"—*Belknap's American Biography.*

["John Hamden, a gentleman of London, who then wintered with" the Plymouth colony, "and desired much to see the country," accompanied Edward Winslow in March, 1623, in his visit to Massasoit (see Winslow's "Good News from New England," London, 1624). Phinehas Pratt in his "Narrative" speaks of meeting "Mr. Hamdin" in that colony in the same month. (Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. 4th S. iv. 484.) These are the only cotemporary evidences that a person of the name was here in that year. In an article on "The Reported Embarkation of Cromwell," in the REGISTER, vol. xx. pp. 120–1, are collected together extracts from several authors as to the probability of this person being the patriot Hampden. Rev. Mr. Hampden, the writer of the above letter, suggests in a note that the "John Hamden" who was in New England in 1623 may have been a cousin of the patriot, as "Sir Alexander Hampden had a brother named John (family pedigree)."—ED.

EDDY.—I wish to learn the parentage and date of birth of one Charles Eddy, who in 1743 resided at Glastenbury, Conn., and where his wife Mary died, August 1 of that year, aged 28.

He married second, January 11, 1743–4, Hannah Loveland. By his first wife he had Anne, born 1740; by second wife—Hannah, born 1746, Charles 1748. Charles Eddy, Sr., died in Glastenbury, Feb. 1, 1771, age not stated. A Thomas Eddy resided in Portland, Conn. (formerly Middletown, afterwards Chatham), who, I suspect, was a brother of Charles. FRANK F. STARR.

Middletown, Conn.

REPLIES.

D'WOLF (*ante*, xl. 407).—Possibly the following may throw some light as to the parentage of Jehiel D'Wolf, inquired for in your last issue.

Jehiel D'Wolf married Rachel, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Otis, of Scituate, and went to Nova Scotia about 1761. William Halliburton, who married Susanna Otis, went about the same time, and settled at Windsor. Their farms were adjacent. A grandson of D'Wolf occupied the homestead about thirty years ago, and his son, probably, occupies the place now, who possibly may know who his great-grandfather was. My grandfather, Otis Lincoln, was a son of Mary Otis, sister of Rachel and Susanna.

Abial Smith's will, on file in the probate office, Boston, mentions D'Wolf, and possibly the probate papers may throw further light upon the subject.

248 *La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.* SAMUEL SHACKFORD.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FAMILY MEMORIALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn., are printing "privately" a series of genealogical and biographical monographs on the families of McCURDY, LORD, PARMELEE-MITCHELL, DIGBY-LYNDE, WILLOUGHBY, GRISWOLD, PITKIN-WOLCOTT, OGDEN-JOHNSON and DIODATI, including notices of the MARVINS, LEES, DEWOLFS and other families. It is not a mere collection of names and dates, but a book of *family history* as well as a genealogical record, full of new facts obtained in this country and abroad; a work of great and ever-increas-

ing interest to present and future generations of these families and their allies; and also valuable to genealogists and other antiquaries or students of history generally. The monographs will fill from 500 to 600 pages, in two parts, 4to.; and will be accompanied by twenty full chart-pedigrees, on bond-paper, with authenticated coats of arms and carefully prepared indexes of family names.

Subscriptions are invited for copies *at cost*. The edition will consist of 300 copies: the cost of 250 of these, bound in bevelled boards, cloth, gilt tops, with the pedigrees separately bound, will be $18 each; that of 50 copies on larger paper, bound with the pedigrees, uncut, will be $20 each. In this estimate no account is made of great expenses incurred by the authors in the collection of materials for the work, during many years, in this country and in Europe; nor of the labor of composition and preparation for the press.

A few copies of the chart-pedigrees, separately bound, without the text, are offered at $8 for the set—the expense of these being large in proportion to that of the rest of the work.

Application for copies may be made to the authors as above, or to the editor of the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register.

☞ The editor of the REGISTER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the above announcement. The work will be a companion volume to the superb work which Prof. Salisbury compiled and had printed in 1885, a notice of which appeared in this periodical in 1886. Most of the families of the present volume, as of those of the former one, are among the most distinguished in New England. The long experience of Prof. and Mrs. Salisbury in antiquarian research, and their rare facilities for obtaining information, are an assurance that this work will be of the very highest value.

CANDLER MANUSCRIPTS.—The editor has received the following explanatory note from Joseph J. Muskett, Esq., 5 Park Crescent, Stoke Newington, London, Eng.

"The kind notice in your January number of my proposed edition of the Candler Pedigrees may prove somewhat misleading to intending subscribers, founded as it is upon a letter which I meant to be of a tentative nature only. A portion of the book *is* ready for the press, and I am working steadily at the remainder, but another year at least must elapse before I begin to print. Pedigree annotating, to be correct, must of necessity be slow. Again, it is not improbable the volume will assume the form of the large octavo adopted by the Harleian Society, rather than the small quarto referred to in your announcement. Lastly, the actual price, which I trust will not much exceed the conventional guinea, will necessarily depend upon the number of pages and the printer's estimate, neither of which are as yet matters of certainty. I shall not fail to advertise the Candler Pedigrees in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register so soon as they are within measurable distance of publication."

AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL QUERIES FOR 1887.—R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I., is preparing for publication his "Genealogical Queries for 1887," intended for mutual aid to those interested in genealogy. His purpose is to have it ready and distributed by June 1st, sending a copy to every public and state library, every historical society, and every person in the United States and Canada known to be interested in genealogy. Copies will also be sent to England. A large circulation will thus be insured among the very persons with whom the querist would wish to correspond. The cost of inserting a query, limited to ten lines, will be $2. Mr. Tilley has the addresses of nearly one thousand persons at work on family history, and wishes to obtain the names of all so engaged, that a copy of his "Queries" may be sent to them. Queries should be sent in without delay, as the first form will be printed early in April.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A new volume of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society is now in press, and advance copies of the first signatures have been sent to us by the editor, Robert A. Brock, Esq. The first article in the volume will be the Fourth Charter of the Royal African Company of England, which charter was granted Sept. 27, 1672, by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., the Earl of Shaftesbury and others. This corporation had granted them the exclusive trade with Africa. Their chief profit was derived from the slave trade. Mr. Brock prefaces to this document a carefully prepared and valuable his-

tory of the African slave trade, with an account of slavery in Virginia, into which colony, as he shows, its introduction was incidental and its extension circumstantial and largely involuntary.

Boston Epitaphs, Vol. II. *The Granary Burial Ground.*—In 1878 the late Joel Munsell, of Albany, published a volume of "Boston Epitaphs," containing the inscriptions in the Copp's Burial Ground. The inscriptions were copied by the late Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., and the volume was edited by William H. Whitmore, A.M. It was announced in the preface to that work that faithful copies of the epitaphs in the other grave-yards of old Boston had been made for the editor by Mr. Wyman, and that, if this volume met with moderate success, an attempt would be made to print the epitaphs in other yards. The edition of that work is now nearly exhausted. Mr. Munsell's sons and successors have issued a prospectus for a companion volume to contain all the inscriptions in the Granary Burial Ground. Probably not one death in one hundred occurring in Boston for a century and a half previous to 1836, are on record. This fact makes these grave-yard inscriptions invaluable. It is expected that the volume will make from 150 to 200 octavo pages, and will contain an accurate map of the yard and several coats of arms faithfully copied from the stones. The price will be $3 a copy, bound in cloth. Circulars giving further details will be sent, on application, by the publishers, Joel Munsell's Sons, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Maine Wills.—The following announcement appears in the Portland *Evening Express*, March 19, 1887:

"We have just had the pleasure of looking over the advance proofs of a volume of the above title, now in press by Messrs. B. Thurston & Co., for William M. Sargent, Esq. Mr. Sargent has been engaged during the winter upon the old records of the state at Alfred, and one of the most acceptable results of his labors to historians, students, antiquarians, the legal profession and general readers, is the forthcoming volume. All the wills recorded in and covering all parts of Maine from the beginning of its record history till the separation of the counties, 1640–1760, will be printed with full notes, giving all useful probate information. This was considered so important an undertaking by the committee of the last legislature, that state aid was extended in the way of a liberal subscription towards the cost of publishing. Mr. Sargent's reputation and painstaking care will ensure a carefully prepared volume."

An Account of the Parish Registers of St. Butolph Bishopgate, London.—This paper by the Rev. Mr. Hallen, which is reprinted from the *City Press*, contains also Remarks on the History of Parish Registers. It will be sent free to those of our readers who are interested in English Church Registers, on application to the author, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, The Parsonage, Alloa, Scotland.

Town Histories in Preparation.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Framingham, Mass.—By the Rev. J. H. Temple, author of "History of Whately," "History of Northfield," etc. The author has been engaged on this work for over ten years. It is now in press and will be issued early in May. It is largely composed of original records and documents, and comprises annals of the Indian occupation, the coming of the English settlers, with detailed accounts of the organization and progress of the town. The Genealogical Register comprises over five thousand families. The book will be published by the town, in one 8vo. volume of about 800 pages, substantially bound in cloth. Price bound, $5, or to subscribers in advance, $4. It will be furnished unbound at $3.50. Subscriptions received by J. H. Temple and E. F. Kendall, Framingham Centre; L. F. Fuller, Saxonville; Dr. George Rice, South Framingham; J. S. Williams, Nobscot.

Woodbury, Conn. By William Cothren, of Woodbury, Conn.—Mr. Cothren published in 1854 the first volume of his History of Ancient Woodbury. The volume has been long out of print, and he proposes, if 350 copies are subscribed for at $4 a volume, to reprint it.

Genealogies in Preparation.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. Government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one Christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Brown. By Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, 167 South Elliott Place, New York city.—This book will be devoted to the descendants of Chad Brown, an early settler in Providence, and an elder of the first Baptist Church there. It will be based on a pamphlet on the Brown family, printed in 1851 by Hugh H. Brown, of Providence, and compiled, we think, by Henry Truman Beckwith. Mrs. Bulkley has been engaged for nearly three years in compiling this work.

Dutton. By W. Tracy Eustis.—Mr. Eustis is compiling a genealogy of the Dutton family, and would like any facts illustrating it.

Kingsbury.—Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn., has been for several years collecting material for a genealogy of the descendants of Henry Kingsbury, of Haverhill, Mass. He has now placed this material in the hands of Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott, of Hartford, for completion and arrangement. Persons having material to contribute, or are otherwise interested, are requested to communicate with Miss Talcott, 203 Sigourney Street, Hartford, Conn.

Northrup. By the Hon. A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse, N. Y.—Judge Northrup has been engaged for some time in collecting facts in regard to those bearing the surname of Northrup, Northrop, Northrope, and other variations of the name, with the intention of printing a genealogy of the family. He solicits genealogical facts, and in return will furnish information which he possesses as to the history of the inquirer. Circulars stating the information desired sent on application.

Porter. By Henry Porter Andrews, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—This work, which was announced by us in July, 1881 (*ante*, xxxv. 282), is in the press. A preliminary volume was issued in handsome royal 8vo. in 1882 (*ante*, xxxvi. 346). The book now in press will be a very extensive work, and will be issued in the same elegant style as the preliminary volume.

Price.—R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, writes to the editor of the Register:

For a wealthy member of the family, who designs to publish it in book form, I have for several years been gathering data for a Price genealogy, and have quite a mass of materials relating to Virginia.

The family is scattered through several states, and by tradition is of Welsh extraction.

The late Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, was a representative of the Massachusetts branch.

I solicit correspondence with all interested in the proposed publication.

Richmond, Va. R. A. Brock.

Steere. By the Rev. J. P. Root, of Providence, R. I.—Rev. Mr. Root is preparing a Genealogical Register of the descendants of John Steere, of Providence, who was born 1634 and died 1724. Parties possessing records of this family, or other information, will confer a favor by communicating with the compiler.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, September 1, 1886.—The first meeting after the summer recess was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., LL.D., in the chair.

President Wilder announced that the Royal Historical Society were to celebrate in October the 800th anniversary of the completion, in 1086, of the Domesday Survey. Resolutions approving the commemoration were passed.

Frederick Chase, of Hanover, N. H., treasurer of Dartmouth College, read a paper entitled "The Town of Dresden, N. H., a political anomaly of the Revolutionary Period."

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 79 volumes and 240 pamphlets received as donations in June, July and August.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., reported memorial sketches of four members recently deceased—Henry Onderdonk, Edwin Thompson, Hon. Charles Francis Conant and Hon. Amos A. Lawrence.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a nominating committee for 1886–7, viz., Hon. Charles L. Flint, Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, William B. Trask and Rev. Waldo I. Burnett.

October 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced that he had appointed George W. Marshall, LL.D., of London, and Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston, delegates to the Domesday Commemoration in London. A letter was read from Mr. Perkins accepting his appointment.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced with critical remarks and exhibited some of the more important donations.

The Rev. William Barrows, D.D., read a paper entitled, "The United States; the Empire of the Future."

Hon. Charles L. Flint, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the names of John Ward Dean, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask, Henry H. Edes, Henry E. Waite and Francis E. Blake, as the committee on publication for the ensuing year.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance by the following gentlemen of the membership to which they had been elected—Hon. George F. Hoar, LL.D., of Worcester, and Pliny Earle, M.D., of Northampton, as resident members, and Rev. George A. Smith, of Alexandria, Va., as a corresponding member.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of four deceased members—Charles D. Homans, M.D., Hon. John S. Ladd, Hon. Otis Clapp and Maj. William G. Wise.

The librarian reported 15 volumes and 50 pamphlets as donations in September.

Nov. 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. President Wilder being detained at home by a slight illness, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter was chosen president *pro tem.*

The Rev. Mr. Slafter announced the more important donations.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox read a paper on "The Early Military Leaders of New England."

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of the Rev. Charles R. Weld, of Baltimore, Md., as a corresponding, and of William T. Eustis of Boston, and Eben Putnam of Cambridge, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of five deceased members—Silas Reed, M.D., James A. Dupee, James F. Williams, Charles Woolley and Francis Grigson.

The librarian reported 12 volumes and 120 pamphlets as donations in October.

Dec. 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., in the chair.

The president announced the death of Hon. Chester A. Arthur, ex-president of the United States and an honorary member of this society. President Wilder passed an eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased statesman.

The corresponding secretary made his usual announcement of donations.

Cecil H. C. Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper on the Life and Public Services of Brig. Gen. John Wolcott Phelps."

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of membership by John Evans, the Marquis d'Oyley of Paris, France, and the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White of Ipswich, England, as corresponding, and George A. Kendall of Boston, Mass., as resident members.

The historiographer reported a memorial sketch of Chester Alan Arthur, late president of the United States, an honorary member.

The librarian reported as donations in November, 21 volumes and 32 pamphlets.

MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, March 17, 1887.—The society met this evening at the Public Library Rooms. The treasurer made his annual report, showing a balance of $39.23 on hand. The librarian reported purchases and donations of a large number of books for the use of the society. A committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the following, who were elected:

President—Fabius M. Ray. *Vice-President*—Frederick O. Conant. *Secretary*—Charles Burleigh. *Treasurer*—James R. Lunt. *Librarian*—Stephen M. Watson.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Monday, Jan. 10, 1887.—The annual meeting was held this evening, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, in the chair.

President Emery delivered the opening address.

The flag of the "Taunton Light Guard," Co. G, 4th Reg't Mass. Vols., used in the late war for the preservation of the union, was presented to the society.

Hon. Charles A. Reed made a Report on the papers of the Hon. Francis Baylies, which have been secured for the society.

Dr. E. U. Jones, the treasurer, and Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, made their annual reports. The treasurer stated that there was over $150 in the treasury after closing the purchase of the society's building for $6500, and paying bills for sundry improvements and incidental expenses.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Taunton.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Boston; Rev. William L. Chaffin, of Easton.

Secretary.—Hon. Charles A. Reed, of Taunton.

Librarian.—Capt. J. W. D. Hall, of Taunton.

Treasurer.—Dr. E. U. Jones, of Taunton.

Historiographer.—Hon. William E. Fuller, of Taunton.

Directors.—Edgar H. Reed, of Taunton; Gen. E. W. Peirce, of Freetown; James H. Dean, of Taunton; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Elisha C. Leonard, of New Bedford; John F. Montgomery, of Taunton; with the above-named officers *ex officiis.*

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1886.—A stated meeting was held this evening at 8 P.M.

William Gammell, LL.D., president of the society, delivered an address on "The Life and Services of the Hon. John R. Bartlett." The address was printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Nov. 3, 1886, and also in pamphlet form (*ante*, p. 115).

Nov. 30.—A meeting was held this evening. Hon. John D. Washburn, of Worcester, read a paper on "The Unpublished Biography of President Increase Mather in the Light of the Recent Commemoration at Harvard University."

Dec. 14.—A meeting was held this evening. Claudius B. Farnsworth read a paper on "The Imperial Legislation respecting Christianity." An abstract was printed in the *Providence Journal*, Dec. 15, 1886.

Dec. 28.—A meeting was held this evening. Prof. E. B. Andrews of Brown University read a paper entitled, "Sir Henry Maine on the Prospects of Popular Government."

Jan. 25, 1887.—A stated meeting was held this evening. Dr. F. E. Clark read a paper on "Sanitary Science in Rhode Island."

Feb. 8.—The society met this evening. Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D.D., read a paper on "Modern Historians."

Feb. 22.—A stated meeting was held this evening. Reuben A. Guild, LL.D., librarian of Brown University, read a paper on "Roger Williams, his Birth, Parentage and Education in the Light of Recent Investigation." An abstract of the paper was printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Feb. 23, 1887. It gives additional facts in favor of the opinion expressed by Dr. Guild in a former paper by him read before this society, which was printed under the title of "Footprints of Roger Williams." Dr. Guild contends that the founder of Rhode Island was "Roger Wil-

liams, son of William Williams, gentleman, baptized in the parish church of Gwincar on the 24th of July, 1600."

March 8.—A meeting was held this evening. Ray Greene Huling, of New Bedford, read a paper on "The Life of Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, 1610–1689."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1887.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, Vice-President Henry in the chair.

Hon. David C. Richardson was elected a member of the executive committee to fill a vacancy.

Robert A. Brock, the secretary, announced that the annual volume was nearly ready for printing.

A number of valuable donations were reported.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, a corresponding member, admitted in 1860, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. His father was Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12, 1775, and his mother was Roxana Foote. The earlier ancestors of Mr. Beecher, on his father's side, lived in Guilford, Conn.

Dr. Lyman Beecher was three times married, and was the father of twelve children. Of his wives, Roxana Foote the first was the mother of eight, and Harriet Porter of Portland, Me., the second wife, was the mother of four. The first child of the second wife died in early life. Miss Catharine E. Beecher, the oldest child, lived beyond the age of eighty. George was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun when hunting in Ohio. Henry Ward has just passed away at the age of seventy-three. All the other children of the first wife, viz., William H., Edward, Mary (Mrs. Perkins), Harriet (Mrs. Stowe) and Charles, are still living, three of them beyond eighty, the others between seventy and eighty. Of the second wife's children, Frederick as already stated died in infancy; James, the youngest of the family, has recently passed away. Isabella (Mrs. Hooker) and Thomas K. are now living and not far from sixty years old. All the seven sons who grew to manhood became Congregational ministers. The record of Henry Ward Beecher is so world-wide that it is almost impossible to say anything of him which is unknown to the public. He has passed through great trials and great triumphs. The work which he did for our country in England, during the war of the Rebellion, was one which no other man in the nation could probably have done. It was a unique mission, not paralleled in the record of time.

One of our newspapers has said, since his death, that no other man dying in this country would have left so large and deep an impression upon the public mind with the single exception of the President.

The wife of Mr Beecher's youth survives him. She was Miss Eunice W. Bullard, of Sutton, Ms., sister of Rev. Asa Bullard of Cambridge. Mr. Beecher was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Ohio. He came to Brooklyn in 1847, from Indianapolis, Ind.

"He was a man, take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

HENRY ONDERDONK, Jr., A.M., of Jamaica, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted June 11, 1861, was born at Manhasset, N. Y., June 11, 1804, and died at Jamaica, June 24, 1886. His father was Joseph Onderdonk, who was born Nov. 14, 1766, and died Feb. 8, 1852, and his mother was Dorothy Monfoort, who was born Dec. 21, 1767, and died May 15, 1848. He was the fifth in descent from Adrian Andrewse Onderdonk, who came to this country from Holland before the year 1672, and settled at Flatbush, L. I. His wife was

Maria Van der Vliet, and they were married Oct. 20, 1683. Mr. Onderdonk explains the meaning of the family name, as follows. It is composed of two words, *Onder*, the same as our under, and *Donk*, a city of Holland—under or close to Donk.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's place, but early showing a strong love of learning and books, he sought a public education. He was for a time in the class of 1828, Harvard College, but was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1827. In 1878 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard, and was placed among the graduates of 1828. He prepared himself thoroughly as a teacher, and for a long period, 1832–1865, he was the principal of Union-Hall Academy at Jamaica, L. I.

To his life as a teacher, he added that of a public writer. He held a facile and skilful pen, especially as a historian. His works larger or smaller were many. The titles of a few of them we will give. *Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County, N. Y.* This was published in 1846. *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and King's Counties*; published in 1849. *Queen's County in Olden Times;* 1865. *Long Island in Olden Times*, 1870; and many others. His taste and skill as a writer attracted wide attention, and he was elected honorary or corresponding member of various historical and genealogical societies.

He was also a writer on moral subjects, and was deeply interested in all questions pertaining to human welfare and progress.

Mr. Onderdonk was married to his cousin Maria H. Onderdonk, Nov. 28, 1828. She was born at Manhasset in 1800, and died at Jamaica, Jan. 27, 1875. He had two children, a son and daughter, Adrian and Elizabeth. Adrian was born Dec. 27, 1831, and married M. W. Pearsall, Feb. 14, 1856. He is a farmer, and has three children, Maria, Thomas W. and Lottie P.

Otis Clapp, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 8, 1870, was born in Westhampton, Mass., March 2, 1806, and died Sept. 18, 1886, at the house of his son, Mr. Wilkinson Clapp, of Brookline. He and his son were in business together as homœopathic pharmacists, at 3 Albion Building, Beacon Street. His father was Elisha Bascom Clapp, born in Southampton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1777, and his mother was Sally Wise of Westhampton, Mass., born Aug. 2, 1782. His earliest American ancestor was Roger Clapp, whose wife was Joanna Ford, of the Warham and Maverick company, who came over to Dorchester in the summer of 1630. Roger Clapp was born in England, April 6, 1609. From him the line runs through Elder Preserved[2] Clapp, born in Dorchester in 1643, whose wife was Sarah Newberry; Samuel,[3] born in Northampton, Mass., 1677, whose wife was Sarah Bartlett; Samuel,[4] born in 1711, whose wife was Mindwell Strong; and Timothy,[5] whose wife was Rachel Bascom. Then follows his father, Elisha Bascom,[5] already mentioned, making Mr. Otis Clapp of the seventh American generation.

Mr. Clapp was educated in the schools of his native town, and was trained also under the long and faithful ministry of Rev. Enoch Hale, pastor there 1779-1837. He came to Boston in 1823, at the age of 17, and went into the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, edited and published by Mr. Nathan Hale, son of Rev. Enoch Hale, and oldest brother of Mr. Clapp's mother. In the counting-room of the *Advertiser* he served for many years. Afterwards he engaged in the newspaper and publishing business for himself and sometimes in company with others. We have not room here to trace out all the business connections and relations of his long life.

Mr. Clapp was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ann Withington Emory Porter, daughter of Mr. Sylvanus Porter, of Boston. This marriage took place Aug. 29, 1833. She died Oct. 27, 1843. He was again married Oct. 2, 1844, to Mary Hadley, daughter of Dea. Moses Hadley. She died Dec. 10, 1871.

Mr. Clapp enjoyed the confidence of his fellow men to a remarkable degree. True to his promises and faithful in all duties, it was but natural that he should be called to a great variety of public duties and trusts. The *Boston Journal* in its notice of his death, says: "Mr. Clapp was a man who could not fail to win the respect and esteem of every one who enjoyed his acquaintance."

Edward Eaton Bowen, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted March 19, 1858, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 20, 1815, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1887. His death was very sudden and unexpected. On Saturday, March 12th, he was one of fifty members of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who followed their beloved and honored pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to his resting place in Greenwood Cemetery, and on Monday the 14th he himself was numbered with the dead.

The father of Mr. Bowen was Mr. George Bowen, born in Woodstock, June 8, 1790, and his mother was Lydia Wolcott Eaton, born in Dudley, Ms., 1795.

His earliest American ancestor was Henry Bowen, of Roxbury, who came to this country in 1638. His sons Henry and John were of the thirteen pioneers, including such names as Matthew Davis, Thomas Bacon, Peter Aspinwall, Joseph Lord and Ebenezer Morris, who went in 1686 to spy out the wild land in what is now Woodstock, Conn., where they made a large purchase, and were the first settlers of that goodly town, whose 200th anniversary was celebrated last year. John Bowen, brother of Henry, was among the early proprietors. Since that time the name Bowen has been conspicuous in Woodstock, and of late years Henry C. Bowen, brother of Edward, has done more than any other man to make Woodstock itself conspicuous. From a carefully prepared obituary notice which appeared in the New York *Independent*, March 24, 1887, we take the following passage:—

"He married, June 15th, 1836, at Meriden, Conn., Miss Sophronia T. Atwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. George B. Atwell. After his father's death in 1846, Edward succeeded him in business. Connected with the store was the post-office, which during forty-five years was held officially by the three generations. But young Edward was ambitious for a larger field of labor, and came to New York in 1852, following his brother Henry. He became a member of the new firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen, dealers in dry goods. He remained in this business for a number of years, and afterward took the position of deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue Office in Brooklyn. He subsequently entered upon the banking business in Wall Street under the firm name of Fitch & Bowen, afterward Utley & Bowen, from which he retired ten years ago. He then reëntered the Internal Revenue Office as deputy collector, remaining in service until after the last change of administration, when he resigned. His health was now seriously impaired, following a paralytic affection, although he recovered sufficiently to maintain all but his active physical powers. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. He was a man of fine physique, of sterling integrity, of gentle and amiable disposition, and was deeply attached to his children and his home. He early became a member of the Congregational Church in Woodstock, and was afterward connected with the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn."

William Richards Lawrence, M.D., a life member, admitted Jan. 25, 1871, was born in Boston, May 3, 1812, and died in Swampscot, Sept. 20, 1885. His father was Amos[6] Lawrence, born in Groton, Mass., Apr. 22, 1786, and his mother was Sarah Richards, born in Boston, July 25, 1790. His grandfather was Dea. Samuel,[5] of Groton, born Apr. 24, 1754, who was son of Amos,[4] of Groton, born Feb. 19, 1715, who was son of John,[3] of Groton, born July 29, 1667, who was son of Nathaniel,[2] of Groton, born Oct. 15, 1639, who was son of John,[1] baptized in England in 1609, and who came to this country and settled in Watertown.

His education was extended and thorough. At the age of eight years he was sent to the Groton Academy, where he remained two years. Then he entered the Public Latin School in Boston for a year, thence he went to Dummer Academy, Byfield, where he remained three years. Afterward he was a year at school in Gardner, Me. In 1828, at the age of sixteen, he went abroad for a finished European education. He was studying under accomplished teachers in Paris, Versailles, and in Spain for nearly four years. He returned home in July, 1832.

He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1845, and as a physician he has been largely engaged in charitable work through public hospitals. His life has thus been made exceedingly useful, and he will be mourned by many who have personally known his kindness, and enjoyed the benefits of his medical knowledge and skill.

He was united in marriage in St. Paul's Church, Boston, Dec. 6, 1838, with Susan Coombs Dana, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Ms. From this marriage there were three sons: Francis William, born at Brookline, Nov. 29, 1839; Arthur, born in same place, Aug. 22, 1842; and Robert Means, born in Boston, May 14, 1847.

Hon. Amos Adams Lawrence, A.M., brother of the preceding, a life member, admitted to the Society Oct. 15, 1847, was born in Boston, July 31,

[illegible]

[illegible] was employed as the public [illegible] Messrs. Scomb's [illegible] health failing in [illegible] and in the voyage [illegible] During the [illegible] he remained [illegible] he was extensively engaged in the [illegible] Thompson, Jr.

[illegible] he commenced his chilian business [illegible] After which he went into the [illegible] business in [illegible] in which he continued [illegible] his health again began to fail, causing him to give up all active occupation. He made two trips to Europe during this time, in search of health.

"In 1881 he removed to New York city, and since then has devoted his time to his books. I may add he was a man of fine literary attainments, speaking several languages fluently, an expert chemist, and he possessed an extensive knowledge of mines and mining.

"In social life his ready wit and fund of humor made him an agreeable companion."

CHARLES DUDLEY HOMANS, M.D., a life member, admitted May 6, 1869, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1826, and died at Mount Desert, Me., Sept. 1, 1886. His father, John Homans, M.D., who was a leading physician of Boston, was born Sept. 18, 1793, and his mother, Caroline Walker, was born June 20, 1797. His grandfather, Dr. John Homans, was a revolutionary surgeon, and his great-grandfather, of the same name, came to this country from England about the year 1728.

The subject of this sketch was fitted for college, in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1846, having among his classmates a goodly number of eminent men, including such names as Prof. Francis J. Child, LL.D., Prof. William Frederic Bridge, Prof. Calvin Ellis, Prof. Fitz Edward Hall, William Thaddeus Harris, President Charles Short, LL.D., of Kenyon College, and George Frisbie Hoar, LL.D. A brother of his, John Homans, M.D., graduated at Harvard in 1858, is also a distinguished physician; and a son, John Homans, graduated in 1878, is now a practising physician in this city.

Dr. Homans was united in marriage, May 6, 1856, with Miss Eliza Lee Lothrop, eldest daughter of the late Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., for forty-two years the pastor of Brattle Street Church. From this marriage there were three children, the son above named, and two daughters, one of whom is dead.

The *Boston Journal* of Sept. 2 thus sums up the record of the honors which he has enjoyed, and of the good name which he has established for himself in this city of his public activities:

"He was President of the Massachusetts Humane Society for two years, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society until two weeks ago when he resigned, and was a member of the first surgical staff at the Boston City Hospital. At the time of his death he was senior visiting surgeon at the City Hospital. Those who have enjoyed the acquaintance of Dr. Homans, in professional or social life, will keenly feel the loss that the community has sustained. His large practice carried him into many circles, where he was not only esteemed as the good physician, but his kindly acts created many closer relations growing out of esteem for the man."

For two years before his death, he had been suffering from poison received into his system, in his surgical practice at the City Hospital, and his death is probably traceable to this cause.

Hon. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, LL.D., Ex-President of the United States, an Honorary member, admitted Dec. 15, 1884, was born in Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830, and died at his residence in Lexington Avenue, New York City, Nov. 18, 1886. His father was Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who came to this country from Ireland about the year 1818. He was of the Scotch-Irish stock, and was a graduate of Belfast University. He landed in Canada. He was united in marriage not long after, with Miss Melvira Stone, daughter of a Methodist, her parents opposing the match. At the time of the birth of his son Chester, the father was preaching to a little Baptist church in Fairfield, not very far from the Canadian line. He died at Newtonville, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1875.

Like his father, young Arthur had to struggle for his education, and was graduated at Union College in 1848, in a class of one hundred He was one of the leading scholars of the class. He began the study of law soon after his graduation, at the Ballston Law School. His law studies were diversified by teaching, in order to secure the needful money for completing his education. He taught for a time at North Pownal, Vt. In 1853, he went to New York city, and studied in the law-office of E. D. Culver. He afterwards became a law partner with Henry D. Gardiner, Esq. In 1855, Mr. Arthur, then only twenty-five

years old, was counsel in a suit, to defend the interests of a colored woman who had been rudely put off from the street car, simply and solely because of her color. Her right to ride in the street cars under our laws was clearly established in the courts, and from that time the habit, which had before prevailed, of forbidding colored people the common use of the street cars in New York city, was broken and discontinued.

Mr. Arthur was united in marriage in the year 1859, with Miss Ellen Lewis Herndon, a southern lady of graceful culture. She died in 1880. From this marriage there were two children, a son and a daughter. Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., a graduate of Princeton College, is now studying law in New York city. His sister Nellie Arthur is now sixteen or seventeen years of age.

By the assassination of President Garfield, when Vice President Arthur was suddenly called to the Presidential Chair, great anxiety was felt throughout the country as to the result. But he rose to the high responsibilities thus laid upon him, with a dignity and ability that secured for him the thorough approbation of the American people. The papers in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West, since his death, have united in expressions of commendation for the man and his administration with a unanimity that is remarkable. Of courtly presence and address, with a kind and generous heart, and a love of that which is just and right, his life at the White House was dignified, and eminently befitting the chosen ruler of a great people.

Ariel Low, Esq., of Boston, a life member, admitted to the society June 9, 1870, was born in Essex, Mass., Sept. 29, 1803, and died in Boston, January 5, 1886. His father was William[6] Low, born in Essex, Mass., April 19, 1781, d. Dec. 29, 1866, and his mother was Polly Giddings, born in Essex, Jan. 10, 1781, d. Feb. 19, 1867.

Ariel Low was a descendant in the 7th generation from *Thomas*[1] *Low*, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1644, and died there Sept. 8, 1677; through *Thomas*[2] (who died April 12, 1712, a. 80) by wife Martha, dau. of Thomas and Margaret Boreman; *David*[3] (b. Aug. 14, 1667, d. June 2, 1746) by wife Mary, dau. of Caleb and Mary Lamb; *Caleb*,[4] by wife Abigail, dau. of Thomas and Abigail Varney; *William*[5] (b. May 27, 1754) by wife Sarah Proctor; and *William*,[6] his father above named.

As a boy under ten years of age, he attended school at what was known as the Old North School of Essex. After that he was for some time under the care of Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, a graduate of Dartmouth 1811, afterwards secretary of the American Education Society, and the first editor of the Register. At the age of sixteen he left his home to seek his fortunes. In 1836 he came to Boston and was employed for four years in the firm of McConnell & Avery. In 1841 he went to New York and was employed one year by Mr. Loring Andrews, who then took him into partnership. He did not get rich here, but was surrounded by good influences, and was acquiring valuable business experience. He then returned to Boston and became a partner with his brother Gilman S. Low, in the hide and leather business, in which connection he remained till 1852.

Then he went into the wholesale hide and leather business for himself, his place of business being 20 Blackstone Street. The crisis of 1857 tried him severely, but he passed through it without failure. In 1856 John G. Cary was taken in as a partner. In 1862 Charles W. Hersey became a member of the firm, and later J. H. Merrill, and the firm name became Low, Hersey & Co. In July, 1865, the business was removed to Congress Street, and afterwards to its present locality in High Street. These later years were prosperous and successful. Mr. Low retired from active participation in the business in 1833.

He was a man calm in his judgments, not easily moved by passion or prejudice, and one eminently to be trusted. He leaves a widow and five children.

Francis Grigson, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 7, 1885, was born at Whinbergh Rectory, Norfolk, England, Aug. 4, 1852, and died in London, Sept. 25, 1886. His father was the Rev. William Grigson, M.A., Rector and Patron of Whinbergh with Westfield, Norfolk. The father had been a corresponding member of this Society chosen in 1853, when the son was only one year old. His mother was Margaret Hales, born Nov. 25, 1817. The family traces its descent from Rev. William Grigson, M.A., Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, who died in 1630, just as Gov. John Winthrop and his company reached these American shores.

The subject of this sketch was educated in a private school at East Dereham, Norfolk Co., kept by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, and afterwards at the Edward VI. Grammar School, at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, which was under the charge of Rev. A. H. Weatislan. He was united in marriage at the parish church, Clapham, Surrey, Aug. 2, 1881, with Anna, younger daughter of the late John Edward Allsebook, of Worthing, Norfolk. From this marriage there are two children, a son and a daughter.

The following from Notes and Queries, Oct. 16, 1886, as also an extract from a letter of J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., to the editor of the REGISTER, will give a distinct idea of the man, his tastes and habits.

Mr. Francis Grigson, who died at his residence, 45 Alma Square, St. John's Wood, N. W., London, Sept. 25, aged 34, was a younger son of the late Rev. William Grigson, Rector of Whinbergh and Westfield, Norfolk, who was an indefatigable genealogist. Inheriting his father's tastes, Mr. Grigson relinquished the commercial training which he had commenced at Lloyd's Bank in Birmingham, in order that he might adopt as a profession that with which he had for several years occupied himself as a pastime. Mr. Grigson worked *con amore*, and will long be remembered as an accurate and industrious genealogist, whose skill in overcoming the difficulties which form the charm of genealogical pursuits, was of a very high order.

The letter of Mr. Rylands says:

"You will be sorry to hear of the death of our friend Mr. Francis Grigson, at the early age of 34. He died of consumption of the throat, which reached his lungs a few weeks only before his death. I saw him at the end of last year, and though he was cheerful and hopeful, his wife told me that there was really very little hope of his recovery. He was a remarkably industrious and persevering genealogist, and he seemed to have a special gift for unearthing hidden items of genealogical interest; his knowledge of the records in the various Probate Courts in England was really wonderful, and occasionally he discovered in them interesting records, the existence of which was unknown to their custodians."

See Biography of Rev. William Grigson, his father, REGISTER, July, 1881, vol. xxxv. page 287–8.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS CONANT, a resident member, admitted April 17, 1883, who died at Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1886, was born in Milford, N. H., Apr. 22, 1835. He was descended from Roger Conant, Governor of the Cape Ann colony and first settler of Salem; through Lot;[2] Roger,[3] who moved from Beverly to Concord; Israel;[4] Israel,[5] who moved from Concord, Mass. to Merrimack, N. H.; John;[6] Benjamin Israel,[7] who settled in Milford, N. H.

His father Benjamin Israel Conant was a prominent business man of Milford for many years; he married 1st, Louisa Hammond Gutterson, of Milford, and 2nd, Lucy Maria Crosby, of Amherst. Charles F. was the oldest of four children by the first wife. He married 19 January, 1860, Harriet Lincoln Shaw, of Canton, Mass., by whom he had three children, all of whom survive.

Mr. Conant was educated in the public schools and academy at Milford, after which he continued his studies under private instructors. At the beginning of the war he enlisted for three months, and helped raise a company of three months men. The company was not sent out of the state, and shortly afterwards Mr. Conant accepted a position in the War Department, at Washington, where he remained till 1865, when he entered the Treasury Department. In 1870, after several promotions he became chief of the Division of Estimates, Warrants and Appropriations; and July 1, 1874, was appointed by President Grant, Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Mr. Conant is, with perhaps a single exception, the only person who has risen from the lowest grade of clerkship to the second position in the Treasury Department. His long experience in the department and familiarity with the details of its management, enabled him to assume his new duties easily, while his faithfulness and geniality rendered his appointment acceptable to all with whom he was brought in contact. He continued in this position until March, 1877, when he was appointed by Secretary Sherman, funding agent of the Treasury Department, and directed to assume the general manage-

ment and conservation of all business in London, England, arising from the refunding of the National Debt. In this difficult and delicate position he was very successful, and remained in charge of the London agency till Nov., 1879, when the refunding operations were completed. His correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury during this period was transmitted to the House of Representatives and published in a volume, entitled, "Specie Resumption and Refunding of the National Debt." (Washington, 1880).

On his return to the United States, Mr. Count retired to private life and took up his residence at Cambridge, seeking needed rest and relief from the cares of official position. He prepared a number of articles on financial subjects, which were widely published, among them a series of articles on the first national bank, or "Bank of North America," chartered by Congress in 1781, which appeared in "The Republic." In religious matters he was allied with the Episcopal Church, and was a Vestryman of St. James Parish, Cambridge, and several times served as delegate to the Diocesan Convention. He was a Past Master of Benevolent Lodge, R. W. and K. Masons, of Milford, N. H., a member of Mariners R. A. Chapter, of Nashua, N. H., and of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C., and an Honorary member of the London (England) Statistical Society.

Mr. Count was widely and favorably known among public men, and was a personal friend of President Garfield. Had he chosen to continue in public life he could unquestionably have secured an honorable and lucrative position. His courtesy and kindness to his acquaintances were proverbial, though he could say "no" when occasion required. He was deeply interested in genealogical subjects, and his kindly advice and assistance have been a great help to the writer in the preparation of the family genealogy now nearly completed.

By Fred. Odell Count, Esq., of Portland, Me.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR REQUEST persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island. By JOHN GEORGE ANDREW. Providence. 1887. large 12m. Price $[illegible]. Delivered to any Post office in the United States. Author's address, P. O. box 81, Providence, R. I.

The possession of the advance sheets of this work enables us to thoroughly understand its many merits. The author shows his appreciation of the skilful and laborious researches of the only writer in this country who may be considered as his predecessor by dedicating the work "To the memory of James Savage." He prefaces by the statement: "Any intelligent person is capable of becoming interested in family history. This interest is increasing in this country to such an extent that a great desire is now manifested by many for a fuller knowledge of their ancestry. Such a knowledge encourages truly democratic ideas by showing the universal brotherhood of the race. The material gathered in these pages was drawn from many sources.

"It is presented to the reader by a clear method requiring but little explanation, though the plan is a comprehensive one and the arrangements in some respects original. There is no attempt made to give a record of persons whose stay was but a temporary one in this colony. The towns annexed to Rhode Island in 1747, and later, are not considered to come strictly within the scope of this work; yet many families in these towns are included, particularly in Tiverton and Little Compton, which were largely settled from the older part of the colony. In such cases the [illegible] are reckoned as though always within the bounds of Rhode Island. It is the [illegible] the author that this book may prove an incentive to many family [illegible] by the records of individuals may be brought down to the present time."

In view of the modest and closely pruned statement of the author, it is interesting to note what the book actually is and contains. It is a large quarto volume of about 450 pages, printed in brevier type, and equivalent to four volumes in octavo form of the same number of pages. The paper and binding are of excellent quality. The arrangement of families is so clear that notwithstanding the almost innumerable details included, as hereafter noted, the eye readily appreciates on a page (or in case of families carried to four generations on two pages facing each other), all the members of all the generations given and their relations to each other, while the details of the text do not interfere with a rapid scanning of any family, if that alone is desired.

The book gives the record of four hundred and sixty-six families, comprising the "settlers" previous to 1690, all carried to the third, and with ninety-three of them carried to the fourth generation; and all thoroughly indexed. It gives the names of over 11,000 persons, members of these families; records their births and, in all but the last generation, their marriages and deaths, and traces out their migrations. It gives abstracts of the settlements of more than 1100 estates and a great number of early deeds. It records the offices held by and public services of the earlier members of these families, and gives almost innumerable incidents of their domestic life as gathered from contemporaneous writings and official records. The author takes *nothing* from tradition.

To the future historian and to all interested in the true home and public life of our ancestors this book will be invaluable, as here can be found in one volume what could be nowhere else obtained without a degree of research practically impossible. For instance, we learn that Oct. 3d, 1632, John Whipple was ordered to give 3s. 4d. to his master, Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, Mass., "for wasteful expenditure of powder and shot,"—when he received a grant of land—when and where his children were baptized—when and where he and his wife joined the church—when he sold his land and to whom—when he removed to Providence—what land was given him—when he was chosen a "deputy"—when he had license to keep an "ordinary"—his military service and its results in booty—his will (in abstract)—the descent of his estate—that when he died in 1682, he had in personal estate £41 11s. 4d., viz. 1 yoke oxen, 2 cows, 2 yearlings 2 two years, 2 calves, steer, 3 swine, feather bed, 7 pewter platters, 5 pewter porringers, 3 old spoons, chisel, guage, augers, etc., and finally where he was buried, and where his and his wife's remains when later disinterred were removed and now repose. That in 1680, a son of his brought in a wolf's head that he, the son, had killed "not far of the Town." That another son, in 1684, agreed to furnish the town (of Providence) with a pair of stocks of stout oak plank. That there was a quarrel among the representatives of another son, who died in 1711, as to the division of such son's estate, and how and why it was compromised (setting aside his will by mutual consent) rather than appeal to the law "which would be greatly troublesome to all parties and great charge and would cause animosities of spirit and alienation of affection." And so on with the innumerable particulars of daily life in all these early families.

We have spoken of Mr. Austin's reverence for James Savage, in whose path to a certain extent he has followed. Mr. Savage was, excepting the meagre work of his predecessor, Mr. Farmer, the pioneer in this line of research. But Mr. Austin, coming at a later day, with greater resources, a more limited field, and above all, with the assistance of Mr. Savage's work, has been able to glean more exhaustively. In the three generations of these families of which Mr. Savage treats, he was able to give particulars of 3,688 individuals. In three generations of the families of which Mr. Austin treats, he has been able to give us over 8,300 individuals.

It must not be supposed, because we have spoken of the smallness of the field covered, that this book will be only of a local interest. Even in the period of which the work treats (some of the latest dates coming down to about 1760) we find that numerous descendants of these families had migrated to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, the Jerseys, and further west and south, while to-day their descendants are numbered by the million, and scattered all over this broad land and in many foreign countries.

It was a bold, we may say a hazardous act, on the part of Mr. Austin to attempt the task he has now completed after years of continuous and arduous labor. Only those acquainted with the difficulties of genealogical research into the earlier genera- the colonists can appreciate it. But now that it is completed it will serve late and aid others, who not having his persistence, and perhaps lacking his , have attempted to walk in the same paths and failed.

This book will enable many genealogical works to be perfected that otherwise would remain incomplete, and thus fulfil the hope that the author has expressed in his preface.

By William Arnold Green, Esq., President, R. I.

The Western Boundary of Massachusetts: A Study of Indian and Colonial History. By Francis Lawrence Pope. Springfield, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1898. 8vo. pp. 42.

In this paper Mr. Pope compilations the discoveries and explorations, by the Dutch, of the Hudson River and the lower reaches of the Housatonic and Connecticut, their occupancy of the Valley of the Hudson in the vicinity of Albany, their rights to sovereignty by virtue of prior discovery, and some distinctly the grounds of the rival claims of both the Dutch and English to the country. He outlines the boundaries of the territory belonging to the Indian Indians at the time of these discoveries, gives an account of the sales of their lands to the Dutch and English, together with much that is interesting relative to their somewhat obscure history; all of which is pertinent and pertinent to the main subject—the determination of the line between Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Pope shows that the boundary dispute existed as early as 1668, and that the divisional line was semi-officially determined, by the King's Commissioners, in 1684, at a general distance of 20 miles east of the Hudson river,—a determination apparently acceptable to Massachusetts, and, curiously enough, the same which prevailed at the final establishment of the line, after the consideration of more than a century.

Mr. Pope details the history of the patents for lands granted by the government of New York, the injustice inflicted on the Indians, and the chicanery of the patentees in extending their boundaries far beyond the limits of their purchases. Of the patents thus granted, the Lower Greenwich Manor was dishonestly made to extend to the Housatonic, while the Westenhook patent included lands on both sides of that river, and the Manor of Livingston embraced most of the present towns of Mount Washington. In these patents, extending far to the east of the 20 mile line, lies the foundation of the border conflicts, and the main source of the difficulties which attended the settlement of the boundary.

As early as 1719, Massachusetts, having in view the occupancy of the wild lands of the Housatonic, appointed Commissioners and made overtures to New York for the establishment of the divisional line, but New York did not cooperate in the matter. In 1727, Massachusetts grants to her own citizens two townships of land on the Housatonic, and appoints a committee to lay them out, to purchase the land of the Indians, and to admit settlers. In 1728, the Indians, ignoring the claims which the patentees under New York grants might have to the territory, convey to the Committee a large tract bounding south on Connecticut and west "On ye *Patten or Colldny of New York.*" Two years later, the Massachusetts men begin to settle upon the lands, but were immediately molested by the owners of the Westenhook patent. New York then (1732) calls upon Massachusetts to desist "until the line be fixed." Massachusetts complies; instructs her committee to make no further settlements, and twice—1730 and 1732—appoints commissioners to join with New York in establishing the line; but New York takes no action, and the settlements are pushed forward with vigor. Again, in 1739, Massachusetts appoints commissioners, but New York declines on the ground that she has no authority without "his Majesty's approbation."

The course of New York in the matter seems vacillating and insincere. Later, troubles and conflicts at arms arose between the tenants on Livingston's Manor and their landlord—instigated by David Ingersoll, and abetted by Massachusetts men. But these conflicts were not without some good effect, and in reality forced upon New York the necessity of establishing the boundary line.

In 1753 and in 1754, New York appoints commissioners for that purpose, but in each instance with limited powers, especially in 1754, when she instructs them to include within her boundaries all the lands previously granted by her. This could not be assented to by Massachusetts, for the New York grants included a large part of Sheffield, Great Barrington and Stockbridge, which were then settled. The troubles on the border continue, and in 1755 Massachusetts lays out two townships—Tacoric and Sohlotown—the first mostly to the east, the latter to the west of the 20 mile line. Finally, in 1767, the King refers the matter to commissioners to be appointed by each province. Such commissioners were twice appointed, in 1767 and 1773. The last agreed upon, substantially, the 20 mile line; but at that time, and again in

1784, disagreements as to the variation of the needle prevented the running and marking of the boundary. The line agreed upon in 1773, was ultimately surveyed and marked in 1787, by commissioners appointed by Congress.

In this paper Mr. Pope has contributed a valuable chapter and much new material to the history of south-western Massachusetts, as well as to the adjacent territory in New York. He brings to light the fact, heretofore undiscovered by local writers, that the earliest settlements in Berkshire County were made on Taconic mountain, by tenants of Robert Livingston, several years previous to the influx of Massachusetts men into the Housatonic valley. The paper bears evidence of earnest research; abounds in notes and references to authorities consulted, and is accompanied by a map of the country from the Hudson to the Housatonic, with the boundary line, and the several grants made by the government of New York.

By Charles J. Taylor, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass.

The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham. Volumes 1 and 2, with an Appendix containing Records of Marriages before 1800, *returned from other Towns, under the Statute of* 1857. 1635—1845. Edited by Don Gleason Hill, Town Clerk, Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Dedham Historical Society. Dedham, Mass. Printed at the office of "The Dedham Transcript." 1886. 8vo. pp. v.+286. Price $2.25.

This volume of town records is one of the most important publications of its kind, and will be of constant use to genealogical investigators, as Dedham is one of those ancient towns from which numerous settlers went forth in the early days to establish homes in other places, often in the untrodden wilderness. The fact that the entries are given verbatim from the original adds greatly to the value of the work, and the well known accuracy of Don Gleason Hill, Esq., the editor, who carefully compared the proof with the original, insures correctness. There are two entries of births as early as 1635, one year previous to the incorporation of the town, the first recorded birth being that of "Mary, Daughter of Jn° & Hana Dwight, borne 25 of ye 5 m°," and from this time down to the year 1845, when the published record ends, there appear to be no gaps in the register, although it is evident that there must have been many births, deaths, and marriages in some years that were never recorded. It seems that comparatively few marriages were omitted, and the Intentions, which occupy pages 117–126 and 160–199, and commence in 1749, will be found especially valuable in cases where the record of the marriage itself cannot be found.

Fortunately the lists of deaths are much less meagre than is often the case in the older towns. In the appendix are the returns made in accordance with Chap. 84, sec. 4, Acts of 1857, by the town clerks of other towns, of marriages solemnized in their respective towns, in which inhabitants of Dedham were concerned. The volume has a model index, is well printed, and the editor has thoroughly and ably performed his duties, upon which the value and success of the work largely depended. The introduction by him gives valuable information as to the records themselves and the old method of computing time. Since 1843 the births, marriages, and deaths recorded at Dedham have been regularly returned to the state authorities, and can be found at the State House. The citizens of Dedham, like those of Braintree and thet owns once included in its territory, have set an example which it is to be hoped other dwellers in ancient towns will follow, for it would seem that a reasonable amount of money could not be better expended than in permanently preserving the old and invaluable records that have come down to us, and whose loss would be irreparable.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Catalogue of the Relics and Curiosities in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass., U. S. A. Collected by the Pocomtuck Valley Memorial Association. Deerfield: Published by the Association. 1886. 8vo. pp. 108.

The Pocomtuck Valley Memorial Association was incorporated by the Massachusetts General Court on the 18th of April, 1870, for the purpose of "collecting and preserving such memorials, books, papers and curiosities as may tend to perpetuate the history of the early settlers of this region and the race which vanished before them." Hon. George Sheldon, the compiler of this catalogue, was, we believe, the mover of the association, and its success is mainly due to him. He was chosen president at its organization, and he still holds the office.

[illegible] and curiosities, [illegible] me- [illegible] the [illegible] scien- [illegible] ants, [illegible] classi- [illegible] them- [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the guardian spirit of [illegible]

P[illegible] N[illegible] E[illegible] Mechanics' B[illegible] S[illegible] Annual M[illegible] 17, 1887. B[illegible] Society's Room, 36 Bromfield Street. 1887. [illegible]

[illegible] was by Prof. M[illegible] L[illegible] "Practical Leadership." [illegible] its value and methods [illegible] W[illegible] S. Allen, Librarian [illegible] 11,293 [illegible] W[illegible] of the [illegible] Ralph W. Allen, D.D.; the [illegible] Rev. Daniel [illegible], D.D.; and for the committee on papers, Rev. [illegible] L. Gregg, D.D., chairman. This pamphlet is an evidence of the prosperity, enterprise and usefulness of the society.

Our Dumb Animals. Vol. 19, No. 10. Boston, March, 1887. 4to. pp. 12. Published Monthly. Price 50 cents a year.

Humane Leaflets. By Geo. T. Angell. 8vo. Eight Leaflets, pp. 4 each.

These are three of publications of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated in 1868, of which George T. Angell has been president from its organization to the present time. This society is an extremely useful one. Under the efficient management of President Angell and the aid of other humane benevolent people, it has done an incalculable amount of good. These publications are designed to forward the interests of the society and inculcate the principle of benevolence to dumb animals.

The Transcript of the Register of Baptisms of Muthill, Perthshire, from A.D. 1697-1817. Now in the Custody of the Incumbent and Vestry of St. James' Episcopal Church, Muthill. Edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., M. Hist. Soc., etc. Printed for the Subscribers by Neill & Co., Edinburgh. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. 204. Only 300 copies printed. Price 10s. 6d. Apply to Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, The Parsonage, Alloa, Scotland.

The editor of this volume, the Rev. Mr. Hallen, is the editor of "First volume of the Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopgate," London, and of the "Northern Notes and Queries," a quarterly antiquarian magazine, both of which works were noticed by us in January.

Mr. Hallen informs us in his preface, that though printed transcripts of English parish registers are not uncommon, he is not aware that a single transcript of a Scottish church register of baptisms has been published before the issue of the present volume. "This is doubtless owing," he adds, "to the fact that most of them have been very irregularly kept. The registers of city parishes are to some extent exceptions, and probably the day is not far off when some of them will be published, for the value of such documents is now recognized by men of culture, who see in them not a barren list of names, but a key by which many a locked secret may be laid open. Apart from their value to the genealogist, they give information as to the presence of various trades in various localities, the social condition of the middle and lower classes in past centuries, the rate of mortality, and the ravages caused by those epidemics—the result of the unsatisfactory social condition of the people—which often assumed such a magnitude as to be styled plagues. The parochial registers of England are still in the custody of the parochial clergy; but

l such as were kept prior to 1819, are collected in the Register House, , where they may be examined on the payment of certain fees."
or's projected series of London Parish Registers—of which one volume ed and another has been commenced—was commended to our readers in our r. The Rev. Mr. Hallen has added to the indebtedness which antiqua- m by the issue of the present volume, which should have a deep inter- tsmen in America. We trust that he or others will give us other Scot- registers. We commend to our readers the preface of this volume, from have given a brief extract above. It contains much information about at Muthill, besides some very suggestive remarks, the result of the edi- of old parish registers.

Portraits of Washington as delineated by Historians, Orators and Di- Selected and arranged in Chronological Order, with Biographical Notes rences. By W. S. Baker, Author of the "Engraved Portraits of Wash- " "Medallic Portraits of Washington," &c. &c. Philadelphia: Robert say. 1887. 4to. pp. 351. With index and one illustration.

e here eighty-one different descriptions of Washington, many of them rikingly similar as to be somewhat wearisome to the reader, yet they serve e remarkable unanimity of the impressions conveyed to his associates by er of his Country." The officers of the army of the Comte de Rocham- enerally more enthusiastic in this respect than others, the most noticeable ing the description of Washington by the Marquis de Chastellux.
work is not confined to the opinions of the native and foreign cotempo- Washington. Judgments of many of the later eminent statesmen and wn to the present time, are given with considerable discrimination. e more prominent of these pen portraits are those of Surg. James Thacher, he "Military Journal," the Prince de Broglie, Charles James Fox, John John Adams, Fisher Ames, Thomas Jefferson, the Comte de Ségur, Cha- (who wrote a parallel between Washington and Buonaparte), Jared rd Brougham, John Quincy Adams, Guizot, Daniel Webster, Robert C. Richard Hildreth, John J. Crittenden, Theodore Parker, George Ban- hington Irving, William M. Thackeray, Edward Everett, George Wash- ke Custis and George William Curtis.
inions are given which are not made the subject of special articles. The sting of these are the statements of the Marquis de Lafayette, Lord Corn- Napoleon Buonaparte. The first two may be found in G. W. P. Cus- ption, the last in that of Louis Fontanes. Lord Cornwallis is reported aid at a dinner given at the American headquarters at Yorktown after der: "And when the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in nd arduous contest becomes matter of history, fame will gather your urels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Ches- Napoleon's opinion is also worth quoting. It was given in an order of the troops on the announcement of Washington's death—"Washington . That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as it every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and especially to the French sol- , like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The ul in consequence orders, that for ten days black crape shall be suspended tandards and flags of the Republic."
least interesting portions of this book are the short sketches of the various oted which are appended to each article. The author has displayed con- ndustry and research in the compilation of these papers, which, it will be , are obtained from European as well as from American sources. The tration forming a frontispiece is a reproduction of the rare allegorical ished at Philadelphia in 1800, with the funeral oration on Washington by . The book is well printed, and plainly but neatly bound in cloth.
. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.

the Town of Easton, Massachusetts. By William L. Chaffin. Cam- John Wilson & Son. 1886. 8vo. pp. xviii.+838.

ring town of Easton, Bristol County, now containing a population of thousand souls, was incorporated in 1725, from a part of Norton, which prior to 1711 included in Taunton, and was known anciently as "Taunton chase."

As was the case in many other instances the distance from the meeting-house led to a petition to the General Court for a separate precinct and parish, and later for the incorporation of a new town, which was called Norton, and fourteen years after the new town was divided.

The author gives a very valuable account of the topography of Easton, and of its early settlement, with brief notices of the settlers, many of whom were from Weymouth, Taunton, Bridgewater and Braintree.

The ecclesiastical and military history is treated with much detail, and the industries of the town, some of which have become famous, receive considerable attention.

In 1803, Oliver Ames, son of John Ames, who as early as 1776 had made shovels at West Bridgewater, established himself in that business at Easton, and laid the foundation of the great shovel works known since 1876 as the Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation.

There are biographical notices of prominent citizens, including Hon. Oakes Ames, Hon. Oliver Ames, Governor of the Commonwealth, and other members of this family, which has for a long period not only furnished employment to many of the citizens of Easton, but has made munificent gifts to the public, and evinced constant interest in the welfare of the town.

In the latter portion of the book are sketches of many professional men identified with the place, and elaborate statistics of population and industry. The work is enriched with numerous fine portraits, views, and illustrations, among which may be mentioned pictures of the oldest house in town, built in 1717, of the Ames Free Library, Unity Church, and the great shovel works. There are excellent portraits of Major Anselm Tupper, a revolutionary officer, of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., and of four prominent members of the Ames family. Very good maps accompany the work, it has a complete index, and is in all respects a town history that will compare favorably with the very best.

The author tells us in his preface that the genealogical history of Easton has been carefully collected, and that he expects it will appear in print as a separate volume before long.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

The Bangor Historical Magazine. No. VIII. Vol. II.—February, 1887. Published by Joseph W. Porter. Bangor, Maine: Benjamin A. Burr, Printer. Terms Two Dollars a year. 8vo. pp. 20. Published Monthly.

This magazine was commenced in July, 1885. One volume has been completed, and eight numbers of a second volume have appeared. Its object "is to gather historical matter relating to Eastern Maine." The editor and publisher, the Hon. Joseph W. Porter, is well known as an indefatigable investigator of local and family history; and in the twenty numbers of his magazine he has collected a vast amount of interesting and valuable material for the history and genealogy of Eastern Maine. We commend the work to the patronage of our readers.

Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington. A Discourse delivered before the Ladies of Mt. Vernon Association of the Union at Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Thirtieth Day of May, 1886. By Philip Slaughter, D.D., Historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 32.

The learned author of this discourse has made many contributions to the history of Virginia, particularly its ecclesiastical history, as the readers of the Register are aware. In this work he shows that the character of Washington was moulded by the church in whose bosom he was nurtured, and that we owe to Christianity the sterling qualities which made the "Father of his Country" a trusted leader of his countrymen in their struggle for freedom.

Talks with Socrates about Life. Translations from the Gorgias and the Republic of Plato. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. 12mo. pp. xvii.+176. Price, bound, $1; in paper covers, 50 cents.

This little volume, though anonymous, is by an author who has won a most enviable reputation among classical scholars by her previous translations of the Apology, Crito, and Parts of the Phædo of Plato, and also by a work entitled "A Day at Athens with Socrates."

The Gorgias occupies the greater portion of the book, and the author has clothed

the words of Plato concerning human happiness and human life and destiny in the simplest yet best of English. The Republic, which consists of conversations between Socrates and Glaucon, concerning the visible world as contrasted with the higher life, is full of beautiful and philosophical thoughts, and these translations by an author so evidently imbued not only with a strong love of the old classic writers, but also with a rare appreciation of great and grand ideas, will commend themselves, like her former works, to scholars everywhere. This work and its predecessors would also, we think, be useful and valuable additions to the Class-books of the higher institutions of education, especially for young women, and as aids to the promotion of a taste for solid reading, as well as of a correct understanding of the best parts of Plato's philosophy, two objects of great importance. The subjects are ably introduced in the preface, and the explanatory notes in the back of the book are valuable. The printer and the binder have done their part to present the volume to the public in an attractive form.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de Toulouse. 1886. Huitième Série—Tome viii. Toulouse: Imprimerie Douladoure—Privat. 8vo. paper, pp. 892.

This exceedingly valuable and interesting number of the yearly volumes of the Toulouse Academy is a gratifying example of the benefits arising from the combination into a single association of diverse scholarly pursuits. Part I. presents papers upon Science, Literature and Mathematics, among which will be found most entertaining the articles on the Recruiting of Armies in the Roman Republic and the Military Reform of the Emperor Augustus; War Songs of the Germans in the 17th and 18th Centuries; Explanation of two songs of Catullus by some curious Roman marriage customs; sketch of the life of Bouffard-Madiane, a prominent French Huguenot before the revocation of the Edict; and the Compulsory Service in the German Army. Part II. contains an historical introduction to the text of the inedited correspondence (1285–1314) of Philip le Bel, now first printed. Scholars in French history will find these letters important to a clear comprehension of the actions of this vigorous and stirring monarch in the march of events immediately following the final crusade.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., Somerville, Mass.

Records of an Active Life. By Heman Dyer, D.D. New York. Thomas Whittaker, Bible House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 422.

This is an autobiography, or rather a diary, or journal of events in which the venerable author was an actor, and of which he could properly say he was himself a large part. The journal has been revised and apparently transferred to the more attractive narrative form. The style is remarkably clear, direct, vivacious and simple. There is a mysterious charm about the book, not easy to define, but which may be illustrated by saying that whoever takes it up will find it difficult to lay it down till he has reached the end.

Dr. Dyer was a native of Vermont, and passed through all the stages of the school, the Academy, and pedagogy, which he graphically describes, with methods and events which no longer recur, or have been greatly modified and changed in the last sixty years. He then became an undergraduate of Kenyon College in Ohio, then head master of a classical school, afterward a professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently president of the same institution. In the process of years he became connected with the American Sunday School Union, with its headquarters in Philadelphia, and later he was the chief manager of the Evangelical Knowledge Society in the city of New York.

His work in all these institutions is illustrated by a multitude of entertaining, instructive and sometimes ludicrous but appropriate anecdotes. They cannot be reproduced in the brief space that can be spared for this notice, but must be read in the original to be appreciated and enjoyed. In the various and responsible positions occupied by Dr. Dyer he came in contact with a large number of the prominent men in the Episcopal Church, particularly with those in what was then known as its Evangelical wing. His brief notices of these men in the active work of the church, illustrate their character and influence, and have really an important historical value.

The apparent facility with which Dr. Dyer raised large sums of money for great benevolent objects, illustrates the power of that element of human character which

we distinguish as practical common sense. This he had in an eminent degree, and when he called attention to a great public charity in his frank, simple and practical way, it was not easy for a benevolent mind to resist the appeal.

As we have already said, whoever begins to read this volume will hardly lay it aside till the whole is completed, and he will rise from the perusal with some new inspiration, and the belief that a useful and even distinguished career depends preeminently upon an honest purpose, guided by plain common sense.

The mechanical execution of the work is excellent, the type large and clear, and the volume is embellished with a fine photographic likeness of Dr. Dyer.

By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston.

Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, 1558 *to* 1699; *also for those issued by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury*, 1660 to 1679. Extracted by (the late) Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by Geo. J. Armytage, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary to the Harleian Society. London: 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 359.

Allegations for Marriage Licences issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of London, 1543 *to* 1689. Extracted by (the late) Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by Geo. J. Armytage, F.S.A.. London: 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 313.

Allegations for Marriage Licenses issued by the Bishop of London, 1520 *to* 1828. Extracted by (the late) Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by Geo. J. Armytage, F.S.A. London: 1887. Super Royal 8vo. Two Volumes. Vol. I. 1520 to 1610, pp. 400. Vol. II. 1611-1828, pp. 420.

London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869. Transcribed by the late Col. Chester, D.C.L. Edited by Joseph Foster. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly. Part I. December, 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 95.

In a list of MSS. left by Col. Chester, which was printed in the Register, xxxviii. 17-18, No. IV. is described as "Marriage Licences" in five folio volumes of about 400 pages each. These "Marriage Licences" have now been printed by the Harleian Society, of whose Publications they make four volumes of the regular series, namely, Vols. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Nos. 23 and 24 were distributed to members in the year 1886, and Nos. 25 and 26 to members in the present year. The three first titles at the head of this notice, are those of these four volumes. The society has done and is doing a great work for genealogists, and we advise collectors of heraldic and genealogical literature to make immediate application for membership. The fees of membership are half a guinea for admission, and a yearly fee of one guinea. Applications for membership should be made to the honorary secretary, George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Clifton Woodhead, near Brighouse, Yorkshire. Col. Chester justly said of these MSS.: "They throw a flood of light on the genealogies of the diocese of London, and especially of London. I regard them as one of my greatest genealogical treasures." To Americans they have a special value, as the extracts were made with reference to Col. Chester's genealogical researches into the English ancestry of American families, as well as for use in preparing his great work, the annotated Registers of Westminster Abbey.

The copy of these Marriage Licences which Col. Chester had in his possession when he died, was sold a few weeks after his death by his executor, to the late Mr. Leonard Lawrie Hartley for £500. After Mr. Hartley's death the MSS. were sold in London at auction, June 12, 1885, to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller and publisher, for £315. Negotiations were entered into by the Harleian Society for purchasing these MSS., that they might be printed among the Publications of that society; but the price asked, £361, was more than the society felt justified in giving. It appears, however, that Col. Chester had made a duplicate copy for his friend—afterwards his executor—George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms. This copy the Harleian Society were able to purchase for £262 10s., and from it the volumes in their Publications were printed.

On the failure of his negotiations with the Harleian Society, Mr. Quaritch decided to print a limited edition of these "Marriage Licences" in his own way, viz., in strictly alphabetical order, which he considers "the only method of practical working value to the student." In the Harleian Society's volumes, the Licences in each registry are printed separately in chronological order, the volumes being thoroughly indexed. In Mr. Quaritch's there will be one alphabet for all the Licences. There are advantages in both plans. Though we regret that there has been any misunderstanding between the parties, it is evident that the antiquarian pub-

lic will be gainers by it. One part of Mr. Quaritch's publication has been issued, and its title appears at the head of this notice. The work will be completed in the early part of this year, and will make a super royal volume of 900 pages, double columns. It will, we understand, contain a portrait of Col. Chester and a sketch of his life. The price of the work, bound in extra cloth, is £2 12s. 6d. to subscribers, and £3 3s. to non-subscribers. The editor of the work is Mr. Joseph Foster, who is favorably known to the literary world as a genealogist and antiquary. He is the editor of *Collectanea Genealogica*, and author of "The British Peerage and Baronetage," "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent," and other meritorious works. We commend the book to the patronage of our readers.

Collections of the Huguenot Society of America. Volume I. New York: Published by the Society. 1886. Royal octavo, pp. lxxxviii.+432+xlii. 500 copies printed.

The Huguenot Society of America was founded May 29, 1883, and its first volume appears with commendable promptness. The character of the volume is also entitled to our praise from the nature of its contents. It is not a volume of essays, remarks, addresses and ephemeral speeches, but one devoted entirely to original historical material, the sources of our history, the documents themselves It contains: I. The Registers of the "Eglise Françoise à la Nouvelle York," from 1688 to 1804, edited by Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, Rector of the French "Church du Saint Esprit." II. Historical Documents relating to the French Protestants in New York, 1686–1804. The church records are printed verbatim in the original French of the records, and the subject matter of them is made the text of an interesting and exhaustive historical introduction by the editor, who traces the growth of the French Protestant Church in New York city. This subject is illustrated by views picturing the Second Church, built in 1703; the Third Church, 1834; and the Fourth Church (present structure), 1863. A fac-simile of a page of the records of 1709 also embellishes the article.

The Documentary Records (second article) are in general reprints of documents germane to the subject, which have appeared in the series of New York Colonial Documents, but they lose none of their value by this homogeneous arrangement in chronological sequence.

The volume has an index of names with certain limitations, e. g., a name is indexed always when it occurs for the first and last times, and it may be again if it occurs at any important event, as at birth, death or marriage, or when relationship is mentioned, or when light is thrown upon the orthography. This plan seems cloying. It has no advantages to the mind of the reviewer, and the searcher after all the dates and details of a man would be surely obliged to examine the records page by page to satisfy himself that some important evidence had not been omitted in this plan of indexing. An index in a work of this kind must be complete. The general appearance of the work, as to paper, print and binding, is excellent, and it will satisfy the historical public that the Huguenot Society of America have an important field to develop, and the energy to utilize the materials.

By Charles Edward Banks, M.D., of Chelsea, Mass.

Biographical Sketch of David Atwood. By Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, Printer and Stereotyper. 1887. Sm. 4to. pp. 37.

This well written sketch of the life of Gen. David Atwood, proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, published at Madison, is from the pen of the present corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It is reprinted from the Magazine of Western History for February last. Gen. Atwood, who is now in his seventy-second year, is a native of Bedford, N. H., and learned the art of printing at Hamilton, N. Y. For most of the time since then, he has edited and published newspapers in the West. The *Wisconsin State Journal* was founded by him Sept. 28, 1852, over a third of a century ago. He has been active in the affairs of his adopted state and city, and has won the respect of his fellow citizens.

The Use of the Voluntary System in the Maintenance of Ministers in the Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay during the Earlier Years of their Existence. By Samuel Swett Green. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1886. 8vo. pp. 42.

This valuable pamphlet, on an important subject in the history of New England, is "the historical portion of the Report of the Council of the American Antiqua-

rian Society, presented at the semi-annual meeting of the society, held in Boston, April 28, 1886." The work shows much research upon a subject concerning which little is known by the public. Both colonies used the voluntary system in the maintenance of ministers during the earlier years of their existence, though later they were paid by town taxes. "In Boston the plan of maintaining ministers by voluntary payments was never given up, and has been in use during the entire period covered by its history."

Pitkin Family of America. A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Pitkin, the Progenitor of the Family in this Country, from his Arrival from England in 1659 *to* 1886. *With Additional Historical and Biographical Notes of the Family, etc.; also Additional Notes of the Descendants of Martha Pitkin, who married Simon Wolcott.* Illustrated. By A. P. PITKIN. Hartford, Conn. 1887. Super royal 8vo. pp. xciii.+325. Half mor. gilt. Price $10.

The Hollister Family of America; Lieut. John Hollister of Wethersfield, Conn., and his Descendants. Compiled by LAFFAYETTE WALLACE CASE, M.D. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. 805. Prices: Cloth, uncut edges, $5; cloth, marbled edges, $5.50; half morocco, $7; full morocco, $8.50. When sent by mail 35 cents will be added for postage. To be obtained of the author, No. 384 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

A History of the Bethune Family, together with a Sketch of the Faneuil Family. By MRS. JOHN A. WEISSE. New York: Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Co. 1881. Royal 4to. pp. 51+39.

Genealogies of the Raymond Families of New England, 1630-1 *to* 1886. *With a Historical Sketch of Some of the Raymonds of Early Times, their Origin, etc.* Compiled by SAMUEL RAYMOND. New York: Press of J. J. Little & Co. 1886. 8vo. pp. 298.

The English Founders of the Terry Family. Edited by HENRY K. TERRY. For Private Circulation. H. K. Terry & Co., Publishers, 55 Holburn Viaduct. London, E. C., England. Post 8vo. pp. 44.

Notes on Terry Families in the United States of America. By STEPHEN TERRY, A.M., Member of the Connecticut Historical Society. Hartford, Conn.: Published by the Compiler. 1887. 8vo. pp. viii.+341. Price $3, post-paid. Address, S. Terry, P. O. Box 1003, Hartford, Conn.

Genealogy of the Family of George Marsh, who came from England in 1635 *and settled in Hingham, Mass.* By E. J. MARSH. Leominster: Press of F. N. Boutwell. 1887. 8vo. pp. 197+xxxii.

The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. Part II. Descendants of Deacon Thomas Perkins. By GEO. A. PERKINS, M.D. Salem: Printed for the Author. 1887. 8vo. pp. v.+152.

The Hakes Family. By HARRY HAKES, of Wilkes-Barré. 1886. 8vo. pp. 87.

Ancestry of William Shipley Haines, with some Account of the Descendants of John and Joseph Haines and Colonel Cowperthwaite. Compiled by WILLIAM FRANCIS CREGAR. Philadelphia: Patterson & White, Prs. 1887. Super R. 8vo. pp. 85.

A Short Account of the First Permanent Tramway in America. To which is added a Biographical Sketch of its Projector, Thomas Leiper, Esq. By ROBERT PATTERSON ROBINS, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia. 1886. 8vo. pp. 13.

The Ancestry of Daniel Bonticou of Springfield, Mass. Compiled by JOHN E. MORRIS. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 29.

Descendants of Samuel Woodward of Bristol, Maine. Compiled by FRANK E. WOODWARD. S. M. Watson, Publisher, Public Library, Portland, Maine. 1887. Sm. 4to. pp. 14.

The Descendants of Robert Ware of Dedham, Massachusetts. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1887. 8vo. pp. 39.

We continue our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The Pitkin Genealogy, whose title heads our list, comes to us in a handsome volume on superior paper, in large clear type, and elegantly bound. It has fifty illustrations. Mr. William Pitkin, the immigrant ancestor of this family, came to New England from London, England, in 1659 and settled at Hartford, Ct. Many of his descendants have held high places in the state and nation. The best known are

William Pitkin, born April 30, 1694, who was governor of Connecticut in 1766, and held the office till his death in 1769, and the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, LL.D., born Jan. 20, 1766, author of a "Political and Civil History of the United States." Gov. Pitkin, at his first election, was chosen by a majority "so great that the votes were not counted." Full biographical sketches of the more prominent individuals are given, many of them being illustrated with excellent portraits. Much historical matter will be found in this volume. One of the earlier chapters is upon the political affairs of Connecticut, and several are devoted to the history of Hartford, the ancestral home of the American Pitkins; its civil organization, its schools, its military organizations and its manufactures. They are illustrated by maps, views and fac-similes of ancient documents. This volume, like the elegant work on the Wolcott family, noticed by us in April, 1882, and some other books, show how much can be done by reproducing family relics to illustrate the manners and customs of bygone days.

The Hollister Family, the next book on our list, is a bulky volume of over eight hundred pages, handsomely printed in large type, with wide margins. The work is well arranged for reference forward and backward, so that the ancestry and descendants of an individual can be easily traced, as is the case in the plan used in the REGISTER, and some other plans. The author's mother was Eleanor Drake Hollister of the 7th generation, and Dr. Case has been very successful in collecting memorials of the Hollisters, her ancestors and kindred. He gives full biographical details of the prominent individuals here recorded, besides their genealogical record. Dr. Case commenced his researches in family history about seven years ago. He began, he tells us in his preface, by "making inquiries among his immediate relatives. Encouraged by his success and greatly interested in the early history of the Hollister family, he resolved to embrace in his researches all the branches of the family in America. A correspondence with the members of the family was begun and perseveringly kept up until it reached nearly every part of the United States and even beyond, and requiring several thousand letters. Two visits to New England were made for the purpose of consulting the ancient town, church and probate records." The result of this labor appears in the excellent volume before us. Dr. Case acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. William H. Upton, of Walla Walla, W. T., and several other individuals.

The book on the Bethune and Faneuil Families is a second edition of the work noticed by us in July, 1884, to which notice we would refer our readers. The book as originally published consisted of an account of the Bethunes, translated from the French of André du Chesne, to which additions were made from family records and other available sources; and a shorter account of the Faneuils. To the present edition has been added "The Refugee: a Story of New England Two Centuries Ago," in three chapters, being incidents relating to the Hunt family of Weymouth. The author, Mrs. Weisse, is the wife of John A. Weisse, M.D., of New York city, author of "Origin, Progress and Destiny of the English Language and Literature," published in 1878.

The Raymond book is by Mr. Samuel Raymond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly a merchant of Boston, and afterwards a resident of Andover. He has collected and arranged in this volume the genealogical record of over a thousand families. The first part of the book gives the descendants of Richard Raymond, an early settler of Salem, Mass., who was made a freeman of Massachusetts May 14, 1634. Of this family was the Hon. Henry J. Raymond of New York city, the founder of the *New York Times*, a member of Congress and Lieutenant Governor of New York state. Another portion of the volume is devoted to the descendants of John Raymond and his brother William, who settled at Beverly, Mass., in the middle of the seventeenth century. To this family the author belongs, as does also Mr. Freeborn F. Raymond, 2d, a respected member of the legal profession in Boston. "The Raymonds in History" concludes the work. It it embellished by several portraits and is well printed. It has good indexes.

The two books on the Terry family are valuable additions to our genealogical literature. The author of the first, Mr. Henry Kingsbury Terry, a descendant of Samuel Terry, who settled in Springfield, Mass., and a native of Plymouth, Conn., but now residing in London, Eng., made researches to trace his English ancestry. He was unable to do this, but he succeeded in discovering the parentage of two early New England immigrants of the name, Stephen Terry who settled at Dorchester, Mass., and John Terry who settled at Windsor, Conn. The result of his researches is the collection of many records and facts of interest to those bearing the name, and these are given in the volume before us.

The book on the Terry families of the United States is principally devoted to the posterity of Samuel Terry of Springfield, but also gives descendants of Stephen of Windsor, Thomas of Freetown, and others of the name. The author, Mr. Stephen Terry, is an uncle of the author of the last book. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is in the practice of the law at Hartford, Ct. The gathering of materials for this work, the preface informs us, has occupied a portion of his leisure hours, at irregular intervals, for a score or more of years. His investigations seem to have been successfully carried out, and the result carefully arranged. The book is handsomely printed, and is well indexed.

The book on the Marsh family is devoted to the descendants of George Marsh, an early settler of Hingham, Mass., who was admitted as a freeman of Massachusetts, March 3, 1635-6, and died July 2, 1647, leaving a wife and four children. The author, Mr. E. J. Marsh of Leominster, has performed a good service in preserving the records of this family, and presenting them to his kindred in so handsome a dress. The book has a full index.

The Perkins book is Part II. of the Descendants of John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. The author, George A. Perkins, M.D., of Salem, published the first part over two years ago, and it was noticed by us in October, 1884. That volume gave the posterity of Quartermaster John Perkins of Ipswich, the oldest son of John Perkins, senior. This book is devoted to the descendants of the second son, Dea. Thomas Perkins of Topsfield. It is the author's intention to publish another volume, giving the posterity of the youngest son, Jacob Perkins. Like its predecessor, this volume shows thorough research, and is well printed and fully indexed.

The next work is a genealogical record of the descendants of Solomon Hakes, who was a resident of Westerly, R. I., in April, 1709, and who married Anna Billings, of Stonington, Ct., January 16, 1718. The first persons bearing this surname in this country which the author, Dr. Harry Hakes, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., finds, are Thomas Hakes, who died at James City, Va., between April, 1623, and Feb. 16, 1623-4; and John Hakes, who settled at Windsor, Ct., in 1640. Though the latter is known to have left posterity, the author's investigations convince him that Solomon was not descended from John of Windsor. The descendants of Solomon are scattered in various parts of the Union. The author is a native of Harpersfield, N. Y. His book is a credit to him.

William Shipley Haines, of Philadelphia, whose ancestry is given in the next work, is a descendant in the 8th generation from Richard Haines, a native of Northamptonshire, England, who embarked for this country 1682,, but died on the passage. His widow with her family settled in West Jersey. Mr. Haines, of Philadelphia, is also descended from the families of Hollingshead, Stratton, Hancock, Engle, Borton, Cowperthwait and Yard, and a genealogical record of his ancestors in all these lines is here given. The work is handsomely printed. It does credit to the compiler, Mr. Cregar.

The pamphlet by Dr. Robins, besides giving an account of the "First Permanent Tramway in America," contains also a sketch of the life of its projector, Thomas Leiper, who was born in Scotland in 1745, and died in 1825, at Philadelphia; with a genealogical record of his descendants. The tramway constructed by Mr. Leiper was finished early in 1810. It was in Delaware County, Pa., and ran from Mr. Leiper's "stone quarries on Crum Creek to his landing on Ridley Creek," and was used till 1828. Its site, though it is in ruins, can still be seen.

Daniel Bontecou, to whose ancestry the next pamphlet is devoted, was a merchant of Springfield, Mass., who was born at New Haven, Ct., April 20, 1779, and died at Springfield Nov. 24, 1857. This is claimed to be "A Record of Forty Generations extending through Thirteen Centuries." Mr. Morris, the compiler, states that he is "absolutely certain that no links are missing," as he has been very careful in his investigations.

Samuel Woodward, of Bristol, Me., whose descendants are given in the next pamphlet, was the fifth generation from Walter Woodward, an early settler of Scituate, Mass. The pamphlet is reprinted from the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*. It is creditable to the compiler.

The Ware genealogy originally appeared in the last number of the Register. It is reprinted, in the pamphlet before us, with a preface, a tabular key and other additions. This family—in which more than usual interest is felt as one which has furnished some distinguished divines and authors—has been traced with great care and thoroughness in the book before us. The work, which is by Miss Emma F. Ware, of Milton, is a valuable addition to the genealogical literature of our country.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO MCH. 24, 1887.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Life and Services of the Honorable Maj. Gen. Samuel Elbert, of Georgia, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., and Address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society at Savannah on the 6th of December, 1886. Printed for the Society. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham. Vols. I. and II. With an Appendix containing Records of Marriages before 1800, returned from other Towns under the statute of 1857. 1635 to 1845. Edited by Don Gleason Hill, Town Clerk. Dedham, Mass. 1886. 8vo. pp. 286.

History of the Town of Easton, Massachusetts. By William L. Chaffin. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 838.

The Census of Massachusetts, 1885, prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright. Vol. I. Population and Social Statistics. Part I. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers, 18 Post Office Sq. 1887. 8vo. pp. 684.

Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington. By Philip Slaughter, D.D. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 32.

The Western Boundary of Massachusetts: A Study of Indian and Colonial History. By Franklin Leonard Pope. Pittsfield, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1886. 8vo. pp. 62.

II. *Other Publications.*

In Memoriam. Rev. Dr. Isidor Kalisch, of Newark, N. Jersey. 1886. 8vo. pp. 65.

Before the Board of Visitors of Andover Theological Seminary. Arguments on behalf of the Complainants in the matter of the Complaint against Egbert C. Smyth. Heard Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 1886. Boston: Rand Avery Company, Franklin Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 189.

The Andover Defence. Defence of Prof. Smyth; Arguments of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell and Ex-Gov. Gaston; Evidence introduced by the Respondent Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1886; together with the Statements of Professors Tucker, Harris, Hincks and Churchill Jan. 3, 1887. Boston: Cupples, Upham and Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 315. Price $1.25.

Report of the Committee in charge of the Friends' Free Library and Reading Room, Germantown. Philadelphia. 1887. 8vo. p. 23.

Eighty-first Anniversary Celebration of the New England Society in the City of New York, at Delmonico's, Dec. 22, 1886. 8vo. pp. 93.

The Mode of Altering the Constitution of Rhode Island, and a Reply to Papers by Honorable Charles S. Bradley and Honorable Abraham Payne. By W. P. Sheffield. Newport, R. I.: Davis & Pitman, Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 44.

Elder-Moderatorship. A Discussion of the Elder-Moderator Overtures by E. R. Monfort, LL.D. and W. C. Gray, Ph.D. Published at the Office of the "Herald and Presbyter," 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, 1885-1886. Utica, N.Y.: Printed for the Society. Ellis H. Roberts & Co., Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 147.

Connecticut State Register and Manual, 1887. Compiled by the Secretary of State. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn. 8vo. pp. 308.

Note on the Spurious Letters of Montcalm, 1759. By Justin Winsor. From the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, January, 1887. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 6.

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Special Communications August 26, October 13, 1886. Quarterly Communications September 8, 1886. . . . Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch Street. 1886. 8vo. pp. 71—117.

Vol. IV. New Series, Part III. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester October 21, 1886. Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 167—254.

Pioneer Collections. Report of the Pioneer and Historical Society of the State of Michigan, together with Reports of County, Town and District Pioneer Societies.

Vol. IX. Lansing: Thorp & Godfrey, State Printers and Binders. 1886. 8vo. pp. 695.

The Sources of the Mississippi, their Discoverers real or pretended. A Report by the Hon. James H. Baker, read before the Minnesota Historical Society, February 8, 1887. Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Vol. VI., Part I. St. Paul, Minn.: Brown, Tracy & Co., Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 28.

The Trial of the Rhode Island Judges, an Episode touching Currency and Constitutional Law. A Dissertation by John Winslow, read before the Brooklyn Republican League and the Rhode Island Historical Society. Brooklyn: George Tremlett, Printer, 308 Fulton Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 24.

Proceedings at the Seventh Annual Meeting and Seventh Annual Dinner of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn. Officers, Directors, Council, Members, Standing Committees and By-Laws of the Society. Brooklyn. 1887. 8vo. pp. 74.

DEATHS.

Joseph Haines died at his home (19 Sachem Street), Lynn, Mass., Saturday morning, March 5th, 1887, honored and respected by his fellow citizens, aged 79 years, 8 months and 4 days. He was born in Salem, Mass., July 1, 1807, and was the eldest child of Joseph and Martha Griffin (Dwinell) Haines, of Salem, Mass., and Loudon, N. H., and the sixth in lineal descent from Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth, N. H., the English emigrant, who came to New England in 1635. His parents removed from Salem to Londonderry in 1810, and located in Loudon, N. H., in 1813, where his grandfather Matthias Haines had settled in 1796, and where his father Joseph died Nov. 29, 1838. He received an academic education at Gilmanton Academy. In 1831 he left Gilmanton, N. H., for Salem, Mass., and remained in his native town until 1833, when he located in Lynn, where his home has been since.

He married, Oct. 24, 1838, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Hannah (Bassett) Neal, of Lynn, born June 28, 1808, and died January 28, 1862. Their children are Joseph Warren, Samuel Edwin Neal, and Martha Ann, all residents of Lynn.

His surviving brothers are John Kittredge, of Lansing, Iowa; Sylvester Henry, of Caledonia, Dakota; and Andrew Mack, of Galena, Ill.

Mr. Haines was engaged in mercantile business for several years in Lynn from 1834, and until 1853 was interested in business in Galena, Ill., with his youngest brother, and during President Pierce's administration was an officer in the Boston Custom House.

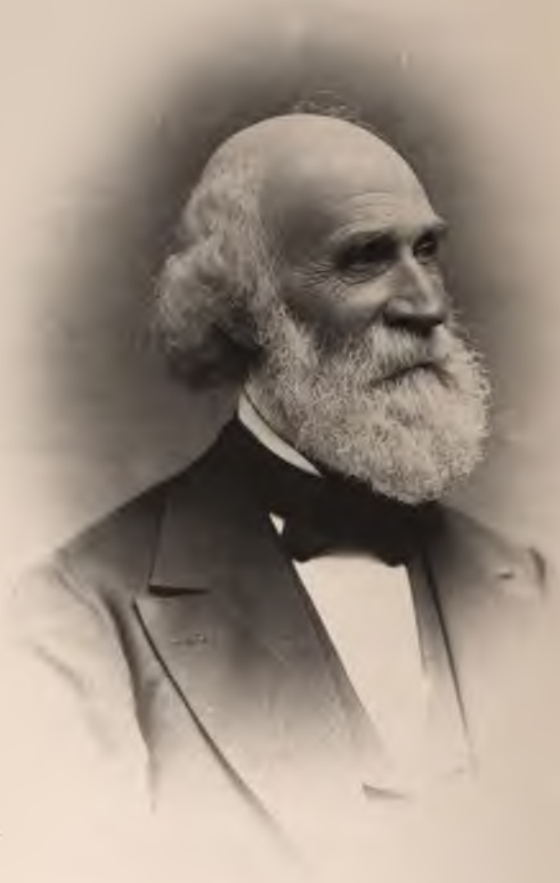
In 1850–51 he represented Lynn in the State legislature. He took a great interest in the cause of education, and was for many years an active member of the school committee of Lynn, and for the past six years has been elected assistant assessor of his own ward (4), declining a re-election last December on account of ill health.

He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends for nearly sixty years, and in politics was a life long democrat.

For family pedigree, see Register, vols. xxiii. pp. 148–9; xviii. p. 91; and xxvii. p. 225. A. M. H.

Prof. Charles Short, LL.D., died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1886, aged 65. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1821, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1846. He was president of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, from 1863 to 1867, and since 1868 has been professor of Latin in Columbia College. His thorough scholarship well fitted him in aiding in the revision of Andrews's edition of "Freund's Latin Dictionary," with which his name will be permanently associated. He was a member of the American committee on the revision of the Bible, and he wrote for the American Journal of Philology several important articles upon this subject. Professor Short was a vestryman of St. Thomas's Church, and a member of the Century Club.

Errata.—Page 108, l. 45, *for* Cornwallis's *read* Cromwell's. P. 124, l. 44, *for* Yorkshire *read* Northamptonshire.



Manning Leonard.

ARTOTYPE, E. BIERSTADT, N. Y.

nning Leonard.

Manning Leonard

ARTOTYPE, E. DIERSTADT, N. Y.

Manning Leonard.

At the age of 24

THE

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1887.

MANNING LEONARD.

By the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., of West Newton, Mass.

THE subject of this sketch was one of the early members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and followed its fortunes through nearly the whole period of its existence. He was admitted in 1853. He has been a valuable member. Though not often present at our monthly meetings, he has been thoroughly conversant with our work and deeply interested in it. He has also been ready to lend a helping hand financially from time to time as occasion called. He was a generous contributor to the building fund in 1870, and to the Library fund in 1871.

Mr. Leonard was born, June 1, 1814, in the town of Sturbridge. His father was the Rev. Zenas L. Leonard, a well educated and prominent Baptist minister of his day, born in Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 16, 1773, graduated at Brown University in 1794, and pastor of the Baptist Church in Sturbridge for the long period of thirty-six years, 1796–1832. He died June 24, 1841. According to the fashion of the times, he was a farmer as well as a minister, and also an educator, receiving young men into his family to be trained for business or for professional life. Brought up thus in a literary atmosphere and conversant with books, young Manning often regretted in after years that he did not follow the course of his elder brother in seeking a public education. His mother was Sally Fiske, born in Sturbridge, April 4, 1782. She survived her husband twenty-seven years, dying at the age of 86, July 18, 1868. She was descended from one of the ancient families of the town, who gave the name "Fiske Hill" to the quarter of the town where they resided.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Leonard was Solomon[1] and wife Mary, of Duxbury. From him the line runs through Jacob[2] and Phebe Chandler; Joseph[3] and Martha Orcutt; Joseph[4] and Mary Packard; David[5] and Mary Hall. To these we add (to make the line complete) Zenas Lockwood[6] and Manning.[7]

The town of Southbridge was incorporated Feb. 15, 1816, be-

fore he reached the years of remembrance. Here his early education went on in the public schools and in his father's house. He was also introduced to an out-door practical education on his father's farm, and this style of culture for the great ends of life was not inferior to the other. He was thus made practically acquainted with the sights and sounds and objects of nature, with the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the trees of the forest, and with the great forces which rule in the material world. A child whose early years are confined within city walls, however great may be his advantages for schools and the culture of books, for galleries of art and science, still lacks some of the most important points of an early education.

In this general way the first fifteen or sixteen years of young Leonard's life were passed. Then for his education in higher branches of study he was sent to Amherst Academy. This was an institution which preceded the existence of Amherst College, and out of which the college in some measure grew. He entered this school in the autumn of 1831 not very far from the time when Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D., took the charge of it. Mr. Colton, a native of Longmeadow, was a graduate of Yale College in 1806, had been ten years pastor of the Congregational Church at Palmer, Mass., and ten years principal of Monson Academy before he took charge of the Academy at Amherst. He was one of the most successful educators of his day. He was, in different places, employed about thirty years as the head of classical academies, and was afterwards for a time president of Clinton College, Mississippi. He lived on to great age, dying in North Carolina in 1868, in his 85th year. A very large number of young men were thoroughly fitted for college under his instruction, and a still larger number were prepared to act well their part in life. We happen to know that in the one year 1825, fourteen young men passed from under his instruction at Monson Academy to enter college, of whom eight went to Yale and six to Amherst. The writer has often met men who received their academical instruction from Dr. Colton, and they were always ready to testify their profound gratitude for the influence which he exerted upon them intellectually and morally. That young Leonard valued his privileges at Amherst, and that his teachers and the people of the place thought well of him, is shown in the fact that he was invited back to Amherst to be a teacher. He did not, however, choose to give himself to the occupation of teaching, but chose rather a business life.

He went first to New York city, and became for a time a clerk in the dry-goods store of Tiffany, Anderson & Co. In 1835, which was the year of his majority, he went to Noblesville, Ind., and made a beginning of business on his own account. In 1836 he removed to Madison, Ind., and in 1838 formed a partnership with George M. Phelps, under the firm name of Leonard & Phelps, for the sale of

dry goods. In 1844 this connection was dissolved and he returned to his native town, primarily to take the place of secretary and treasurer in the Central Manufacturing Company, of which his father-in-law, Mr. Ebenezer Davis Ammidown, was then the owner.

This position he held for a time, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Chester A. Dresser for the manufacture of cotton cloth and delaines at the Central Mills in Southbridge. This business proved highly prosperous and remunerative.

While Mr. Leonard was living at the west, he came back to his old home in Massachusetts for his wife. He was united in marriage Sept. 15, 1840, with Miss Mary F. Ammidown, daughter of Ebenezer D. and Rebekah (Fisher) Ammidown. This marriage proved an eminently happy one, and contributed in a high degree to the prosperity and comfort of his life. From this marriage there were seven children, of whom five, two sons and three daughters, with their mother, are now living. One of these sons is Mr. Bernard A. Leonard, now an active and substantial citizen of Southbridge. The other son, who chose a professional life, is Dr. Charles Henry Leonard, of Providence, R. I.

In Mr. Leonard there does not seem to have been any narrow or technical spirit, setting form above substance and religious rites above Christian character. He had a very broad, catholic nature, looking at all things in the light of common sense and reason, and not through the eyes of personal or ancestral prejudice. He first connected himself with a Presbyterian church while he was living at Madison, Ind. His wife united with the same church at the same time. This was in 1842. On his return to the east in 1844, he and his wife connected themselves with the Congregational Church of Southbridge. He held in great honor the early fathers of New England, the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay and the Pilgrims of Plymouth, especially the latter. His son in a letter tells how his father delighted to linger around old Plymouth and to wander along its shores, calling to mind the scenes of 1620 and of the years that followed. This ancestral New England spirit was very strong within him, and made him naturally at home in the Congregational Church.

Mr. Leonard's wife in a letter says:

> In looking back over Mr. Leonard's early life, I can see that his love for his family and kindred led him to gather all the items of interest regarding them, and, as he had leisure, he was preparing a history of the Leonard family, which he was unable to finish. His son and daughter hope to complete the work.

It will be borne in mind, as has already been stated, that Mr. Leonard's earliest American ancestor was Solomon of Duxbury, and it was doubtless a special pleasure to him to trace a family line back to that point. One of the chief excellencies of Mr. Leon-

ard's character was its nice balance and adjustment, making him wise in counsel and judicious in action. This feature of his character seems to have impressed itself strongly upon his fellow-citizens, so that they were wont to look at him as a leader and guide in public enterprises. The high character and dignity of many of our old New England townships have been determined largely by the presence and activity of a few such men. Without assuming to be leaders, they became natural leaders by their own clear intelligence and worth. A writer in the *Southbridge Journal* of August 7, 1885, whom we understand to be Mr. George H. Mellen, of Worcester, happily illustrates these features of his character in the following paragraphs:

Manning Leonard was a man of rare qualities. As a business man he was remarkably energetic and reliable. His word was as good as his bond. His unswerving honesty and integrity made him respected by all his business associates. While he was conservative in his business methods, he did not lack that enterprise which insures success. He never rushed into any scheme because it promised large returns, but carefully investigated before taking any steps. After a full investigation and the forming of a conclusion, he was persistent in his purpose until it was accomplished. He was a methodical man. Every hour had its own duties, which were punctually performed. Success in business came to him because he earned it and deserved it.

In public life Mr. Leonard occupied a high place. At different times he was called by his fellow-citizens to fill almost all the local offices in their gift. He took a most active part in the establishment of a free public library, and was an efficient member of the library committee from the foundation of the library in 1871 to 1885. For many years he was secretary of the committee, and his records are models of conciseness and neatness. In 1869 he represented his district in the general court of the commonwealth. He filled the office of justice of the peace from 1849 to 1883. The duties of every public office he ever held were discharged with fidelity to the best interests of the community he served, and with honor to himself. He was a prime mover in the establishment of the Southbridge Savings Bank, and was elected clerk of the corporation from 1848, when it was organized, to the time of his death. He was a director in the Southbridge National Bank, a position he held since 1849. Both these financial institutions deplore the loss of a keen, far-sighted man, whose services, freely rendered, were of inestimable value to them in the safe conduct of their business.

We obtain some very distinct glimpses of Mr. Leonard's character from certain sentences in a letter from his son, which is not copied continuously but culled here and there for such passages as seem to serve our purpose. The son says:

From a child he seemed to have the talent to gather knowledge in a definite way, and to hold this knowledge in a specific manner. He did a good deal of advisory and suggestive work for the benefit of his neighbors and friends, for which he never expected any reward, and sometimes perhaps people did not thank him for as much information as he felt beneficently inclined to give them.

In his desire for pecuniary gain, not one dollar came to him by acting on any other than his constant rule of doing to others as he would wish them to do by him, if the place of buyer was that of seller. He was a straight-forward, positive, thorough man, yet he did not push his way or crowd others as he moved through the world. People came to him for a great many facts that they had no business to suppose he knew or understood, but as they believed somebody knew them, they thought he must be the man. He was one who believed in woman, and it hurt him keenly to hear or know of any one who was not loyal to his own hope and trust in her. His love of home was strong, and although he rambled somewhat widely for a man in his line of business, yet he had the home spirit deeply implanted in him. His love of children made him a favorite with them.

These little side-lights from one who was in daily companionship with him, enable us to see how pure and true a man Mr. Leonard was, and how noble and beneficent was his life.

He left business in 1863 because of failing health, and in 1864 made a journey abroad, travelling through Great Britain, France and Switzerland. This journey was a source of very great pleasure and instruction to him, and he returned much improved in health, but not fully restored. His life at home now was one of comparative ease and quiet, except that he had become so much of a public man that a great many important interests claimed his attention.

In 1874, with his wife, he made another more extended visit in Europe, adding Germany and Italy to the countries before visited.

Mr. Leonard was a careful giver, and bestowed his money according to his best judgment. He was especially interested in worthy young men who were trying to obtain an education for the ministry. As his own father and an uncle were educated ministers, and as he was an active member of the church, it was natural that he should look with a kindly eye upon young men seeking this profession. A large number of young men of this class received aid and comfort from his helping hand, while they were making their toilsome journey through the Academy, the College, the Seminary.

In addition to his long membership in our Society, he was also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

During the last thirty years of his life, Mr. Leonard was, to some extent, an invalid. Several times from 1856 he was in the Massachusetts General Hospital to be treated for a chronic complicated disease, and he left business in 1863 because of failing health. But his illness was not of so serious a kind as to prevent his giving active attention to all passing interests, political, financial, social, moral, religious. As to the sickness immediately preceding his departure, and the scenes connected with his death and burial, we prefer to quote again from the writer in the *Southbridge Journal*, who was minutely acquainted with the facts. He says:

In the winter of 1884–5 he was prostrated by a severe sickness, and although he partially rallied, still he never recovered his strength. His last

illness was not of long duration, but he suffered greatly. On Friday, July 31, 1885, surrounded by his family, he passed away. His funeral was attended at his late home on Monday, August 3, by a large number of relatives and friends. All mourned as at the loss of one whose place would be hard to fill.

In his death the community loses a large-hearted, philanthropic citizen. His family lose a devoted husband and a kind and indulgent father.

His life furnishes an example worthy of imitation. He was evidently a self-made man, and the story of his life should be a stimulus to all, especially the young, to live up to the standard of excellence which he attained.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Danielson, his pastor, who has had charge of the Congregational Church in Southbridge for the last ten years; Rev. Jeremiah E. Fullerton, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Hopkinton, but now settled at Brighton, and by Rev. G. Easterbrook of the Baptist Church, Southbridge. The Rev. Mr. Danielson spoke in substance as follows:

In person Mr. Leonard was venerable even beyond his years—a marked man in appearance, leading strangers to ask, "Who is that?" Not less conspicuous was he in his life. There was scarcely any interest in the community, national, educational, political or moral, with which he was not prominently identified. For a period of twenty years he was an active member of one of the oldest manufacturing corporations in town. He was director in both the Southbridge National and Savings Banks. For many years he was a member of the School board. He was one of the founders of the Public Library, and served on the committee for a period of fifteen years. Mr. Leonard had a special taste for historical researches, and devoted much time in tracing out the relationship of his own family, leaving considerable manuscript material as the result of his studies. As a Christian he was one of the pillars of the church of which he had been a member for more than forty years. Though originally a Baptist (being the son of a Baptist minister) he cordially affiliated with the views and methods of the Congregationalists. His temperament was of a calm and conservative order, yet at times he gave way to deep feeling, especially in seasons of religious interest. He was a benevolent man, and often gave in a private way as well as through the channels of the church. To sum it all up, Mr. Leonard was a man of the Puritanic type; conservative, yet rejoicing in evidences of progress; firm in principle, yet conciliatory; outspoken, yet ready to yield to others for the sake of peace,—a good citizen, a wise counsellor, a warm friend of the poor, a steadfast Christian—one whom everybody respected, and whose place it is hard to fill.

The *Southbridge Journal* reports the following testimonial to his worth:

At a meeting of the trustees of the Savings Bank held Saturday, the following resolutions were adopted:

The board of trustees of the Southbridge Savings Bank, in the recent death of Manning Leonard, clerk of the corporation continuously since its organization in the year 1848, realize the loss of an efficient and faithful officer and an esteemed and leading citizen of this community. We trace the history of the growth and prosperous condition of this institution to the eminent character of its founders and the prudent, conservative and watchful spirit of its managers, among whom *none* has

been more conspicuous in his devotion to its welfare, or constant in the discharge of official duty, than the deceased clerk; therefore

Resolved, That this memorial of his service to this Bank be placed upon its records, and a copy thereof be sent to his family, as a testimonial of our high regard for his memory and our sympathy with them in these hours of their sorrow and affliction with this sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That this Bank attend the funeral services at half past one o'clock on Monday next, and that this Bank be closed from that hour to three o'clock, P.M.

Appropriate resolutions were also adopted by the directors of the National Bank.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, England.

[Continued from page 188.]

A FINAL CONCORD was made between Richard Grene, *quer.*, and William Convers, *deforc.*, about three acres of arable land with the appurtenances in Navestock, the consideration being forty pounds sterling.

Feet of Fines, Co. of Essex, Easter Term, 36th Elizth.

Will of THOMAS CONVERS, of Westmersey, Co. Essex, yeoman, 9 May 1599, proved 11 January 1599. To my sons Thomas and Edward Convers all my lands and tenements, whatsoever they be in this realm of England, towards the education and bringing up of my children &c. To my son John Convers ten score pounds out of the lands &c. in two years after he shall accomplish the full age of twenty one years, provided if my said son shall happen to enjoy by inheritance one cottage and orchard (copyhold) in Chessen (Cheshunt?) in Co. Herts, then he to have but nine score pounds. To my daughters Lettes, Katren and Frances Convers fifty pounds each in one year after marriage or at the age of twenty four years.

My son Thomas Convers to be executor and son Edward to be supervisor. Commissary Court, Essex and Herts.

WILLIAM CONVERS of Layndon, Essex, husbandman, 15 June 1607, proved 17 July 1607. To my son William ten pounds at the age of twenty one years. To my daughters Agnes and Joane Convers thirty pounds each at the age of eighteen years. To my mother Joane Convers three pounds if she will depart from my wife and not be at her keeping. To the poor of Layndon ten shillings, and to the poor of Ramsden Bellhouse three shillings and four pence. To my wife Agnes Convers all my goods and chattels &c. and she to be executrix. My brother John Convers to be overseer and I give to him ten shillings. Com. Court, Essex and Herts.

JOHN CONVERS of Basildon, Essex, yeoman, 5 May 1614, proved 6 June, 1614. He mentions wife Elizabeth, three daughters Joane, Elizabeth and Lydia Convers, son in law William Pullen (and his brother Thomas Pullen), sister Ruth, and cousin Robert Vyncōt.

Com. Court, Essex and Herts.

ALLEN CONVERS of Southweald in the County of Essex, yeoman, 3 January 1636, proved at Brentwood 28 June 1639. To the poor of the upland of Southweald the sum of twenty shillings, to be paid to the over-

seers of the said parish &c. within one month next after my decease. To Elizabeth my wife all my house and land in Navestock and Stanford Ryvers, for the term of her natural life, and after her decease to my son Gabriel Convers and to his heirs forever. To Elizabeth, my wife, all my house & land in Fyfield alias Fyfed for term of her natural life, and after her decease to my son Daniel and to his heirs forever according to a deed of feoffment. To my son Andrew the sum of four pounds a year for the term of five years, to be paid unto him by my son Daniel, the first payment to begin at the second feast of St Michael the Archangel next after my decease, and so from year to year until the said term of five years be expired. I give and bequeath to Richard Convers, my son, other four pounds a year, &c., to be paid unto him by my son Daniel in manner & form as aforesaid. To Anne Shelton, my daughter, the sum of forty shillings a year &c. &c. To Hester Skynner my daughter other forty shillings a year &c.

Item I give & bequeath to Edward my son the sum of five shillings to be paid unto him by my executrix. To my son Gabriel the sum of five shillings &c. To my son Daniel five shillings. To my son Andrew five pounds, to be paid him within two years after my decease. To Richard my son the sum of ten pounds, to be paid within one year after my decease. To Anne Shelton my daughter five pounds within two years &c. To Richard & Gabriel my sons one great brass pot and one caldron between them and to take them after the decease of Elizabeth my wife. Other personal property to daughter Hester Skynner. All the rest of my said goods, not bequeathed nor given away, to Elizabeth my wife whom I make executrix &c., to pay such legacies as I have bequeathed and given away and to see my body buried in a decent and comely manner.

Wit: Samuel Luckin, Thomas Osborne.

Whitehead, 56. [Registry of Archdeaconry of Essex.]

Elizabeth Adams of the parish of Rederith [Rotherhithe] in the County of Surrey, widow, late the wife of John Adams, late of Branston in the County of Northampton, yeoman, deceased, being weak and aged, 10 December, 1660, proved the last of December 1660. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Adams (who about twelve years ago went into Virginia) five pounds to be paid him or his assigns within six months after my decease. To my son George Adams (who about three years since went into France) twenty pounds within six months &c. To Hugh Thompson twelve pence, and no more, within six months &c. To my daughter Rebecca Brownlow, wife of Peter Brownlow, forty pounds within six months. To my daughter Sarah Adams fifty pounds within six months. My daughter Mary Adams to be sole executrix and residuary legatee.

Wit: Joane Vahun (by mark), Jane Hilles, William Barrett (by mark) and John Fuller, Scrivener. Nabbs, 260.

At Sea Latitude 24 degrees 7^ber ye 9th 1662. Aboard ye Restauracon.

Loveinge Brother These certifie yow that wee sett sayle from New England upon the ffifth day of August since which time wee have had two exceedinge great stormes of winde insomuch that wee have lost all our mast and throwne overboard a great deale of ffish and mickrell and pipe staves as alsoe three horses drowned one of which was betwixt yourselfe and my brother Thomas soe that you have lost all as well as my brother Thomas and myselfe and Peter. I knowe not whether I have saved anything or noe till I come to some port soe much as some of my wearinge Cloathes were

thrown over board it was the Lord's Gr^t mercy that hee did spare our lives and was more then we did expect (twice) the Lord give us hearts to bee truely thankfull for his mercies wee lye like the wracke in the Sea and know not what harbour wee shall gett to and are scarce of provisions and water. but three pints of water a man a day (the Lord deliver us) I hope yow have paid the three pounds three shillings I charged to yow from Deale if yow have not pray doe. But I doe not question but it is paid long ere this I have ab^t fifty pounds or sixty pounds or seventy pounds of Tobacco in Captaine Thomas Carter's hande at Nancemund in Jeames River if I come not home this twelve monethes then pray looke after itt for then yow may conclude the Lord hath taken me out of this world. But I hope ere that he will fitt mee for a better world I had a servant run away in Virginia that makes mee not knowe what Quantitie of Tobacco is in Captaine Carter's hands I pray if it should please God to deale otherwise then yow expect with mee that yow would see after that and lett my brother Peter my sister Mary and William have it Captaine Jno Whitty who uses Virginia knowes the man and if yow can speake to him hee will bring it home hee knowes the man is a very honest man and lett them three have their shares of what is due to mee which wilbee seventy or eighty pounds apeece and seventy or eighty pounds amongst all of yow for mourninge. I am in hast the shipp being under saile—soe leavinge yow to the protection of Almighty God with my kinde Love to yourselfe and all freinds rest

Yo^r Loveing brother STEPHEN FOX.

20 October, 1663 emanavit commissio Johanni Fox fratri nrāli etc.

Juxon, 119.

FRANCIS WILLIS of the parish of Ware River, in the County of Gloucester, in Virginia, but now resident in the parish of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, Gentleman, 6 July 1689, proved 25 April 1691. My body to be decently buried, my executor not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling at my funeral, in costs & charges. To my loving sister Grace Feilder one hundred & twenty pounds sterling to be paid in manner & form following (that is to say) fifteen pounds per annum during her life, or until the sum of one hundred & twenty pounds be fully paid, which first shall happen. To Charles Feilder, the son of my sister Grace aforesaid, one hundred pounds sterling (in payments of twenty pounds per annum until the sum of one hundred pounds be fully paid). To my cousin Elizabeth Butler and her daughter Sarah Butts ten pounds sterling apiece. To my cousins Frances and Elizabeth Willis, sisters to Hugh Willis, clerk, deceased, the sum of ten pounds sterling apiece. To Francis & Christopher Willis, the sons of the said Hugh Willis, the sum of twenty pounds sterling apiece. To the widow of Hugh Willis ten pounds sterling. To Susanna Willis, the daughter of my brother Henry Willis, ten pounds sterling. To my cousins John & Joane Lipton one hundred pounds sterling and to her two children, Henry & Mary, one hundred and thirty pounds sterling apiece. To my cousin Mary Herren, the daughter of my brother Henry Willis deceased, the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds sterling. To Alice Willis, daughter of said brother Henry, three hundred & fifty pounds sterling. To my loving cousin Elizabeth Ironmonger one hundred pounds sterling and to her two sons Charles & Matthew Ironmonger one hundred pounds sterling apiece. To William Willis, the son of my brother William Willis deceased one hundred & fifty pounds sterling. To the poor of the parish of St Fowles als St Algate in the city of Oxford, the place of my birth, one hun-

dred pounds sterling. And all my legacies I desire may be paid within eighteen months after my decease.

To my dear & loving wife Jane Willis, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, to be paid her in the first place, within one year after my decease, and all the household vessels of plate, linen & bedding which she brought over with her from Virginia to England (& other personal estate).

I give unto the said William Willis, the son of my brother William Willis deceased, all that land & plantation which his father formerly lived upon & held of me, with the appurtenances, situate on the South side of Crany Creek, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts, to him & the heirs of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten, and for want of such heirs then to the right heirs of me the said Francis Willis.

I give & devise unto the said Francis Willis, the son of my brother Henry Willis, all the rest & residue of all my other estate & estates whatsoever in lands, goods, moneye, cattle & chattells that I now at this time stand seized or possessed in Virginia and not herein already devised, also one thousand pounds, to be paid him within eighteen months after my decease.

I ordain & make William Willis, the son of brother Henry Willis deceased, sole executor of this my will & test ament. I give unto Mr Edward Polter, of the Parish of St Peters in the East in Oxford city, milliner, and Mr George Richards of London, merchant, whom I desire & appoint to be overseers &c., the sum of ten pounds sterling apiece.

Wit: Richard Jones, Margaret Nicholson, Joseph Busfield.

Vere, 201.

[Francis Willis, the progenitor of the worthy and prominent Virginia family of the name Willis, was granted, July 3, 1642, 450 acres of land in that portion of York County from which Gloucester County was formed by act of Assembly in the same year. (*Va. Land Registry*, Book No. 2, p. 199.)

He represented Gloucester County in the House of Burgesses in 1652, and later. Francis (born 1685-90), son of Hugh Willis, the last presumably his brother, is said to have married "Lady" Ann Rich in England about the year 1716. She was interred near the chancel of Ware Church, Gloucester County. The fragments of the broken slab above her grave present the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Ann Willis the wife of Col. Francis Willis, who departed this life the 10th of June, 1727, in the 32nd year of her age; Also the body of A** daughter of the above aged 7 days."

There are a number of extensive land grants of subsequent record, to Thomas, Coll^o Francis, William, John, Richard, Robert, Major Henry, David, Francis, Augustine and Herod Willis, to the year 1772, inclusive, located in the counties of York, Lancaster, Gloucester, Westmoreland, Middlesex, Henrico, Spotsylvania, Orange, Goochland, Albermarle, Brunswick and Pittsylvania counties. Major, subsequently Colonel Henry Willis, was one of the Trustees of the town of Fredericksburgh, Va., laid off in 1727. Col. William Byrd, visiting the town in 1732, says: "Col. Willis, who is the top sunn of the place .... walked me about his town of Fredericksburg." A Henry Willis was member of the House of Burgesses from Gloucester County in 1726, and Francis Willis in 1736. Lewis Burwell married between Oct. 22-29, 1736, Mary, presumably a daughter of the last; and Rebecca, daughter of this Lewis and Mary (Willis) Burwell, of "White Marsh," Gloucester County, married Jaquelin, seventh child of Richard and Elizabeth (Jaquelin) Ambler (see *Genealogical Gleanings*, x. p. 157).

Lewis Willis was one of the signers of the articles of "Association," dated Feb. 27, 1766, composed chiefly of residents of Westmoreland County, and known as the "Westmoreland Association" protesting against the stamp act, and binding themselves not to use any articles imported from Great Britain subject to such tax.

Representatives of the Willis family have been allied with nearly every family of prominence in Virginia.—R. A. Brock, *Richmond, Va.*]

JOHN WEST, late of New York but now of Boston in New England, Esquire, 29 January 1689, proved 25 November 1691. My just debts to be paid and all the rest & residue of my estate, both real & personal, and all my land & tenements, of what nature or kind soever or wheresoever they be, I give, devise & bequeath to my dear & well-beloved wife Anne West; and I make her my executrix.

Which day appeared personally Charles Lydgett of the parish of S[t] Midreds Poultry, London, merchant, aged about thirty four years, and John Palmer of the parish of S[t] Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, aged about forty two years, and, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to depose the truth, did generally say & depose that they did very well know John West late of Boston in New England, Esquire, deceased (who as they have been informed and do verily believe departed this life in or about the month of July last past) and so had done for the space of about seven years together before his death and these deponents do severally depose that they were and are very well acquainted with the manner and character of writing of the said John West deceased and have often seen him write, and that they were and are well assured & do believe in their consciences that the schedule of paper hereunto annexed purporting the Will of the said John West is totally wrote by and with the proper handwriting of the said John West deceased. And further these deponents do depose that they have severally heard the said John West deceased, in his life time, say that he had made his will and that he had left the same in New England when he came away and that they really believe the schedule aforesaid to be a true copy thereof.

CHARLES LIDGET, J. PALMER.

14° Novembris 1691 Jurati fuere dicti Carolus Lydgett et Johannes Palmer super veritate præmissorum coram me Ri: Raines.

Which day appeard personally Elizabeth Hughes of the parish of St Martins Ludgate London, widow, aged about forty three years, and being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists made oath that John West Esqr lately deceased had lodged at her house in the parish aforesaid about six months before his death, which happened in or about the month of August last, and that after his death search was made for a will of the said deceased and that the copy hereunto annexed purporting the Will of the said deceased was among other writings of the said deceased in a trunk of his found by this deponent, Elizabeth Hughes.

25° Novembris 1691 Jurata fuit dicta Elizabetha Hughes super veritate præmissorum coram me. Ri: Raines. Vere, 201.

Capt. SAMUEL STYLE, at Eastra Moss in Portugal, 21 May 1663, proved 26 April 1665 by Henry Boade, power being reserved for Symon Smith and John Midleton. To my father James Style fifteen pounds sterling, to my brother William Style fifteen pounds sterling and to brother John Style fifteen pounds sterling. To my brother Joseph Style all that money which he hath in his hands of mine. I give unto my sister Elizabeth Style, in New England, fifteen pounds sterling. To my brother William's eldest daughter ten pounds. To my brother James his eldest child ten pounds. To my brother John his eldest child ten pounds. These several legacies, amounting to the sum of ninety pounds, I desire may be paid by my brother James Style to each. And what he hath remaining in his hands after I give to himself. There is in the Consul's hands, M[r] Tho: Maynyard at Lisbon, seventy two pounds in English money and six dol-

lars and gold nine pieces, great and little; all is seventy two pounds now in the Consul's hands, of Portuguese crusadoes one hundred and fourteen, at Eastra Moss four pieces of gold thirty eight crusadoes &c. &c. &c. These several sums of money that is left in Portugal I desire that they be exactly divided betwixt my father and my brothers and my sister Elizabeth Style.

The executors to be Symon Smith, Capt. Leift. Henry Boad and Leift. John Midlton. My brother James Style he did live in Lusam* Kent &c. my brother Joseph Style did live at the sign of the Ball in Bedlam, London. Hyde, 34.

Thomas Deane of London, merchant, 19 February 1683. My body to be decently buried, the charge thereof not to exceed one hundred pounds. To wife Anne the rents, issues, and profits of all my messuages &c. in the County of Sussex, and of my houses in old Fish Street Hill, London, during her natural life (and certain furniture described), one fifth of the plate, all her own rings and jewells and three hundred pounds, in case her father do not require the same sum of me for which I have given him my notes. To my daughter Sarah Deane twelve hundred pounds; and also eight hundred pounds which I lately received from her grandfather Mr William Browne of Salem in New England, which was due to me from him as a part of her mother's portion: which will make my daughter's portion two thousand pounds. This two thousand pounds to be paid at her age of eighteen or day of marriage first happening. To my said daughter all the plate which was her mother's and one fifth of all my plate. To my sons Thomas and James Deane and my daughter Rebecca Deane the rents, issues and profits of all my messuages, &c. in the County of Southampton, towards their education and maintenance, to hold the same unto my said three children until such time as my said son Thomas shall attain his full age of one and twenty. (Then follow special legacies to these three children.)

If all my children die before they come to full age or day of marriage, all their estate, both real and personal, to my two cousins Henry Deane and Thomas Deane,[1] sons of my brother Mr John Deane, and to their heirs forever. To my brother Mr John Deane and to my brother-in-law Mr William Browne[2] fifty pounds apiece, and they to be joint executors. To my friend John Midgley of London, scrivener, ten pounds. The witnesses were John Midgley, scrivener, and Thomas Cason and William Halford, his servants.

In a codicil added 13 August 1685, he says, it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with another son to whom I have given the Christian name of Samuel, &c. Witnesses J. Packer, Tho: Farr and Ro: Smyth.

The above will was proved 12 May, 1686, and commission issued forth to John Deane, with power reserved for William Browne, the other executor. A commission issued forth 20 April, 1695, to Thomas Deane, son of the deceased, John Deane, the former executor, having also deceased, and William Browne, the other executor named in the will, having renounced the executorship. Lloyd, 56.

[Thomas Deane, the testator, was a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, from 1664 to about 1678, when he returned to England and settled in London. He was a son of James Deane of Deanelands and Oxenwood, and was born about 1640. He married first, Sarah, daughter of William Browne of Salem, Mass., by whom he had, 1, *Sarah*, born at Boston, Oct. 27, 1666, m. Rev. Dr. Robert Woodward, Dean of

* The town of Lewisham, Kent.

sbury, whom she survived. Their daughter Henrietta m. Nathaniel Hyde, and three children. 2. *Elizabeth*, born at B. Dec. 29, 1667, died young. He m. ond, Anne, daughter of William Farr of London, and had, 3. *Thomas*, born at March 18, 1673–4, a portrait of whom is found in the British Museum; m. e Gray of Nether Stowey, Somerset, by whom he had a daughter Jane, n about 1700, m. Sir John Cullum, bart. (see *Betham's Baronetage*, vol. . 55). 4. *Rebecca*, born at B. Dec. 7, 1677, m. Mr. Pearse. 5. *James*. 6. Dau. young. 7. *Samuel*, born about 1685. For other facts, see REGISTER, vol. iii. 80; vol. xxvii. p. 420. A letter from him to Joseph Dudley, March 4, 1683–4, rinted in the REGISTER, vol. xiii. pp. 237–8. A mural tablet to his memory in efolk Chapel bears this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Deane . who died the 27th day of April 1686, Aged 46. And Anne, his wife, daugh- of William Farr, Grocer and Citizen of London. She departed this life the 31st of January 1706–7 aged 52 years."

Mr. William Dean, 53 Rowan Road, West Kensington, London, England, has me an extract from the MS. Pedigree of Deane of Deanelands, by the Rev. John hurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., of Bath, England, from which and other documents me by Mr. Dean, and MSS. of the late Mr. William Reed Deane, of Boston, s., the following pedigree of Thomas Deane of Freefolk is derived:

ICHARD[1] DE DENE, or DENEFIELD, temp. Edw. III., had Walter de Dene of Iwood ckwood) in the parish of Basing; *Richard de Dene*.

ICHARD[2] DE DENE, ob. 2d Henry IV., by wife Isabella, daughter and heir of Wil- n Holowell, had William at Dene, d. s. p.; *Richard de Dene*.

ICHARD[3] DE DENE of Odiham, by wife Isabel, daughter of Ralph Yonge, had *lliam at Dene*.

VILLIAM[4] AT DENE had *Matthew at Dene*, or, according to pedigree Harl. MS. 4, p. 784, *Walter Dene*.

IATTHEW[5] AT DENE, or WALTER DENE, by wife Agnes, daughter and heir of John che, had John at Dene of Odiham, d. s. p.; *James at Dene*; Richard at Dene, se son John[7] was father of Sir James[8] Deane, knt. of London, who d. in 1608, d 63.

AMES[6] AT DENE, by wife Amy, had Christopher; James, Richard, *John*, Eliza- h, Amy and Margery.

OHN[7] AT DENE, m. Margery Dunhurst of Sussex, and had *Henry*; Richard, m. dget, daughter of Thomas Berington of Streightly, Berks, and had Francis,* n.*

IENRY[8] DEANE of Deanelands, Hants,* m. 1st, Ann Hall, m. 2d, Alice Bering- , sister of his brother Richard's wife, and had John, m. Alice Turner, d. s. p.; *es*; William of Havant, m. Frances Vachell, sister of John Hampden's second e; Elizabeth; Alice; Mary.

AMES[9] DEANE of Deanelands, Hants, and Oxenwood, Wilts; m. first, Elizabeth ott, who d. s. p.; m. second, Frances, daughter of Thomas Baynard of Wans- w, Somerset (see Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, ed. by Marshall, p. 34), and had ry, Chancellor of Bath and Wells, æ. 37 in 1672, m. Anne, daughter of Wil- n Pearce, D.D., and had daughter Elizabeth; John, buried Jan. 4, 1694–5, at combe; Thomas of Freefolk, the testator, whose family is given above; Fran- ; Susannah.

Mr. William Dean, of London, suggests that the testator's nephew, Thomas ane here named, of whom he finds no later trace in England, may have emigrated New England, and that the Thomas Deane of Boston, Mass., 1692 (see REGIS- , xxxvii. p. 288), who owned pasture and wood lots in Wrentham, Mass., where omas Deane of Freefolk was an early proprietor, may be identical with him. It ossible that this conjecture is true, and facts to disprove or confirm it are soli- d. It is worthy of note that Thomas Deane of Boston, 1692, married a niece of er Lidget of Boston, the intimate friend of Thomas Deane of Freefolk. Still hould be borne in mind that this can only be called a conjecture.—EDITOR.

See *Slaughter's History of Bristol Parish*, 2d ed. p. 168.—R. A. BROCK.]

Deanelands was located between Basing and Newnham, on the left hand side of the d to Newnham, and is marked on the Ordnance map. In the act of Parliament, 4th and Anne, cap. 57, for the sale of lands of Thomas Deane, Esq., mention is made of the dis- tion of *Deanelands*, alias *Leeches* near Basing. A small house stood on it in 1874. arms confirmed in 1598 by Dethicke, Garter King of Arms, to Henry[8] Deane and cousin Sir James[8] Deane, are Gu. a lion sejant guardant or, on a chief ar. three cres- s of the first. *Crest*—A demi-lion rampant or, holding in the dexter paw a crescent An engraving of these arms is printed in the REGISTER, vol. iii. p. 375.—EDITOR.

Notes on Abstracts previously printed.

STEPHEN WINTHROP (*ante*, vol. xl. pp. 161–2).

[In my note to the will of Colonel Stephen Winthrop, in the REGISTER, I stated that his daughter *Joanna* married Richard Hancock. My friend Mr. Henry Saltonstall has since shown me papers in his possession which conclusively establish that the Christian name of Mrs Hancock was *Judith*. The mistake undoubtedly arose from the fact that Stephen W. had an elder daughter Judith who died in childhood, and the compiler of the old Winthrop pedigree (from which I quoted) evidently confused the second Judith with her sister Joanna, who died unmarried.

Mr. H. Saltonstall's papers also establish that the said Judith Hancock and her sister Margaret Ward, afterwards Willey, were joint owners of the well-known Humphrey farm, embracing Suntaug Lake, in Salem and Saugus (now Lynnfield and Peabody), the said farm having been acquired by Stephen Winthrop from Robert Saltonstall in 1645. It is now the property of Mr. Henry Saltonstall.

E. C. W., JR.

The record of the laying out of "the bounds of the Pondes Farme, belonging to Major Stephen Winthrop," may be found in the printed Records of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, vol. iv. Part I. p. 95.—H. F. W.]

GROTON DOCUMENTS.

Communicated by the Hon. SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., of Boston.

THE following two documents are now in the possession of Charles Gerrish, of Groton. The letter was written to John Lakin, one of the petitioners for Groton, and an early settler of the town. It gives by implication the name of Lakin's wife, which excepting her given name, Mary, has hitherto been unknown. It is evident from the letter that she was a Bacon of Woburn. Now Michael Bacon of that town had a daughter Mary; and he died on July 4, 1688, leaving it very certain that he was her father. His second daughter, Sarah, had married Caleb Simonds, of Woburn.

Samuel Carter, the writer of the letter, was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1660, and by turns a preacher and schoolmaster. In 1692 he was settled as the minister of Groton, where he died in the autumn of the next year.

The list of names, found on one side of a single sheet, includes most of the tax-payers of Groton for the year 1701, and does not appear in the town-records. The names of Davis, Farnsworth, Farwell, Hall, Holden, Hutchins, Longley, Page, Perham, Prescott, Shedd, Stone and Tarbell, prominent in the history of the town at that time, are not mentioned, but perhaps they may have been on another page or sheet.

Sir

My Respects presented to your self & wife these few lines may let you understand that your Brother & Sister Simonds are in good health and Desire the Remembrance of their kind loue unto you both; and haue Requested me to signify unto you that things are so circumstanced with respect to those Legacies given by your Father Bacon wherin you are Concerned that its Necessary that you should come downe to them as soon as may be:

ıe Desire of your Brother & Sister I haue perused some of your writeings and as things Appear to me I would advise you to come as speedily as you can ; Thus Resting your Loveing Friend

n] Woburne SAM[1] CARTER

ı: 168$\frac{8}{9}$ [Superscribed]

These for Sarg
John Lakin
At Groaton

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aken	00 05 03	John Gilson	00 05 07
Laken	00 05 02	Enoch Larrance	00 11 00
Blanchard	00 07 01	Nathaniell Larrance Ju	00 04 10
ɔar	00 06 04	Thomas williames	00 12 06
h Satell	00 06 00	Joseph parker	00 08 00
mixer	00 06 04	James Nutinge	00 09 11
Robison	00 12 09	Eliazer parker	00 08 00
Cade	00 11 07	Samuell parker	00 12 00
er Robins	00 03 00	daniell Larrance	00 03 09
Robins Juner	00 04 04	Nathaniell Blood	00 04 03
ıting	00 12 04	William Green	00 09 03
l Keempe Jun	00 05 09	Eliazer Green	00 09 09
ın Keempe	00 05 10	Samuell woods Sener	00 09 00
wallow	00 09 00	Nathaniel Larrance Sen	00 10 01
ıbell Keempe	00 11 00	thomas woode	00 09 09
hatduck	00 07 06	Samuell fiske	00 05 03
l Shatduck	00 06 07	Lifte. Larrance	00 11 00
hiply	00 06 05	thomas Chamberlin	00 04 10
ı Laken	00 08 08	Joseph Bloode	00 04 03
ın Laken	00 06 06	James Robines	00 03 00
m Laken	00 07 08	Richard warner	00 04 01
Laken	00 06 00	Jonathan boydon	00 06 04
Larrance	00 05 03	Nathaniell woods	00 09 07

to benj Laken constable

ıate made by the Selectmen of groton for the cuntrey for the year ith euery mane [name?] and sum to it acording to the tresure tie

ın october 28th 1701

by order of the Selectmen JAMES BLANCHARD Clarke

AN OLD LANDMARK OF BOSTON.

By WILLIAM THORNTON PARKER, M.D., of Newport, R. I.

he old residents of Boston, the changes which are being made in merset Street must bring back to memory old times when this sec- the city was an aristocratic centre. The destruction of so many must, in spite of the improvement promised, cause considerable re- One house,—like a giant of the forest, standing when others had r like a rock on the shore resisting the onslaught of the waves,—

was No. 27, the one formerly occupied by Elijah Morse, Esq. The house was one of the old fashioned kind, "built to last"—with massive walls and large rooms with high ceilings. It was four stories in height, and could contain within its walls a goodly company without seeming overfilled. On the ground floor a large arched door, like the entrance to an armory, opened from the street—into a passageway to the court in the rear. This was used for provision and supply wagons, and here the cows were driven home in the afternoon to yield their wholesome milk. The chimneys were massive and suggested wide and warm fireplaces. The main entrance to the house was up a long flight of stone steps, and under a generous porch which promised a hearty welcome. One would recognize in its great good-natured appearance appropriate place for the legend:—

> Welcome to all within this gate;
> No friend e'er came too early,
> None ever stayed too late.

Its owner was like the house generous and hospitable. He was a man whose memory will live long after his sturdy house, which could easily have lasted another century, has tumbled to ruins. Elijah Morse was one of the prominent lawyers of Boston in his day, and was held in loving respect by the honorable Society of Freemasons, of which society he was District Deputy Grand Master for many years. He married the daughter of Dr. William Jackson, a highly esteemed medical man of London, whose father was for many years one of the aldermen of that ancient city. Dr. Jackson's home in Boston was the rendezvous of Englishmen visiting this country, and he entertained with good old English hospitality.

In August, 1824, Gen. Lafayette was entertained by Gov. Eustis in Roxbury, and later was received by a cavalcade of citizens at the town limit and escorted into Boston. The ringing of bells, salvos of artillery and discharges of rockets made a general hearty welcome for the noble Frenchman. The handsomest horse in Boston was believed to be that belonging to Mr. Morse, and he was therefore requested to give it up for Lafayette's use, and the next best one was ridden by Mr. Morse in the cavalcade. Mr. Morse's estate was very valuable, and contained much of what is now Pemberton Square. After his death the estate, unfortunately for the heirs, was sold, and of late years it has been known as a "family hotel."

The old house on Somerset Street has been the scene of many interesting events, social and political, and its old friends regretted seeing it used as a hotel, but still more when they were called upon to witness its total destruction. It certainly "died hard," and to demolish it required the labor of many men for many days.

Mr. Morse left a widow and four daughters, one of whom married Dr. W. Thornton Parker, formerly a prominent physician of South Boston, and another Frederick W. G. May, Esq., of Boston.

The following extract from the History of Columbian Lodge, of Boston, of which Mr. Morse was for a time Master, may be of interest in this connection.

Elijah Morse, Esq., graduated with distinguished honors in his class, which has furnished such men as Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway, and Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Dedham, and others advantageously known. He commenced the study of law with Judge Thatcher, of Thomaston, Me., and finished with Timothy Bigelow, of Boston, whose office and a share of its emoluments passed immediately into his hands on being admitted to the bar. He married the daughter of Dr. Jackson, of Edinburgh, whose father was one of the aldermen of London, and passed his remaining days in Boston

in the practice of his profession, welcoming numerous acquaintances to the hospitalities of his house. He consented at a sacrifice to represent Boston one year in the General Court, but declined a second nomination. He was, at the time of his death, one of the standing committee of the Bar with Samuel Hubbard, W. D. Sohier, John Pickering, Charles G. Loring, John R. Adan and James T. Austin. When his death was reported a special meeting of the Bar was held, and a resolution adopted to testify their respect for him by attending his funeral. This being declined on behalf of his family, it was thereupon motioned by John Pickering, Esq., and

"Voted, that the Bar of Suffolk are deeply impressed with the lamented decease of their late brother, Elijah Morse. Esq. His urbanity of manners and active usefulness will be testified by all, while his zeal and fidelity to his clients will be appreciated by those who met with him in the walks of his profession. Voted, that the foregoing resolution be transmitted to his family as a testimonial of sincere sympathy in their loss of a father and a husband, who united the virtues of private to the energies of active life. Attest, JOSIAH QUINCY."

The remains of Elijah Morse rest in a tomb in the old Granary Burial Ground on Tremont Street.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The house 27 Somerset Street, Boston, described in the above article, was built by the Hon. James Lloyd, Jr., LL.D., soon after Somerset Street was laid out, early in the present century. Mr. Lloyd was United States Senator from 1808 to 1813, and from 1822 to 1826. He was born in Boston in 1769, graduated H. C. 1787, and died in New York city, April 5, 1831. In this house in Somerset Street, Gen. Lafayette was Mr. Lloyd's guest, June 17, 1825, the day of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. (See Levasseur's "Lafayette in America," Philadelphia, 1829, vol. ii. p. 202.) Portraits of Senator Lloyd and his brother-in-law, the Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, presented by their nephew, the Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wilmington, Del., are in the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Senator Lloyd resided in this house till 1827, when he removed to Philadelphia. The house was next occupied by Elijah Morse, Esq., as stated in the above article. He was a brother of the Rev. Abner Morse, author of "Memorial of the Morses," and other works. Elijah Morse was born Sept. 10, 1785, and was graduated at Brown University in 1809. He resided in this house from 1827 till his death in 1831.

THE ODLIN FAMILY.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ODLIN, OF BOSTON, IN THE LINE OF HIS GRANDSON, THE REV. JOHN ODLIN, OF EXETER, N. H.

By JOHN TAYLOR PERRY, A.M., of Exeter, N. H.

THE REV. JOHN ODLIN, minister of Exeter, N. H., 1706–54, is believed by his descendants to be the ancestor of all the Odlins now living in the United States. The name is restricted to comparatively few families on this side of the Atlantic. It still appears as Odling in the London Directory, and William Odling is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. There are Odlings, or Odlins, in Toronto, Canada—recent immigrants, or the descendants of such. In the Boston town and church records the name Odlin is spelled Odlin, Odlen, Audlin, Audlyn, Audling, Audley and Awdley.

1. JOHN[1] ODLIN, 139th in the list of church members of Boston, was the founder of the family in America. He was disfranchised as an Antinomian in 1637; but afterward restored to citizenship and the church. He became a member of the Artillery in 1638, and by occupation was a cutler or armorer. He lived to be the oldest, or one of the oldest, citizens of his adopted town. On the 10th of June, 1684, with three other ancient inhabitants of Boston, "from the first planting and settling thereof," he testified respecting the purchase of Blackstone's rights in 1634. He mentioned his age as 82; his fellow witnesses being a few years younger. He made his will March 6, 1685, and on the 18th of the following December he died. His death is noticed by Judge Sewall in his Diary. His wife Margaret, whose surname we do not know, seems to have died before him.

Three sons and daughters were living at his decease—Elisha,[2] born July 1, 1640; John,[2] born Feb. 3, 1641–2; and Peter,[2] born July or August 2, 1646—the town and church records disagreeing as to the month. A granddaughter, Hannah[3] Bumstead, whose parentage is not mentioned, but who was probably the daughter of John's deceased daughter Hannah,[2] born 1643, was mentioned in the will, of which Elisha was executor. Of the future or the families of Elisha's brothers John* and Peter, nothing is known by the descendants of Elisha. It is the prevalent opinion, however, that they died childless, or that their lines became extinct at a very early period. Our task lies with Elisha and his son John and their descendants. It combines that of editor and original collector of data, with a decided preponderance of the former office. The late William[7] Odlin of Exeter (1793–1863), a man of quiet habits, but of more than ordinary worth and intelligence, devoted much time in his later years to gathering statistics and facts regarding the descendants of Elisha Odlin and his son the Rev. John. His collections, which are quite full and satisfactory in many points, need supplementing and extending in others. The editor has been able to fill some of the gaps by his own inquiries and previous investigations, while a few dates remain unsupplied. The main work has been the recasting of Mr. Odlin's informal notes; thus preserving data which, unless put into type, may perish by accident, and at best remain inaccessible and unknown to the public. It should be added that only two of the descendants of the Rev. John Odlin, who bear his family name, are residents now of Exeter, though half a century ago they numbered more than a score.

2. ELISHA[2] (*John*[1]) married August, 1659, Abigail, daughter of Dea. Henry Bright, of Watertown, died 1705. Four daughters and two sons were the result of this union, of whom three daughters, Hannah, born Sept. 3, 1666; Abigail, born April 5, 1670, and Margaret, born Aug. 5, 1672, and one son John, born Nov. 18, 1681, survived their children. Elisha, like his father, lived to a good old age, and was a respected citizen, as the following extract from Sewall indicates:

Sept. 14, 1724. Last night died my good old Christian neighbour and friend Mr. Elisha Odlin, sensible and calm to the very last. He was born July 1, 1640, upon the same lot in Newbury Street, where he all along liv'd and now dyed in the 85th year of his age.

* Since this article was in type, my attention has been called by Mr. Walter Gibson to Mr. John O. Austin's lately published Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, by which it appears that John,[2] son of John[1] Odlin, settled in Rhode Island, where he bore the name of John Audley. He died Dec. 13, 1711. His descendants are given on pages 5–7 of that book. By page 438 we find that he and his wife Martha deeded, July 17, 1687, to his brother Elisha, of Boston, tailor, certain land in the south part of Boston, devised by his father, John Odlin, armorer, deceased.

Elisha was a deacon of the Old South Church, and his fellow deacon Sewall was one of his bearers.

3. Rev. JOHN[3] ODLIN (*Elisha,*[2] *John*[1]) was, as we have seen, Elisha's only surviving son. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1702. His name stands eight in a class of thirteen, according to the old system of thus indicating a student's social position. He was ordained pastor of the church at Exeter, N. H., Nov. 12, 1706. As he had married on the preceding 21st of October, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, widow of his predecessor, the Rev. John Clark (H. C. 1690), and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, he had probably filled the Exeter pulpit for some months before his ordination. His parish was then very large, for Exeter still included several of the now neighboring towns. Mrs. Odlin, who was the mother of his five children, died Dec. 6, 1729. He married second, Sept. 22, 1730, Mrs. Elizabeth Briscoe, daughter of Samuel Leavitt, of Exeter, and widow, first of Lieut. James Dudley, son of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, and second of Capt. Robert Briscoe.

Mr. Odlin's pastorate was quiet and prosperous until after 1740. It had been the wish of the town that his youngest son Woodbridge[4] should become his colleague. He was graduated from Harvard College 1738, and studied theology with this object in view. The Rev. George Whitefield did not include Exeter in his first tour in 1740, but some of Mr. Odlin's principal supporters heard him at Portsmouth and became his converts. They declared that they now experienced true religious faith for the first time. Mr. Odlin did not appreciate this work of the eloquent evangelist, and his son was even more opposed to the revival. The Whitefield party thereupon began to hold separate services. In 1743, when the parish assembled to complete Woodbridge Odlin's settlement, nearly one third of the votes were cast against him, solely on religious grounds. Separate worship was kept up by the disaffected minority, and after a heated controversy covering several years, the Whitefieldians were set off into the Second, or "New Parish," and relieved of the necessity of contributing to the support of their former pastor. In 1744 Whitefield came to Exeter, and disregarded the authority of Mr. Odlin, Sen., who met him at the outskirts of the town and solemnly warned him not to enter his parish. Mr. Odlin died Nov. 20, 1754. His will shows that he was a large owner of real estate, both in Exeter and the outlying townships of central New Hampshire. His children were:

4. i. JOHN,[4] b. Nov. 4, 1707.
5. ii. ELISHA, b. Nov. 16, 1709.
iii. DUDLEY, a physician, b. Sept. 22, 1711; d. apparently unmarried, Feb. 13, 1747–8. He built the house, an elegant one for the time, now occupied by the Hon. C. H. Bell. His high social status is indicated by the mention of his death on the Hon. Theodore Atkinson's famous silver waiter.
iv. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 14, d. Aug. 31, 1714.
6. v. WOODBRIDGE, b. April 28, 1718.

4. JOHN[4] (*John,*[3] *Elisha,*[2] *John*[1]). A deacon and militia captain; married Feb. 27, 1734, Alice, daughter of Capt. James Leavitt, and had:

i. ELIZABETH,[5] b. April 30, 1739; m. Dr. John Lamson. They had, besides several children dying in infancy, one daughter Elizabeth, who married 1797, Col. John Dennet, formerly of Portsmouth, whose daughter *Charlotte*[6] married Dr. Miran Bates, of Vassalboro', Me.

ii. ALICE, b. Oct. 5, 1743; m. at an advanced age Col. Benjamin Boardman, of Exeter, became a widow, went to Hallowell, Me., dying there childless, 1844.

iii. ABIGAIL, b. May 28, 1748; m. Dr. Benjamin Page; removed to Hallowell and died 1815.

iv. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 18, 1750; m. Mary Graves, of Beverly, Mass., removing thither. Their only children who lived to maturity were *Alice*[6] and *Thankful*,[6] who died spinsters.

5. ELISHA[4] (*John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]) (H. C. 1731); married Nov. 1, 1731, widow Judith Pike, whose only child by her first husband married Dea. Samuel Brooks; ordained at Amesbury 1744; died January 21, 1752. He left:

7. i. JOHN,[5] b. Sept. 4, 1732.
8. ii. WINTHROP, b. Oct. 23, 1734.
9. iii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 17, 1738.
iv. ANNA, b. Jan. 10, 1744; d. unmarried.
10. v. ELISHA, b. 1746.

6. WOODBRIDGE[4] (*John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]) (H. C. 1738); ordained colleague to his father Sept. 28, 1743; married Oct. 23, 1755, Mrs. Abigail Strong, born 1732, widow of the Rev. Job Strong, who died very suddenly while pastor of the South Church in Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1751, and daughter of Brig. Gen. Peter Gilman, of Exeter. Mr. Odlin died March 10, 1776. His wife survived until August 15, 1787. They had eight children:

i. DUDLEY,[5] b. Aug. 13, 1757 (H. C. 1777); m. Feb. 14, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Nicholas Gilman, and previous to 1791 had *Abigail*,[6] *Betsey*, *Woodbridge*, *Peter* and *Caroline*, all of whom died unmarried, and most of them in early youth. Dudley d. Feb. 3, 1800. Mrs. Odlin, who m. second, J. S. Gilman, d. April 1, 1840.

ii. WOODBRIDGE, b. Sept. 26, 1759; m. Mary, daughter of Dea. Samuel Brooks, of Exeter; removed to Philadelphia, and later to Bahia, Brazil, where he died childless about 1840.

iii. PETER, b. March 25, 1762; d. St. Domingo, 1802.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. April 8, 1764.

v. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 21, 1768; m. Dec. 29, 1785, Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, brother of Dudley's wife; d. Aug. 10, 1796, leaving *Frances*,[6] first wife of Col. John Rogers; *Abigail*, wife of Dr. William Perry; *Nathaniel*, Jr., and *Anne*, second wife of Col. Rogers.

vi. JOHN, b. Dec. 2, 1770; d. at sea unmarried subsequent to 1795.

vii. MARY ANNE, b. Sept. 24, 1772; m. Thomas Stickney, Jr., of Concord, N. H. He d. Jan. 1, 1811. She survived until February, 1866. Had *Joseph P.*,[6] who had Joseph,[7] and Ann[7] wife of Benjamin Bordman, attorney, of Lawrence.

viii. CHARLOTTE, b. Oct. 12, 1775; m. 1795, Jeremiah Stickney, brother of Thomas, and d. at Concord in early middle life. Left *Sarah*,[6] unmarried, and *Mary Frances*,[6] wife of Charles Gibson, who had Mary[7] and Walter, the genealogist of the Stickney Family.

7. JOHN[5] (*Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), a physician and inheritor of his uncle Dudley's house. In 1782 he sold it to Nicholas Gilman, removing to Concord the same year, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Mary, daughter of Joshua and Priscilla Wilson, of Exeter. They had:

i. MARY,[6] b. at Exeter, 1756; d. at Concord, April, 1852.

ii. JOHN, b. Feb. 4, 1759; d. at Concord, Oct. 6, 1840.

iii. AUGUSTUS, b. 1764; d. at Concord, 1842. In early life he was of a somewhat roving disposition. He resided for a time in Maine, where he married. Of his family little is known save that he had a son *Thomas*,[7] who in turn had two sons, Willis[8] and Charles and a daughter

Etta. Willis served in the 15th Mass. Reg't during the late war, and was killed in battle. Charles resides at Worcester and has a son Henry Woodbridge.[9] We have thus far received no full details respecting this line.

8. WINTHROP[5] (*Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]) lived at Exeter, where he died Feb. 27, 1803. He married Emma, or Amy, daughter of John Folsom, of Exeter, born 1744, died Jan. 29, 1825. They had:

i. PATTY,[6] m. John Tilton.
ii. NANCY, m. —— Fuller.
iii. BETSEY, m. Nov. 26, 1801, Joseph Hoit, of Stratham.
11. iv. JOHN F., b. 1783; m. 1828, Judith French, and d. at Exeter Dec. 27, 1858. John F. was the father of three daughters—1. *Emeline*,[7] m. Daniel Tyler; 2. *Mary Esther*, m. —— French; and 3. *Caroline*, still living at Exeter, unmarried.

9. WILLIAM,[5] of Exeter (*Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), married March 1, 1765, Judith Wilson, sister of his brother John's wife. She died July 2, 1795, aged 52, and he Sept. 6, 1787. They had:

i. JUDITH,[6] b. Aug. 17, 1765; d. March 12, 1767.
12. ii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 16, 1767; d. Exeter, March 1, 1825.
iii. ANNA, m. first, 1798, John Folsom, of Newmarket, who d. 1802; second, James Ham, of Deerfield, N. H. She died at Henniker, Feb. 25, 1853.
iv. BETSEY, m. John Chapman, and d. March, 1826, aged 52.

10. ELISHA[5] (*Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), married December, 1774, Sarah Sibley, of Salem, Mass., in which town they appear to have lived. They had:

i. EBENEZER,[6] b. July 29, 1777; lived and died without issue at Canaan, Maine.
ii. SUSANNAH.
iii. SARAH.
iv. ELISHA, b. Oct. 27, 1782; lived and died in Salem or Beverly, Mass. He married, but had no children. He was, we believe, the subject of the first decision in the Massachusetts Reports, establishing the point that one liquor license does not legalize sales at two distinct places of business.
v. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, lived at Rochester, N. H.; m. and had *William Howard*,[7] who died in hospital in Arkansas, 1878–9. He had led a migratory life. His early days were spent at Wakefield, N. H. Later he was in Wisconsin, and his life closed, as above stated, in the southwest. He left no children.
vi. SAMUEL, m. Mehitable Lambert and d. in Lubec, Me. They had:
1. *Polly*,[7] m. William Johnson, of Orono and Pittsfield, Me.
2. *Hiram*,[7] b. May 15, 1814, went to Wisconsin and afterward to California, m. Jane McClure and had six children, Hiram B.,[8] Waldo, Henry L., Etta, Mary and Anna.
3. *Sophia*,[7] m. Hiram George, of Orono.
4. *Ebenezer*,[7] b. April 15, 1816, m. Elizabeth March, of Palmyra, Me., accompanied his brother Hiram to the far west; has 1. William Woodbridge,[8] b. 1845, who has Victor,[9] b. Dec. 10, 1871; 2. Abigail,[7] b. Sept. 17, 1847, m. —— Marshall; 3. Frederick,[8] b. June 2, 1850; 4. Lilly,[8] b. Feb. 7, 1852, m. —— Oaks.
5. *Sarah*,[7] m. J. F. Moore, of Augusta, Me.
6. *Elisha*,[7] m. Mary O'Neil; they had 1. William F.,[8] who m. Margaret Downs, of Salem, Mass., and had a daughter and two sons, Samuel,[9] b. 1846, and Elisha,[9] b. 1848; 2. Samuel,[8] who m. Anna Odlin.

11. JOHN[6] (*John*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]) was a prominent citizen of Concord, N. H., and served in many important town offices. He married first, Sally Herbert, of Concord, Nov. 20, 1791. Their infant child, Charlotte, died Feb. 10, 1793. He married second,

Mary, widow of John Souther and daughter of Col. Thomas Stickney, one of the pioneers of Concord. She was born Oct. 30, 1766, and lived to be the oldest native-born resident of the city, dying in April, 1858. The only child of John Odlin's second marriage was:

i. WOODBRIDGE,[7] of Concord (merchant); b. March 19, 1810; m. Dec. 6, 1838, Abby P. Comstock, and has: i. *John W.*,[8] b. April 29, 1841; ii. *Elizabeth Souther*, b. May 6, 1843; iii. *Mary Frances*, b. July 1, 1850; iv. *Arthur Fuller*, b. April 25, 1860. All of whom are married.

12. WILLIAM[6] (*William*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), of Exeter, born Feb. 16, 1767; died March 1, 1825; married 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Leavitt, born Dec. 21, 1769, died August 18, 1860. Had:

13. i. JAMES,[7] b. Jan. 9, 1792; d. July 30, 1856.
ii. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 10, 1793; d. unmarried July 3, 1863.
iii. THOMAS, b. Nov. 16, 1794; m. Hannah Potter, of Amesbury, Mass., 1816, and d. without offspring, March 5, 1826.
14. iv. JOSEPH, d. 1873; } twins, b. Jan. 16, 1797.
15. v. BENJAMIN, d. 1876; }
vi. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 23, 1799; m. Joseph Perkins, Nov. 30, 1825; d. Sept. 3, 1863; had *Elizabeth*,[8] b. Oct. 16, 1828, and *Woodbridge Odlin*, b. June 12, 1831, d. 1884.
vii. WOODBRIDGE, b. Dec. 18, 1801; d. Dec. 1, 1802.
viii. WOODBRIDGE, 2d, b. May 9, 1805; d. April 1, 1879; m. first, Feb. 4, 1828, Joanna, daughter of John Odiorne, who died Jan. 26, 1842. Had *Anne Odiorne*,[8] b. May 20, 1832, d. unmarried Feb. 8, 1856. He m. second, Oct. 9, 1844, Delia Augusta Little, of Castine, Me., by whom he left no issue. Woodbridge bequeathed $20,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy to found the Odlin Professorship of English Literature.
ix. MARY ANNE, b. July 29, 1810; m. Elihu T. Stevens, of Kingston and Exeter, and latterly of Manchester, N. H. Widow. Children—*Caroline Odlin*,[8] *William Odlin*, *Mary* and *Julianna*.

13. JAMES[7] (*William*,[6] *William*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), of Exeter; married Oct. 27, 1816, Martha H., daughter of Joseph Osborne, born Aug. 25, 1792, died Oct. 29, 1868. They had:

16. i. JAMES WILLIAM,[8] b. Nov. 3, 1817.
17. ii. GEORGE OSBORNE, b. Aug. 26, 1823.
18. iii. JOSEPH EDWIN, b. June 20, 1825, d. April 7, 1874.
iv. MARTHA JEWETT, b. July 21, 1828; m. Feb. 3, 1859, Charles Colburn Barrell, of York, Me. They have seven living children: 1. *William Odlin*[9]; 2. *Martha Osborne*; 3. *Mary Elizabeth*; 4. *Theodore Lyman*; 5. *Charles Sewall*; 6. *Anna Odiorne*; 7. *George Emerson*.

14. JOSEPH[7] (*William*,[6] *William*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), of Exeter; died Nov. 1873; married March 5, 1846, Harriet A. Downs, born Dec. 19, 1817, died 1878. One child:

i. CHARLES CUSHING,[8] b. Oct. 31, 1847; m. 1875, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William P. Moulton, of Exeter, and is now a physician at Melrose, Mass. One child, *Russell Nason*,[9] b. July 12, 1876.

15. BENJAMIN[7] (*William*,[6] *William*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), of Exeter; married May 3, 1846, Elizabeth T., daughter of James Folsom, of Exeter. Died Nov. 1876. One child:

i. ELLA F.,[8] b. June 19, 1849; m. E. A. Alger, of Boston.

16. JAMES WILLIAM[8] (*James*,[7] *William*,[6] *William*,[5] *Elisha*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]), of Exeter, the only male representative of the name in the town. Has been high sheriff and held other responsible public offices; married Oct. 2, 1844, Harriet N. Warren. Their children were:

i. LOUISE BARLOW,[9] b. Sept. 2, 1846; m. 1883, Samuel Sinclair, Jr., of N. Y. Children—1. *Edward Duffield*[10]; 2. *Kate.*
ii. GEORGE, b. June 6, 1848; d. Nov. 28, 1848.
iii. GEORGIANA, b. Oct. 15, 1849; d. Sept. 15, 1853.
iv. MARY THAYER, b. Nov. 12, 1850; d. Sept. 17, 1851.
v. EDWARD WILLIAM, b. Sept. 17, 1859; m. Edith M. Warren, Dec. 29, 1886. Is now attached to the editorial staff *Boston Daily Advertiser.*

17. GEORGE OSBORNE[8] (*James,*[7] *William,*[6] *William,*[5] *Elisha,*[4] *John,*[3] *Elisha,*[2] *John*[1]), formerly publisher New Hampshire Statesman, Concord; now of Union Grove, Ill.; married first, Sept. 9, 1846, Emma P. Dustin, of Francestown, N.H. (died March 25, 1869); second, Mrs. Harriet Snow. Children, all by first marriage:

i. WILLIAM,[9] b. Aug. 3, 1847.
ii. JOHN DUSTIN, b. Jan. 17, 1855.
iii. JAMES, b. June 14, 1859.
iv. EMMA CLARA, b. Aug. 30, 1862.

18. JOSEPH EDWIN[8] (*James,*[7] *William,*[6] *William,*[5] *Elisha,*[4] *John,*[3] *Elisha,*[2] *John*[1]). Removed from Exeter to Laconia, N. H., in early manhood, and died there 1874; married first, Dec. 5, 1851, Abby Porter, who died March 6, 1852; second, Nov. 1, 1854, Christiana Farrar. Children, by second marriage:

i. JAMES EDWIN,[9] Congregational minister at Goffstown, N. H.; b. April 10, 1857.
ii. WILLIAM, b. April 5, 1865.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the REV. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 218.]

No. XIX.

CAPT. JONATHAN POOLE AND HIS MEN.

JONATHAN POOLE, of Reading, was the son of John and Margaret, and was born (probably at Cambridge) in 1634. His father was one of the first settlers of Reading, a large land owner, and doubtless was the wealthiest of the settlers. The family homestead was on the present site of the "Wakefield Rattan Works," and to this and other large tracts of land Jonathan succeeded upon the death of his father in 1667.

His wife's name was Judith, and their children, born in Reading, were—Sarah, born 1656, married 1673, Thomas Bancroft; Judith, born 1658, married 1681, William Hesey; Mary, born 1660, died 1661; Mary, 2d, born 1662, married 1682, James Nichols; John, born 1665; Jonathan, born 1667, married Bridget Fitch, 1691–2; Thomas, born 1673; William, born 1677; Elizabeth, born 1678.

Capt. Poole died in 1678, aged 44 years.

In October, 1671, he was appointed Quartermaster, and in May, 1674, Cornet of the "Three County Troop," and still held that

office when the war broke out in 1675. In the summer he was in service under Lieut. Hasey, serving as Cornet, and will appear in Hasey's list. In the campaign under Major Appleton in the fall of 1675, we find him in important positions. Sept. 30th he was in command of the garrison at Quabaog. He probably marched his troops, about October 10th, to Hadley, whence he was assigned by Major Appleton to the defence of Hatfield. On October 19th, when that town was attacked, Capt. Poole was in command of a company, and gallantly and successfully defended the north side of the town, account of which is given in Major Appleton's campaign. In this defence, John Pocock, of Capt. Poole's company, was killed. When Maj. Appleton had the command of this army of the west suddenly thrust upon him by the Council, when Major Pynchon resigned, he felt the heavy responsibility and sought to strengthen his position by the choice of his ablest officers to important positions, and was forced to act promptly. He appointed Cornet Poole to a captaincy, and sent word to the Council of his action, but the Council in reply rebuked this assumption of authority on his part, instructing him that it is his place to recommend a deserving officer, but the Council's place to promote. Upon the necessity to consult the Council more fully than by letters, he sends Capt. Poole personally in charge of his messengers, who evidently made so good an impression upon the worthy magistrates that they recognized the wisdom of Major Appleton, and upon his withdrawal of the main army for the campaign at Narraganset, Capt. Poole was placed in command of the garrison forces in the Connecticut towns, and remained at his post until, at the earnest solicitation of his friends and family, he was relieved by the appointment of Capt. Turner, April 7th, 1676. Of his service during the winter some idea may be gained from the following extract from a letter of Rev. John Russell to the Council:

"Capt. Poole who hath been last here for ye governm^t^ of ye souldiers & as president of ye Councill of warr here doth earnestly intreate for a liberty to repaire to his own very much suffering family at least for a while, We may not be so selvish as to be unsensible to kindnesse to us in his stay here or losse to him thereby so as to hinder ye promoting of any rationall request consesting wth o^r^ publike safety: We are thankfull for what blessing God hath made him to us; desirous to retaine him while not too much to his p^r^judice. He signifies to us y^t^ there is now here in the army a man of ye same Town viz. Redding by Name Mr. John Brown whom he judgeth very fitt to oversee the souldiers," &c. &c.

Hadley March 16th 1675–6. Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 163.

Credited under Capt. Poole.

October 19th 1675				Joseph Hartshorne	03	17	00
Benjamin Hurd	01	10	00	Jacob Hurd	01	01	00
Thomas Lasel	02	02	00	William Arnold	04	10	00
November 20th 1675				James Pike	04	16	10
Simon Burr	01	08	02	Phineas Upham, *Lieut.*	06	19	04

Abraham Staples	00	10	00
Samuel Read	01	00	00
December 20th 1675			
Benjamin Chamberlain	03	13	08
Walter Hickson	04	10	00
John Pemberton	04	03	00
January 25th 1675			
John Pocock	01	02	04
Joshuah Fuller	03	06	00
Joseph Chamberlaine	01	04	00
February 29, 1675			
George Eborne	01	04	00
March 24, 1675.			
John Laine	09	00	00
Richard Silvester	05	00	00
John Arnold	02	14	00
John Jones	06	18	00
April 24th 1676			
Anthony Ravinscroft "pr Sam Allin"	01	06	00
John Dunster	07	06	06
June 24th 1676			
Richard Silvester	03	03	00
Thomas Bishop	09	00	00
Benjamin Norden	06	00	00
John Wild	09	05	08
John Knight	11	02	08
John Hall	11	09	00
George Ebern	01	04	00
Edward Bishop	07	03	02
Jonathan Poole, *Capt.*	05	00	00
Joseph Hartshorn	05	06	08
Samuel Neal	08	00	00
John French	10	15	00
Increas Whetston	07	03	02
Thomas Burges	07	19	02
William Chubb	07	18	06
Jonathan Poole, *Capt.*	44	05	04
William Rayment	04	02	07
Thomas Sparks	03	08	06
Zechariah Herrick	03	08	07
John Clark	03	08	06
William Elliot	02	01	00
Benjamin Collins	03	10	00
Uzall Wardall	03	08	07
July 24th 1676			
Thomas Cooke	09	18	00
Joshuah Boynton	02	07	00
William Bond	01	00	00
Daniel Smith	01	05	06
August 24th			
Robert Simpson	03	12	00
Samuel Nicholson	01	04	00
Thomas Smith	01	13	04
John Pengilly	04	07	03
Joseph Jacobs	02	14	10
George Crosse	02	14	00
Elisha Fuller	02	14	10
John Randall	00	19	08
James Miller	00	18	06
Samuel Graves	02	01	03
John Hascall	02	14	00
John Day	04	10	00
William Day	00	10	02
Joseph Burrell	01	04	00
John Smith	01	10	10
John Fitch	03	00	10
John Ellitt	03	06	03
Jonathan Moss	01	10	10
Moses Chadwell	01	08	00
Samuel Fisk	01	04	00
Samuel Stainwood	04	10	00
John Long	00	17	00
Jacob Pudenter	01	04	00
James Atkeson	00	11	00
Richard Hall	07	19	04
John Elsmore	01	02	06
Caleb Ray	00	10	04
Thomas Vely	01	10	10
William Stacey	00	12	00
September 23d 1676			
John Flanders	02	14	10
Henry Bragg	04	05	08
Thomas Eaton	02	14	10
Samuel Gatchell	02	14	10
Isaac Foster	04	05	08
Benony Mactonell	00	10	02
James Carr	02	18	01
John Dunton	05	09	08
John Dethsidy	04	05	08
Joseph Norman	02	15	08
Francis Cooke	01	01	03
John Prescott	00	12	00
Nehemiah Tottingham	00	10	02
Joseph Peirce	00	17	00
William Duty	00	15	08
Joshuah Sawyer	01	00	00
Jonathan Poole	13	14	00
Humphrey Willard, als. Millard	00	10	02
Benjamin Merifield	00	10	02
Thomas Hoppin	00	09	04
Joseph Hartshorn	02	16	00
Timothy Hewitt	08	19	08
Israel Howing	00	10	02
William Pashly	00	18	00

Josiah White	05 18 09	Joseph Sherman	01 07 00
William Deane	01 01 09	John Stone	01 11 00
John Parker	00 10 02	John Graves	05 06 04
Henry Duen	01 00 06	Stephen Pain	00 08 06
Nathaniel Bray	02 14 00	Josiah Jones	00 15 08
Richard Wood	00 17 00	Robert Mann	01 18 06
James Chute	01 10 10	John Stearns	00 08 06
Thomas Woolson	00 08 06	John Oyne	00 15 06
Sebius Jackson	01 11 05	Nathaniel Robins	00 12 10
Thomas Browne	00 04 03	Thomas Chamberlaine	03 18 10
Henry Spring	00 07 00		

Worke done ffor ye Soulders by ye order of Capt: Poole & Commesary Coaleman of Hattfeild December ye 10th 1675 by Jacob Gardener

William Arnall—Imprimis. 1 paire of Shewes & Vamping a paire of bootes . . .	0: 17: 00
John Watson—2 paire of Shewes	0: 16: 00
Anthony Ravenscraft—1 paire of Bootes	1: 00: 00
John Downing—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Javish Musgrove—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Hue Pike—1 paire of Shewes	0: 06: 00
Robert Symson—2 paire of Shewes	0: 16: 00
Epheram Rigman—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
John Arnall—1 paire of Shewes & Stockins	0: 14: 00
Thomas Burges—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
William Briggs—1 paire of Shewes	0: 05: 00
Jeremy Clothier—1 paire of Bootes	1: 00: 00
Richard Silvester—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
John Hall—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Mosses Knapp—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Richard Smith—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Robert Coates—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Joseph Hartshorne—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Tho: Brian—1 paire of Shewes and pouch	0: 09: 00
Will: Chub—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
John Hues—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00
Benjamine Barret—1 paire of Shewes	0: 08: 00

These is to Sertiffie ye Honoured Commetty; that these two bills was delivered by ye order of Capt. Poole & my Self ffor ye use of the soulders and Rec^d^ by the solgers, by me John Coaleman comisarey of Hatfield.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 83.

Capt. Thomas Brattle and his Men.

Thomas Brattle was born about 1624. Was a merchant of good standing in Boston in 1656; was of the Artillery Company in 1675. He was an enterprising land-purchaser, and bought large tracts on the Kennebec and the Merrimac, the latter of the Indians. He owned valuable iron works at Concord, and was deputy from that town from 1678–1681; also from Lancaster, 1671–2. Was one of the founders of the Old South Church, and in 1671 one of the com-

missioners sent to treat with Philip at Taunton; and in nearly all the relations of public life he appears as one of the most active and influential men of the colony. He married, probably in 1656, Elizabeth Tyng, daughter of Capt. William and Elizabeth (Coytemore) Tyng, whose tragic death, Nov. 9th, 1682, is recorded in Judge Sewall's Diary. Their children, born in Boston, were—Thomas, b. Sept. 5, 1657, died same day; Thomas, born June 20, 1658; Elizabeth, born Nov. 30th, 1660; William, born Nov. 22, 1662; Katharine, born Sept. 26, 1664; Bethiah, born Aug. 13, 1666; Mary, born Aug. 10, 1668; Edward, born Dec. 18, 1670. Thomas Brattle was appointed Cornet of the Suffolk Troop, May 30th, 1670; Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1675; Captain, May 5, 1676. When the war broke out Capt. Brattle was an immediate and important friend of the colony. He loaned the colony two hundred pounds, and in the first few months of the war he is personally credited with cash, supplies and service to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds upon the treasurer's accounts.

Sept. 8, 1675, the Council orders Cornet Thomas Brattle with a party of horsemen under his command, to take fifty soldiers who are appointed to meet him at Leftenant Thomas Henchman's in Groton, and distribute them according to his discretion in the towns of Dunstable, Groton and Lancaster; and to arrange with the inhabitants for the support and aid of their garrisons; also to settle affairs, so far as possible, with the friendly Indians at Wamesit, Nashoba and Marlborough, to induce the chief Wannalanset to return and live quietly at Wamesit, giving his son as a hostage into the hands of the English, &c. The issue of this affair will appear in the account of the garrisons. Capt. Brattle was engaged in the organization and supply of the several expeditions West and South. He was personally with the forces at Narraganset, in the reorganization of the army after the Swamp fight. On May 15th, 1676, in the expedition to Hassanamesit under Capt. Henchman, Capt. Brattle, with a party of horse, fell upon the Indians between Mendon and Hassanamesit and killed about twenty, of whom four were squaws. The enemy dispersed into the swamps and the main body escaped.

On May 24th, Capt. Brattle "with a troope of horse," about fifty, went in pursuit of the Indians "that had newly done spoyle at Seaconcke." With a small party of foot, he arrived at the Falls of "Pocatuck River," being on the Seaconck side. The Indians appeared on the opposite side in force. Leaving the foot behind, Capt. Brattle led the troopers up the river where they crossed with great difficulty, and soon came down upon the Indians and put them to a disastrous flight, capturing large store of their fish and other supplies, killing several. One of the English was killed, and Cornet Elliot was wounded in the hand. The dead soldier was carried to Seaconck and buried. An Indian boy was captured who testified

that these Indians were three or four hundred and belonged to "Nepsachuit." See Col. Records, vol. vii. p. 96, the full letter of the General Court.

June 30th, 1676, Capt. Brattle is sent on an expedition towards Mount Hope with instructions as follows:

Instructions for Capt. Thomas Brattle.

You are to take twenty of your Troope with such officers as you shall see meete, togethar with an officer & ten Troop" of Left. Hassey's Troope and with them to march with all expedition to Dedham where are ordered to be an officer with eighteen foote souldiers mounted from Dorchester, sixe from Roxbury and twenty from Dedham with an officer. All appointed to be at Dedham the Rendevous this day at fower of the clock this afternoone, whom you are to take under your Conduct and the officers and souldiers are Required to obey you as theire Commander for this Service of the Country. You are to march with your Troopers & Dragoons to be at John Woodcocks by midnight where you shall meete with an Indian Pylot and two files of musketeers which Pylot hath engaged to bring you upon Phillip & his Company who are not above thirty men as he saith & not ten miles from Woodcocks; be sure to secure your Pylot to prevent falsehood and escape. You are to endeavour with your utmost diligence to Come up with the enemy and Coming up with him, or any other of them, you are to subdue kill and destroy, in your marches take heed of Ambushments and see you keepe your souldiers in Comand and that they moove with as much sylence as may be, that you be not prevented. In case the ennimy should be past to Mount Hope and that you Can meete with Plymouth forces you are to Joyne with them. If upon Intelligence you may probably Come up with ennemy to fight subdue & destroy them.

ffor that you are victualled onely for sixe days, you are to order that your march out may be proportionably thereto for your Returne unless by the longer stay you shall see you have very probable advantage against the enemy & you may have Recruite of proper officers from our Confederates or cann timely notice to us to send you supply.

In Case you meete not with a Pylot at Woodcoks you are to send to Mr. Newman at Rehoboth and lett him know of your being there, and wayting to endeavour to surprise Phillip; And In case that faile, if upon Intelligence you have oppertunity to fall upon any other of the ennemy you are to attend that; Upon all occasions & opportunity you are to Advise us of your motions and of Gods deallings with you; for your so doing these are your order and warrant. Given at Boston the thirtieth day of June 1676.

By the Gouvernour & Council of the Massachusetts.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, pp. 24, 25. J. L. G.

In this expedition Capt. Mosely was joined, as related by Mr. Hubbard. The plan was carried out, but when they arrived at the swamp they found the wily chief and his body guard "newly gone." They however joined with the Plymouth forces under command of Major Bradford, and succeeded, before their return home in the latter part of July, in securing the Plymouth and southern towns, and in killing or capturing one hundred and fifty of the enemy.

Capt. Thomas Brattle died April 5th, 1683. He left, it is said,

the largest estate* in New England at that time. His son Thomas administered upon the estate. This son Thomas graduated at Harvard 1676, and was eminent for his scholarship, especially in mathematics. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, which was a mark of great distinction to an American. He was celebrated for his opulence, talents and benevolence; was treasurer of Harvard College from 1693 to his death, May 18, 1713. He was never married. William Brattle, second son of Capt. Thomas, graduated at Harvard College in 1780, and received degree of B.D. in 1692, and in 1696 was ordained pastor of the church in Cambridge. He was a celebrated scholar and preacher, being especially liberal for his time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Hayman, of Charlestown, Nov. 3, 1697, and by her had two sons, of whom William, the eldest, inherited his grandfather's Narraganset claim.

Soldiers Credited under Capt. Thomas Brattle.

October 19, 1675				John Oynes	00	15	08
George Berbeck	00	10	00	John Barrett	01	12	10
Dec. 20th				Justinian Holden	00	15	08
John Paison	00	10	00	Joseph Birch	01	12	10
Caleb Graunt	00	10	00	Thomas Leonard	00	15	08
Samuel Thacher	00	10	00	Moses Paine	01	11	05
Thomas Brattle, *Lieut.*	01	05	00	John Waiard als. Ware	01	14	03
John Bennet	00	10	00	Obediah Wood	00	15	08
John Willington	00	10	00	Hugh Taylor	00	15	08
Solomon Phips	00	10	00	Jonathan Atherton	01	10	00
Samuel Williams	00	10	00	Ebenezer Heiden	01	11	05
Samuel Minott	00	10	00	John Bennitt	02	02	09
William Kent	00	10	00	Richard Francis	01	00	00
Samuel Payson	00	17	00	Denis Syhy	02	17	09
March 24th 1675				Moses Paine	01	08	07
John Needham	00	14	02	John Smith	00	12	09
John Bennitt	01	14	02	Richard Hall	01	18	10
August 24 1676				Paltiel Grover	01	12	10
Ebenezer Williams	01	12	10	Thomas Adams	00	15	08
Joshuah Henshaw	01	07	06	Francis Cooke	01	00	00
William Kent	02	11	00	Samuel Williams	01	17	06
John Newell	00	19	08	John Wells	02	17	00
Richard Scott	02	02	00	John Needham	01	12	10
John Pinder	00	15	08	John Long	01	05	06
James Chevers	00	18	09	Elisha Foster	01	04	08
James Francklin	00	15	08	Samuel Maxfield	01	04	08

* In the old Court files, Book 8, is preserved the following, which may be of interest as describing Capt. Brattle's Kennebec grant:

"Thomas Brattle in behalf of himself & other the Heirs of Capt. Thomas Brattle, Mr. Antipas Boyes, Mr. Edward Tyng & John Winslow claims a certain Tract of Land in America in or between & extending from the utmost Bounds of Cobbesecontee which adjoineth to the River of Kennebeck towards the Western Ocean, and a Place called the Falls at Nequamkeek & a Place of fifteen English Miles on both Sides the River called Kennebeck River & all the said River that lyeth within the said Limits & bounds Eastward, Westward, Northward & Southward as per Deed from the Governmt of Plimouth Colony dated 27 Octor 1661 & Orderly recorded.

A true copy Examined pr Thos Clarke Deptv Sec'ty."

Evan Jones	01	04	08	Edward Couch	01	04	06
William Harsey als. Hasye	01	12	10	John Turtle	01	12	10
John Needham	00	07	00	Samuel Stone	01	02	10
David Freeman	01	03	06	Thomas Peirce	01	12	10
Benjamin Mills	01	03	06	Zechariah Fowle	00	08	06
John Pason	00	10	00	John Blackman	00	10	02
Samuel Church	01	07	00	James White	01	02	08
John Stearnes	01	07	00	Samuel Parker	01	03	06
Josiah Jones	01	02	00	James Pemerton	00	14	03
Increas Twing als. Winne	01	12	10	Daniel Greenland	01	12	10
Patrick Morrene	01	00	00	Anthony Howard	01	08	06
Timothy Dwight	00	15	04	Daniel Champney	01	02	10
Henry Spring	01	07	00	Joseph Sherman	01	07	00
John Kendall	01	12	10	William Bond	01	02	10
Ephraim Regimant	01	00	00	James Baker	01	04	06
Thomas Holman	02	02	10	Daniel Ruff	01	04	00
Timothy Dwight	00	08	08	William Ager	01	05	08
Joshuah Lambe	02	02	10	John Allice	01	02	02
Francis Coard	01	00	00	Richard Wood	01	17	00
Thomas Robinson	00	18	08	Joshuah Sayer	01	14	03
September 23d 1676				Thomas Pemberton	03	05	08
Thomas Browne	01	02	10	John Mason	01	12	10
Samuel Gary	00	19	08	Nathaniel Rowleston	01	02	10
John Winter	01	02	10	James Miller	01	00	00
James Bird	00	12	09	Charles Davenport	00	13	00
Timothy Hawkins	01	00	00	Jonathan Gilbert	02	00	00
Daniel Smith	01	02	10	Samuel Sumner	00	19	08
John Tolman	02	01	05				

BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H. 1717—1766.

Copy of the Rev. Jonathan Cushing's Record of Baptisms in Dover, N. H., now a part of the Records of the "First Church."

Communicated by John R. Ham, M.D., of Dover, N. H.

[Concluded from page 191.]

1758.

Jan. 1. James Nailer, & Martha his Daugh[r].
May 21. Mercy, Wife of Sam[l] Lary, & their child Sarah.
June 4. Sarah, D[r] of Andrew Gerrish.
Aug. 6. Micah, son of Sam[l] Emerson.
Sept. 24. James Toby, son of Jon[a] Gerrish.
Octob. 1. Lucy, D[r] of Sam[l] Gerrish.
8. Mary, D[r] of Daniel Ham.
Sarah, D[r] of Ebenezer Hanson.
29. Daniel, son of James Young.
Nov[r] 5. Sarah, Wife of Jon[a] Bickford, & their D[r] Rebeca.
19. Howard Henderson, & his Child[n] Benj[a] & Lovey.

1759.

Mar. 8. Silas & Mary, Child[n] of Benj[a] Heard, in private.
Apr. 22. Ichabod, son of W[m] Wentworth.
29. Susanna, D[r] of Reuben Hayes.

May	6.	Jeremiah, son of Job Clements.
	13.	Deborah, D^{r} of Wm Shackford.
July	8.	James, son of John Leighton—deceased.
	15.	Isaiah, son of Ebenezer Horn.
Sept^{r}	30.	Jon^{a}, son of Benj^{a} Hanson.
		John, son of Jon^{a} Bickford.
Oct.	7.	Daniel, son of Daniel Hayes.
		Mary, D^{r} of Richard Kimbal.
	28.	Josiah Farewell, son of Moses Howe.
Nov.	4.	—— ——, son of John Thompson.
	11.	Paul, son of Daniel Ham.
1760.		
Feb.	10.	Abigail, D^{r} of Joseph Roberts.
	24.	Lydia, D^{r} of Dudley Watson.
Mar.	30.	James Chesley, son of Ichabod Hayes.
May	25.	Jon^{a} son of Jon^{a} Pinkham.
July	24.	Mary, D^{r} of Hatevil Leighton.
	27.	Eliz^{a} D^{r} of Reuben Heard. } Baptized at Rochester.
		Jon^{a} Dana, son of Abner Dam.
		Tristram, son of John Richards.
		Rachel, D^{r} of Ebenezer Place.
		Isaac, son of Jethro Bickford.
		Nathl son of Tristram Heard.
Aug.	3.	John, son of John Titcomb.
	17.	Thomas, son of Howard Henderson.
	31.	Ephraim, son of John Waldron.
Sept.	28.	Anne, D^{r} of Patrick Malcum.
Oct.	5.	John, son of Tobias Randel.
		Susanna, D^{r} of Elijah Bunker.
	12.	Daniel, son of Ebenezer Demerritt.
	19.	John Coffin, son of Joseph Ham.
Nov.	2.	Abigail, Wife of Nicolas Canada, & their Child^{n} Sarah, Mary [and John.
1761.		
May	3.	Elizabeth, D^{r} of Nathaniel Young.
Sept.	13.	Tamsen, Wife of Otis Baker, & their child^{n}, viz; { Tamsen, D^{r} of John Twombly, deceased, Lydia & Ebenezer, Child^{n} of Otis Baker.
Nov^{r}	1.	Ephraim, son of James Young.
		James, son of Jonathan Bickford.
	15.	Abigail, D^{r} of Saml Emerson.
	22.	Sarah, D^{r} of Capt. Samuel Gerrish.
	29.	Eliz^{a} Wife of Wm Stanton, and their child Tamsen.
Dec^{r}	13.	Sarah, D^{r} of Moses Howe.
1762.		
Apr.	4.	Lydia, D^{r} of Timothy White.
	11.	Hepzibah & Martha, the D^{rs} of Nathl Balch.
	25.	Stephen, son of Howard Henderson.
May	2.	Betty, D^{r} of Ichabod Hayes.
	9.	Betty, D^{r} of Tobias Randel.
	16.	Susey, D^{r} of Elijah Bunker.
June	13.	Abigail Plummer.
		Abigail, D^{r} of Danl Hayes.
	27.	W^{m}, son of Ebenezer Adams.

Juae 27. W^{m}, son of Richard Kimbal.
Aug. 1. Deborah, D^{r} of Jonathan Pinkham.
8. Tamsen, D^{r} of Thomas Hayes.
22. Martha, D^{r} of Jon^{a} Gerrish.
Sept. 19. ——, D^{r} of Wm Stanton.
Pumphret, son of John Whitehouse.
Octobr 3. Sarah, D^{r} of Danl Ham.
24. Sarah, D^{r} of John Waldron, jun^{r}.
Novr 21. Hannah, D^{r} of Ebenezer Demerritt.
28. Eunice, D^{r} of Jacob Horsum.
Decr 12. John, son of Otis Baker.
1763.
April 10. Margaret Gerrish.
24. Joseph, son of Joseph Roberts.
May 8. Deborah, D^{r} of Saml Emerson.
June 26. Sarah, D^{r} of John Titcomb.
July 10. Enoch, son of Ebenezer Hanson.
17. Joanna, D^{r} of Joseph Hodgdon.
31. Joseph, son of Nathl Balch.
Aug. 28. Job, son of Job Clements.
Lucretia, D^{r} of —— Trefethren.
Sept. 25. W^{m}, son of Howard Henderson.
Oct^{o} 23. Relief, D^{r} of Moses Howe.
1764.
Mar. 11. Amos, son of Tim^{o} White.
April 22. Sarah, D^{r} of Daniel Hayes.
Abigail, D^{r} of Jon^{a} Bickford.
May 6. Ruth Hill.
20. Benj^{a}, son of Stephen Evans.
June 17. Samuel Plummer, & his son Dodavah.
July 1. Benj^{a}, son of Benj^{a} Hanson.
15. Ebenezer, son of Edward Woodman.
Aug. 12. Ezra, son of Richard Kimball.
19. W^{m} son of Nicholas Ricker.
26. Betty, D^{r} of John Whitehouse.
Oct^{o} 14. Joanna & Lydia, Child^{n} of Aaron Ham.
John, son of Ichabod Hayes.
15. Sarah, D^{r} of James Knowles of Roch^{r} in private.
Nov. 18. Wm Wentworth, son of Thomas Heard.
1765.
Feb. 13. Thomas Parks, on a sick bed.
Apr. 21. Mehitabel, D^{r} of Otis Baker.
June 16. Stephen, son of Joseph Hodgdon.
Aug. 4. Ezekiel, son of Nicolas Ricker. [Waldro
11. William, Elizabeth and Richard, Child^{n} of Thos Westbroo
18. Elijah, son of Moses Howe.
Sept. 1. Mary Chesley.
15. John Waldron, 3^{d}, & his Daugh^{r} Abigail.
Eliz^{a} D^{r} of Joseph Roberts.
22. Betty, D^{r} of Stephen Evans.
Oct. 6. Nathaniel, son of Jon^{a} Pinkham.
20. Sarah & Lydia, D^{rs} of Saml Ham.
Nov. 3. Sarah, D^{r} of Aaron Ham.

Nov.	3.	Mary, D^{r} of Ephr^{m} Wentworth.
	7.	Sarah, D^{r} of James Knowles.
1766.		
Mar.	9.	Abigail, D^{r} of Ebenezer Noyes.
April	7.	Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer Hanson, in private.
June	8.	Daniel, son of Howard Henderson.
July	6.	Mehetabal, D^{r} of Daniel Hayes.
Aug.	3.	Eleanor, D^{r} of Thos Westbrook Waldron.
		Otis, son of Otis Baker.
Nov.	9.	Olive and Elijah Bunker, Child^{n} of Joshua Perkins, jr.
	23.	Eliz^{a} D^{r} of Jonathan Bickford.

ANCIENT IRON WORKS OF TAUNTON.

By Capt. John W. D. Hall, of Taunton, Mass.

THE Register for January last contains the following remarks introducing a genealogical record and deed (see page 83), viz.:

"In the article by John W. D. Hall in the Register for July, 1884, on the Ancient Works of Taunton, the commencement of the manufacture of iron in that town is assigned (page 269) to the year 1656. The following paper shows that the works were erected and begun in the year 1653; but whether the proprietors succeeded so early as that in the manufacture of iron is not definitely stated, though it is probable that they did."

The paper referred to is a deed of James Batte, Jr., of a share and a quarter in said works to Henry Withington, of Dorchester, in 1655—which states that "in the year of our lord, 1653, the inhabitants of tanton did erect and begin certayn iron works, and did rayse a stock at that present for the furtherance of Sayd Works of about £600 or upwards," &c. See the article on page 85 of the January Register. The paper of the writer in the Register for July, 1884, stated clearly on the authority and record of Oliver Purchis, town clerk and scribe, that "certain inhabitants of Taunton put themselves in to be proprietors in the bloomerie, in 1653-'4," by raising a stock at that time—giving their names. That Batte deed corroborates the record of Oliver Purchis, then made. Irrefutable facts and records show that it required three years to complete the works for the manufacture of iron.

Three years ago the writer examined the Batte deed, but not one line or sentence could be seen in it to justify the opinion that iron was manufactured there in 1653, nor before the date assigned (1656) by Capt. Leonard. The reader will observe the date of the deed, 1655!

On the authority of the record of Capt. Thomas Leonard, who was there during the years of building and preparing the iron works, also as forgeman, clerk and manager over sixty years (from 1653 to 1713), the writer stated in the July Register, 1884, that "the manufacture of iron began anno 1656." He now submits the case to the judgment of the readers of the Register.

PEDIGREE OF WARD OF SUFFOLK AND AMERICA.

Communicated by J. J. Muskett, Esq., of Stoke Newington, London, Eng.

From the proposed edition of the Candler Pedigrees. See Register, Jan. 1887, p. 99; and April, 1887, p. 222.

The Candlers pedigree of Ward, Harl. MS. 6071, 483, collated with Tanner 180, 109 and 257, is printed in Italics.

Ward of Rivenall in Essex, gent.: a cheife constable of such an esteeme in his country that by an oration he made on Rayne Common he quieted a commotion of the people. The pedigree of Ward of London, 1633, Harl. MS. 1476, commences four generations earlier with John Ward of Revenhall & Alborow, co. Norff. The next descent is Robert Ward of Redenhall. Redenhall and Alburgh are adjacent places in the county. Rivenall and Revenhall or Redenhall is in all probability a mere coincidence of names: whilst Rayne Common is undoubtedly in Essex.

=

John Ward, preacher at Haverhill=*Susan, dau. of . . . ., was 1st the wife of John Ward, and after his death was ye 2d wife to Richard Rogers*, Lecturer at Wethersfield, *by whome she had no issue.* See Rogers. She was living there in 1639, when Samuel Ward, her son, made his will.

Cond. test. at Bury St. Edmunds, P.C.C. 85 Lewyn 9 Oct. 1598. Probate 31 Oct. same year to Susan his relict.

. . . . Ward of Boyton hall in Monkes Elie. — PEDIGREE A.

=*. . . . . the relict of . . . . . Chaplin.* See Chaplin.

Abigail, m. Samuell Wood of Dedham.

Mary, m. Samuell Waite of Wethersfield. See below, Waite.

Another son named . . . . Probably Edward Ward, whom his brother John appoints as his executor in 1598. = PEDIGREE A.

Samuel Ward the famous Towne Preacher of Ipswich. He cond. test. P. C. C. 47 Coventry, 19 Oct., 1639. Probated 24 April, 1640. Names Robert Bolton and John Bolton his sons. Full abstract of this will in "Waters's Genealogical Gleanings," p. 19.

=*Deborah, dau. of . . . . . Leech* [*Leeth* in Harl. MS. 6071], *the relict of . . . . . Bolton of Badingham in Suff., clarke, by whom she had issue: Robert Bolton, Dr. of Physicke; and John* Bolton, *Rector of Bucklesham.*

Nathaniel Ward, son of John Ward, preacher of Haverill. He was some times an Vtter Barrester in . . . . ., but after he betooke himselfe to the ministrye. He was sometimes pastor of Ipswich in New England; and after rector of Shenfield in Essex. He was a learned and able man. He wrote the book called the Simple Cobler of Agawam, &c. See Memoir of him by John Ward Dean (Albany, 1868).

=

John Ward, Master of Arts in New England, of Haverhill, Mass.

Susan Ward, married to Giles Firmin, rector of Shalford in Essex. See Register, xx. 47; xxv. 52.

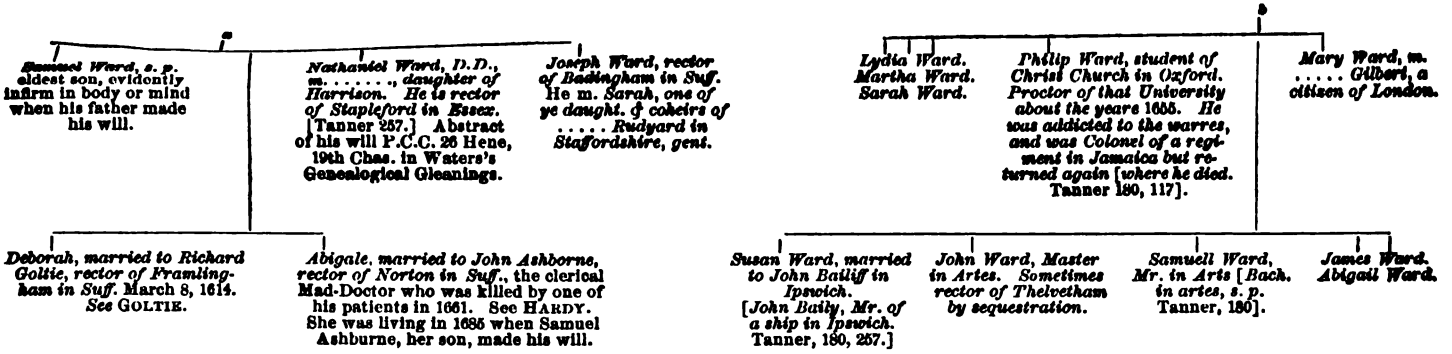
James Ward, s. p. Harv. Coll. 1645.

Abigail and Mary named, 1598, in their father's will, and then under eighteen years of age. Identical, probably, with Abigail Wood and Mary Waite, described above in this pedigree as their father's sisters.

Daniel Burrell, citizen & grocer of London. Will dated 12 Oct. 14 Jas., proved P.C.C. 16 Weldon, 13 Feb, 1616. Ob. s. p. Lydia, his wife, dau. of Wm. Acton, sole executrix. Her joynture £100 per an. Was his first wife Mary Brownrigg? See Brownrigg.

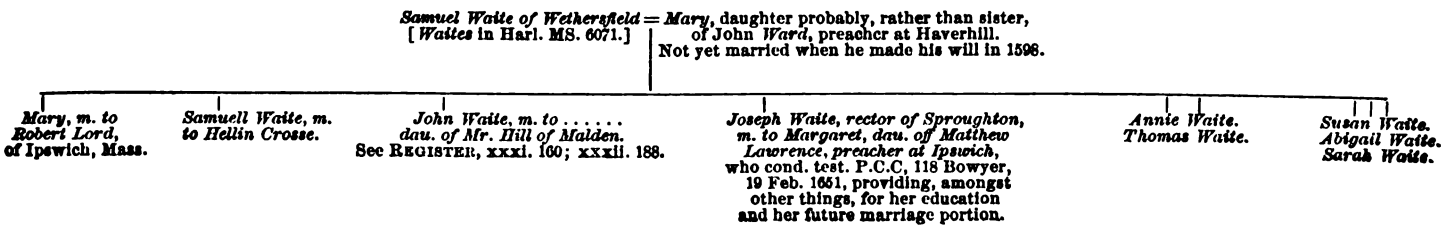
=*Lydia, dau. of William Acton, Portman of Ipswich; the relict of . . . . . Burrell, gent.* See Acton. William Acton of Ipswich, gent. cond. test. P.C.C., 20 Meade, 20 Nov. 1616. Prob. 12 Feb. 1617.

=*John Ward, sonne of John Ward, preacher at Haverell. He was sometimes rector at Dinnington in Suff. He was after a preacher in Bury, and lastly rector of St. Clement's parish in Ipswich. His estate, A°. 1656, is thought worth, viis et modis, 400 per annum.* Add. MS. 15520, p. 15.



WAITE.

Harl. Ms. 6071, 483, collated with Tanner 180, 119.



PEDIGREE A,

Harl. Ms. 6071, 483, collated with Tanner 180, 109, 118 and 257, 467.

Ward of Rivenhall in Essex, gent., a cheife constable of such an esteeme in his country that by an oration he made on Rayne Common he quieted a commotion of the people.

=

Robert Chaplaine of Monks Ely, co. Suff., dead in 1637, when his brother Abraham Chaplaine made his will P.C.C., 110 Goare. See CHAPLAINE. = ... *the relict of* ..... *Chaplaine.* Her son Samuel Chaplaine of Chelsworth in his will P.C.C., 119 Berkeley 19 Feb. 1656, names his loving brother Mr. Sam'l Ward of Lidgate. = ... *Ward of Boyton Hall in Monkes Elie.*

John Ward, preacher at Haverhill. Cond. test. at Bury St. Edmunds, P.C.C., 85 Lewyn, 9 Oct. 1598. = ~

Another son named ..... Probably Edward Ward, whom his brother John appointed as his executor in 1598. =

..... *Smart, minister of St. Nicolas parish in Ipswich.* He had three sons: Nathaniel, who succeeded his father, and was after minister of Kimbolton, co. Hunt.; ....., minister of Rede in Suff.; and Daniel, minister of Tathingstone. Add MS. 15,520, p. 21. = *Abigail Ward married 1st to* ..... *Smart. She was his 2d wife.* Said in the Chaplaine pedigree to have had a 3d husband. = *Her 2d husband was William Munnings, rector of Preston by sequestration.* A°. 1659. Son of Humfrey Munnings, minister of Brettenham. Tanner, 226,60. He cond. test. Arch. Sudb. 7 Aug. 1663, being then of Chedburgh, clerk. Admn. 1 Dec. 1669, to Abigail his relict.

..... *Ward, m. to* ..... *Corboll of Bildeston. Her 2d husband was Philip Jacob, B.D., rector of Rickingale.* This marriage was *s.p.*

Edward Ward of Ipswich hosier. Cond. test. P.C.C. 18 Nov. 1646. Names Elizabeth, his wife; Edward & Samuel Ward, his sons, then under 24 years old; Abigail Smart, his kinswoman, &c. = *Elizabeth Dale of Burstall,* sister to Capt. Daniel Dale, living 1665, when Thomas Griggs, her husband, made his will. = *Thomas Griggs of Ipswich, her 2d husband;* an apothecary. Cond. test. P.C.C. 144 Mico 18 Oct. 1665. Prob. 12 Oct. 1666. Ob. s. p. His mother was Mary Brownrigg. See BROWNRIGG. Bequests to .... Ward, son of his late son-in-law, Samuel Ward of London; to Capt. Daniel Dale, his brother-in-law, &c.

..... *dau. of* ..... *Clopton, of* ...., *gent.* = *Captaine Samuel Ward of Lidgate. Capt. Samuel Ward had also two sisters.* Joined in settlement on marriage of Samuel Ward his son, 1653. = *Anne, dau. of* ..... *Attwood of* ..... *in Essex.* Living 1658. *s. p.*

Edward, Mr. in Arts. *Samuell Ward went to Jamaica. He m. Margaret, dau. of* ..... *Lenthall, gent.,* and had a son, *Samuel Ward.* *Another, d. an infant.*

Anne, m. to Robert Thexton, rector of Ginningham in Norf. Harl. MS. 6071 calls him *Robert Clarxton.*

Deborah, m. to ..... *Johnson of Colchester.*

Samuel Ward, the younger, of Lidgate, co. Suff., gent. So named in his father-in-law's will, 1661. = *Rose, dau. of John Clarke of East Bergholt,* gent., and of Rose his wife, dau. of Richard Glanfield of Hadleigh. See CLARKE. John Clarke cond. test. P.C.C. 113 Mico 29 Oct. 1661.

THE DESCENDANTS OF EDMUND WESTON OF DUXBURY, MASS., FOR FIVE GENERATIONS.

By Thomas Weston, Jr., Esq., A.M.

EDMUND[1] WESTON,* the progenitor of that portion of the Weston family who settled in Plymouth Colony,† came to Boston in the ship Elizabeth & Ann, and settled in the town of Duxbury in the year 1635. In the passenger list his age is put at thirty years. There is a tradition that in the old country his trade was a thresher of grain. Soon after coming into town he entered himself as an apprentice unto John Winslow and Nathaniel Thomas, and in 1639 formed a copartnership with John Carver for planting and farming. In 1640 he had a grant from the colony of four acres at Stony Brook, Duxbury, and a tract of land near Green Harbor. In 1643 he was one of the men who were enrolled to bear arms. In 1652 was a surveyor of highways, and from this time his name frequently appears in connection with town affairs and in various public matters. Winsor, in his history of Duxbury, speaks of him as "the enterprising ancestor of an enterprising family whose descendants have been numerous, and most of them have resided in town." He married late in life, probably a De La Noye (afterwards called Delano). A copy of Edmund Weston's will is found among the early records of Plymouth, B. 8, p. 16. It bears date Feb. 18, 1686, and was admitted to probate June 3, 1686. He died in Duxbury in the 80th year of his age, respected and honored by all who knew him. The children of Edmund Weston were:

2. i. Elnathan,[2] b. 1657; d. April 23, 1724.
   ii. Mary, m. John Delano and lived in Duxbury.
3. iii. Edmund, b. 1660; d. Sept. 23, 1723.
4. iv. John, b. 1662; d. 1736.

2.

Second Generation.

2. Elnathan[2] (*Edmund*[1]). He was born in 1657, and resided on his father's farm near Mill Brook in Duxbury. Married Desire Stand-

* I have been very much assisted in the preparation of this genealogy by the careful and laborious researches of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Weston, of Boston.

The loss of the earlier records of Duxbury has rendered it necessary to rely largely upon the traditions that have come down through the numerous branches of the family, for much that is important relating to their history. Many of these are so varied, especially as to names and dates, that it is impossible to fix them with accuracy.

The family of Westons were numerous in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and many of them early emigrated to America. Hotten, in his list of emigrants in the year 1635, gives no less than twelve of this name who emigrated to Virginia. Those who came to New England were Thomas Weston, the London merchant, who was probably a brother of Sir Richard Weston, Earl of Portland. Frequent mention is made of him in the early history of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay archives. It is doubtful, however, whether he left any descendants in the country. Francis Weston was with Roger Williams, but he had no children. John Weston came to Salem in 1664, a lad of thirteen years, who secreted himself on board the vessel and was not discovered until it was too far at sea to return him. His descendants are very numerous in New England. Among the early settlers of Duxbury occurs the name of Francis West. In a tax-bill of March, 1630, he is called Francis Weston, which was probably his true name. He however soon disappears from any records of the town or colony, and he probably left no descendants.

† There is a tradition that a brother of Edmund Weston, soon after his arrival, came from England and settled in the Colony. I am unable, however, to find any record or trace of such a person.

ish, a granddaughter of Miles Standish. Was a surveyor of highways for the years 1687 and 1692, and a freeholder in 1707. He died April 23, 1729, and left a will, recorded with Plymouth Records, B. 5, p. 526. His wife died May 13, 1735. His children were:

5. i. SAMUEL,[3] d. 1752.
6. ii. JOSEPH, b. 1692; d. Sept. 11, 1778.
iii. MARY, m. April 10, 1717, Joseph Simmons.
iv. SARAH, m. April 10, 1717, John Churchill.
v. ABIGAIL, b. 1704; d. 1764.

3.

3. EDMUND[2] (*Edmund*[1]) was born 1660, and resided in Plympton. Was one of the first settlers of the town. He owned and carried on a grist-mill at Dunham's Point. Was a member of the church and a man of great influence in his native town. The land he owned has always been in possession of his descendants. He married Rebecca, a daughter of John Soule and granddaughter of George Soule of the May-Flower. He died Sept. 23, 1723, aged 76 years. His wife died Nov. 18, 1732. His children were:

7. i. NATHAN,[3] b. Feb. 8, 1689; d. 1754.
8. ii. ZACHARIAH, b. Dec. 6, 1690; d. 1764.
iii. REBECCA, b. July 31, 1693; m. Thomas Darling.
9. iv. JOHN, b. July 27, 1695; d. Aug. 12, 1768.
10. v. EDMUND, b. Oct. 21, 1697; d. April 29, 1773.
1. vi. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 6, 1701; d. May 5, 1775.

4.

4. JOHN[2] (*Edmund*[1]) was born in 1662, and always resided in Duxbury at Powder Point. In 1690 he with others hired the "Common Meadows," and was a freeholder in 1707. He married Deborah Delano. There is no record of the date of his or his wife's death. His children were:

12. i. ISAAC.[3]
13. ii. JONATHAN.
14. iii. ABNER.
15. iv. ELIPHAS, b. 1702; d. March 15, 1762.
16. v. DAVID, d. Sept. 4, 1805.
vi. DESIRE.
vii. DEBORAH, m. Benjamin Prior.

5.

Third Generation.

SAMUEL[3] (*Elnathan*,[2] *Edmund*[1]). The date of his birth is unknown. He lived in Duxbury, was a freeholder in 1707, and one of the selectmen with Hon. Gamaliel Bradford in 1740–45–47, and was a man widely known and respected. His name appears as one of the subscribers to Prince's Chronology. He married March 14, 1716, Elizabeth Southworth, and died in the year 1752, leaving a will on record in Plymouth. His children were:

17. i. SAMUEL,[4] b. March 5, 1718; d. 1764.
18. ii. ZABDIEL, b. Jan. 22, 1720; d. Oct. 12, 1739.
iii. MARY, b. July 18, 1722; unm.
19. iv. ELNATHAN, b. Sept. 29, 1727.
v. PRISCILLA.

6.

JOSEPH[3] (*Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in 1692. Married Mercy Peterson, May 10, 1721, and died Sept. 11, 1778, aged 86 years. His children were:

20. i. THOMAS,[4] d. May 10, 1767.
21. ii. JACOB, b. 1724; d. Nov. 4, 1822.
22. iii. ICHABOD, d. 1818.
23. iv. WILLIAM, d. 1804.
24. v. SIMEON, b. Sept. 16, 1728; d. Dec. 30, 1807.
25. vi. ZABDIEL.
vii. ABIGAIL, m. Dec. 20, 1764, Enoch Freeman.
viii. SARAH, m. Nov. 4, 1743, John Chandler.
ix. JANE, m. April 28, 1768, Thomas Hunt.

7.

NATHAN[3] (*Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Feb. 18, 1689, and lived in Plympton on Standish Neck. He removed the latter part of his life to the state of Maine. He married Feb. 21, 1715, Desire Standish, and died 1754. His children were:

26. i. NATHAN,[4] b. July 11, 1723.
27. ii. ISAAC, b. June 10, 1725.
28. iii. JACOB, b. May 14, 1727; d. 1760.
iv. DESIRE, b. April 4, 1730; m. Edmund Wright.

8.

ZACHARIAH[3] (*Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Dec. 6, 1690. Lived during the early part of his life on Dunham's Neck, Plympton, and then removed to Middleboro'. He married June 23, 1717, Mehitable Shaw, and died Sept. 27, 1763. His children were:

29. i. JONATHAN,[4] b. Feb. 5, 1718; d. May 28, 1790.
30. ii. ZACHARIAH, b. Nov. 17, 1719; d. Nov. 23, 1726.
31. iii. JAMES, b. Oct. 31, 1723.
iv. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 26, 1726.
32. v. ZACHARIAH, b. Dec. 21, 1728.

9.

JOHN[3] (*Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born July 27, 1695, and resided in Plympton. He married Nov. 18, 1723, Content Jackson, a sister of the wife of his brother Edmund. He died August 12, 1768, aged 73 years. His only child was:

33. i. JOHN.[4]

10.

EDMUND[3] (*Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born August 21, 1697, and early removed from Plympton to Middleboro', where he purchased a large tract of land and resided until his death, April 29, 1773. He married for his first wife Susannah Jackson, who died Nov. 4, 1734, and for his second wife Elizabeth Smith. He was an influential man in Middleboro', and a prominent member of the church of that town. His farm is now owned by his great-grandson, Col. Thomas Weston. His children by his first wife were:

34. i. EDMUND, b. Feb. 22, 1731; d. 1814.
35. ii. ABNER.
iii. REBECCA, m. —— Magoun.

By his second wife:

36. iv. JAMES.

11.

BENJAMIN[3] (*Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Nov. 16, 1701, and resided in Plympton. He was a prominent man, well known throughout the colony. Was one of the leading members of the church in that town, usually the moderator of their town meetings and often a representative to the General Court. He had four wives, viz.: Hannah Comer, Hannah Bishop, Phillimona Jones, and Mercy S. Lobdell who at the time of her marriage was the widow of Ebenezer Lobdell, of Plympton. He died May 5, 1773, aged 71 years. His children by his first wife were:

37. i. BENJAMIN,[4] b. Jan. 11, 1724; d. Aug. 6, 1740.
38. ii. JOSHUA, b. May 23, 1725.
iii. HANNAH, b. Feb. 10, 1729; d. Sept. 4, 1730.

By his second wife:

39. iv. WILLIAM, b. May 14, 1732; d. 1820.
40. v. NOAH, b. April 24, 1734.
41. vi. ZADOCK, b. June 24, 1736.
vii. HANNAH, b. June 27, 1738; m. Joel Dean.
42. viii. JOB, b. July 30, 1741; d. July 10, 1783.

12.

ISAAC[3]* (*John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]). But little is known of him. He married in 1829 Anna Jenny, of Dartmouth, and early removed from Duxbury to that part of Dartmouth now New Bedford, and died there at the great age of 101. His children were probably:

43. i. BENJAMIN.[4]
44. ii. THOMAS.
45. iii. ELIPHAS.
46. iv. JOHN.
47. v. PAUL.
48. vi. STEPHEN.
49. vii. SAMUEL.

I have much doubt whether the names of his children here given are correct. All of these persons lived in Dartmouth, and their mention is made on various records at times which bring them of such an age as that they might have been his children.

viii. ABIGAIL, m. Aug. 24, 1767, Aaron Hammond.

13.

JONATHAN[3] (*John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in West Bridgewater, and afterwards removed to Plympton, where he died. He married May 8, 1728, Mercy Richards. His children were:

i. MARY,[4] b. 1731.
50. ii. JOHN, probably.

14.

ABNER[3] (*John,*[2] *Edmond*[1]). Resided in Duxbury. He married March 2, 1730, Experience Standish, great-granddaughter of Miles Standish, who died Feb. 25, 1779, aged 74. His children were:

51. i. MICAH,[4] d. Aug. 4, 1816.
52. ii. SETH, b. 1733; d. May 22, 1764.
iii. HANNAH, b. 1739.
iv. SARAH, b. 1742; m. John Chandler.

15.

ELIPHAS[3] (*John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born 1702, resided in Duxbury and was a mariner. He married Priscilla Peterson, and was drowned with his son Joshua, March 15, 1762, in Duxbury Bay, in a severe snow storm. His wife died 1778. His children were:

* Some of the family traditions have his name as Israel; but his name was Isaac.

53. i. WARREN,[4] b. 1740; d. 1799.
54. ii. EZRA, b. July 13, 1743; d. Oct. 11, 1824.
55. iii. DANIEL, b. 1744; d. Nov. 17, 1766.
56. iv. ELIPHAS, b. 1745; d. 1785; d. 1785.
57. v. ARUNAH, b. Feb. 4, 1746; d. Jan. 17, 1831.
58. vi. JOSHUA, b. 1748; d. March 18, 1762.
59. vii. TIMOTHY, b. 1749.

16.

DAVID[3] (*John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived and died in Plympton. His first wife was a Sturtevant. His second wife was Abigail Smith. She died Oct. 16, 1801, aged 77 years. He was found dead on his farm Sept. 4, 1805. His children by his first wife were:

i. REBECCA,[4] b. June 7, 1746.
ii. MARY, b. Nov. 20, 1748.
60. iii. RUFUS, b. April 25, 1751.
61. iv. DAVID, b. 1753; d. 1836.
62. v. JABEZ, b. Feb. 16, 1759; d. Nov. 18, 1839.

By his second wife:

vi. SUSANNA, b. May 28, 1761.
vii. ABIGAIL, b. July 14, 1762.
63. viii. SETH, d. 1820.

Fourth Generation.

17.

SAMUEL[4] (*Samuel,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born March 5, 1718. He lived in Duxbury, and died 1764.

18.

ZABDIEL[4] (*Samuel,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Jan. 22, 1720; died Oct. 12, 1739, unmarried.

19.

ELNATHAN[4] (*Samuel,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Sept. 29, 1727 and lived in Duxbury. He married Jemima Bisbee. She died 1811. Their children were:

i. SAMUEL,[5] d. 1830; m. March 24, 1778, Abigail Bisbee. Removed from Duxbury to Warren, Me., where he died. He is said to have been one of the party who threw the tea into Boston harbor in 1772, and was in the Revolutionary war.
ii. NATHANIEL. He enlisted with Capt. Wadsworth's company; was at the siege of Boston, joined Gen. Gates's army, was at Ticonderoga, and died in the Revolutionary war.
iii. ABIGAIL, b. June 4, 1758; m. Edin Waterman.
iv. PRISCILLA, b. Sept. 30, 1764; m. Wait Wadsworth, Jan. 25, 1779.
v. ELIZABETH, m. Jonah Hatch, Dec. 7, 1779.

20.

THOMAS[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in 1726, and always resided in Duxbury. He married for his first wife Mary Southworth, who died May 16, 1776. His second wife was Martha Chandler. His children were:

i. JOSEPH,[5] b. 1754; d. Feb. 3, 1814.
ii. MARY, b. 1755; d. Sept. 26, 1776, aged 22 years.
iii. THOMAS, b. July 25, 1760; m. 1785, Abigail ——.
iv. JANE, m. Simeon Soule, Dec. 29, 1776.

By his second wife:

v. MARY, m. Jan. 1, 1787, Israel Alden.
vi. PELEG, b. 1767. Lived near Mill Brook, Duxbury.
vii. REBECCA, b. June 16, 1774; m. Nov. 23, 1797, Bradford Sampson.

21.

JACOB[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in 1724 in Duxbury. He married Dec. 25, 1754, Deborah Simmons. While a resident of Duxbury he was an influential man. Was one of the Committee of Inspection in 1775. In 1785 he with his family removed to Boscawen, Me., where his descendants have since resided. He died Nov. 4, 1822, aged 93 years. His wife died Dec. 7, 1832, aged 101 years. His children were:

i. WILLIAM,[5] b. 1755; d. May 25, 1838, aged 83 years; m. March 8, 1780, Elizabeth Sampson.
ii. JACOB, lived and died at Duch Hill, Duxbury; m. 1784, Alice Southworth.
iii. ABIGAIL, m. Capt. Nathan Kent.

22.

ICHABOD[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in Duxbury; married Dec. 7, 1769, Mehitable, widow of Samuel Soule, and died 1818. His children were:

i. MEHITABLE,[5] m. March 27, 1798, Jabez Patterson.
ii. SOPHIA, m. Abraham Simmons.

23.

WILLIAM[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived and died in Marshfield. Was one of the deacons of the church in that town. He married Oct. 24, 1760, for his first wife, Ruby, a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Chandler; for his second wife Keziah Hewett. He died 1804. Their children were:

i. ICHABOD,[5] d. March 28, 1797; m. Jan. 8, 1788, Elanna Baker. Lost at sea.
ii. NATHAN CHANDLER.
iii. WILLIAM, lived in Marshfield, a captain in the Revolutionary war.
iv. JOHN, d. 1818. Left no children.
v. LUCY, m. Jesse Simmons.
vi. RUBY, m. Abner Dingley, Jr.
vii. SALLY, m. Edward D. Baker.

24.

SIMEON[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Sept. 16, 1728. Lived in Duxbury, and died Dec. 30, 1807. He married Honor Hunt. His children were:

i. ASAPHA.[5]
ii. LEVI, b. 1757. A revolutionary soldier, alive in 1840.
iii. SIMEON, d. in the Revolutionary War.
iv. SALLY, m. 1783, Abel Chandler.
v. ANNA, m. Dec. 1795, Charles Witherell.
vi. LYDIA, m. Jan. 1798, Charles Simmons.
vii. LUCY, m. Jan. 22, 1806, Capt. Elisha Sampson.
viii. ASENATH, m. —— Howard.

25.

ZABDIEL[4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Elnathan,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in Duxbury. Married Feb. 22, 1769, Hannah Curtis, who died 1814. He died 1804. His children were:

i. SYLVANUS,[5] m. Sarah Patterson; lived in Pembroke.
ii. ELKANAH, b. Feb. 14, 1781; m. Mary —— Droll, 1781.
iii. OLIVE, m. Capt. Doten Baker.
iv. WELTHEA, m. Feb. 1798, Bartlett Sampson.

26.

NATHAN[4] (*Nathan,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) early removed to Maine with his father, where his descendants now reside.

27.

ISAAC[4] (*Nathan,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born June 10, 1725, and always resided in Plympton. His wife was Mary ——. His children were:

i. PATIENCE,[5] b. March 23, 1749.
ii. MARY, b. May 5, 1752.
iii. ISAAC, b. Feb. 27, 1754.
iv. JACOB, b. Sept. 20, 1756.
v. ANNA, b. March 29, 1758; d. Sept. 19, 1833.

28.

JACOB[4] (*Nathan,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in Plympton May 14, 1727, and died there in 1760. He left no children, and was probably unmarried.

29.

JONATHAN[4] (*Zachariah,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Feb. 5, 1718, and early removed from Plympton to Norwich, Conn., where he married April 7, 1742, Elizabeth Bosworth. He afterwards removed to Tolland, and died May 28, 1790. His children were:

i. ABIGAIL,[5] b. Dec. 9, 1743.
ii. JONATHAN, b. Nov. 1, 1744.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 20, 1748.
iv. ZACHARIAH, b. May 20, 1749. Was in the Revolutionary War.
v. AMAZIAH, b. Feb. 10, 1754.
vi. ELIJAH, b. July 16, 1756.
vii. MARTHA, } b. between March 16, 1759, and 1765.
viii. SARAH, }
ix. A SON, }

30.

ZACHARIAH[4] (*Zachariah,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in Plympton, Nov. 17, 1719, and died Nov. 23, 1726, unmarried.

31.

JAMES[4] (*Zachariah,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born Oct. 31, 1723, and removed from Middleboro' to New Braintree. He married 1757 Abigail Dunham. His children were:

i. LUCY,[5] died young and unmarried.
ii. JAMES, a Methodist clergyman of reputation.
iii. JOSHUA.
iv. JONATHAN, who died in the Revolution.
v. ABNER, lived in Barre, Mass.
vi. HULDAH.

32.

ZACHARIAH[4] (*Zachariah,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), b. Dec. 21, 1728; resided in Plympton, on Standish Neck. He married in 1751 Rebecca Standish, and for his second wife a Pomeroy, a daughter of Dr. Pomeroy, of Middleboro'. His children by his first wife were:

i. REBECCA, b. Nov. 19, 1752; m. Elisha Ryder.
ii. RACHEL,[5] b. Oct. 8, 1754; m. Elisha Thomas.
iii. ZACHARIAH, d. 1794; m. Sarah Wood.
iv. DANIEL, m. a daughter of Freeman Waterman.

By his second wife:

v. ISAIAH, b. 1770; m. Sarah Dean, an eminent Congregational clergyman. Afterward Collector under Madison of the Port of New Bedford from 1809–1815. Removed from there to Dalton. (See sketch of his life, Hist. of Berkshire County, vol. ii. p. 369.) Grandfather of Hon. Byron Weston, ex-Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts.
vi. HANNAH, m. Lewis Thomas.
vii. SARAH, m. Ebenezer Pickens.

33.

JOHN[4] (*John,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived and died in Middleboro'. He married for his first wife, March 14, 1754, Elizabeth Leonard, and for his second wife, Dec. 6, 1776, Priscilla Sturtevant, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Sturtevant, of Middleboro.' His children by his first wife:

i. PRISCILLA,[5] m. Joseph Tinkham, of Halifax.
ii. CONTENT, not married.
iii. SALOME, m. Ebenezer Wilder, of Middleboro'.
iv. HANNAH, not married.

By his second wife:

v. JOHN, d. 1836. Early removed from Middleboro' to Randolph, Vt.; m. Dolly Sprague, Dec. 7, 1791.
vi. HERCULES—perhaps, but doubtful.

34.

EDMUND[4] (*Edmund,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born Feb. 22, 1731. Was a prominent citizen of Middleboro' where he lived, and died in 1814. During the revolution he kept a hotel in the house now occupied by his grandson, Col. Thomas Weston. He married Mary Tinkham, who was born 1732, and died Aug. 6, 1808. His children were:

i. ABNER,[5] b. 1760; d. Sept. 20, 1830; m. Huldah Washburn, and was in the Revolutionary war; removed to Vermont, where his descendants now reside. Father of the late Hon. Edmund Weston, a prominent lawyer in Vermont, and Judge of Probate in Randolph District.
ii. EDMUND, d. 1815, unm.; lived in Wheeling, Va.
iii. DANIEL, b. Jan. 18, 1768; d. 1834; m. Polly Macomber.
iv. THOMAS, b. March 21, 1770; d. Jan. 17, 1834: m. first, Abigail Doggett; m. second, Deborah Winslow. (See sketch of his life, Hist. of Plymouth County, p. 1048.)
v. SUSANNA, d. young, unmarried.
vi. BETHANIA, d. 1837, unmarried.
vii. LAVINIA, d. Feb. 21, 1794; m. Hushia Thomas.

35.

ABNER[4] (*Edmund,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in Middleboro'. Died young, unmarried.

36.

JAMES[4] (*Edmund,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born and lived in Middleboro'. Married 1785. His children were:

i. JAMES,[5] unmarried; a mariner.
ii. KEZIAH, m. Nathan Warner, of Middleboro'.

37.

BENJAMIN[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born Jan. 21, 1724. Died Aug. 6, 1740, unmarried.

38.

JOSHUA[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born May 23, 1725. Died Aug. 6, 1740, unmarried.

39.

WILLIAM[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born May 14, 1752. Married daughter of Thomas Weston, of Boston. Lived and died in Plymouth. Was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and commanded the garrison at Gurnett Point, Plymouth. His children were:

i. MARY,[5] d. in infancy.
ii. WILLIAM, b. 1778; m. first, Mary Churchill; m. second, Polly D. Holmes.
iii. COMER, sheriff of Plymouth Co. for some time; m. first, Patty Cole; m. second, Mary Emmons, d. June 10, 1791. Lived at Martha's Vineyard.
iv. LEWIS, b. 1754.

40.

NOAH[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born April 24, 1734. He lived in Plympton and died at sea, 1762, unmarried.

41.

ZADOCK[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born June 24, 1736. Married Mary Peterson Oct. 15, 1767. He lived in Plympton and carried on the fulling-mill and grist-mill built by his grandfather Edmund.[2] He died April 10, 1802. His wife died March 24, 1809. His children were:

i. MARY,[5] m. Feb. 28, 1788, Moses Wright.
ii. ZADOCK, b. 1772; d. 1781.
iii. LYDIA, b. 1774; d. 1781.
iv. BENJAMIN, b. June 14, 1777; d. Oct. 28, 1834.
v. REBECCA, b. Sept. 2, 1779; m. Winslow Dean.
vi. SARAH, b. May 27, 1783; d. 1808; m. Paul Raymond.
vii. SUSANNAH, b. Sept. 1, 1785; m. Paul Raymond.

42.

JOB[4] (*Benjamin,*[3] *Edmund,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born July 30, 1741. Married Oct. 23, 1766, Hannah Bisbee. He lived in Plympton, and died 1784. His only child was:

i. NOAH,[5] b. July 1, 1769; d. 1858, aged 81; m. May 8, 1796, Olive Cody.

43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

BENJAMIN.[4]
THOMAS.[4]
ELIPHAS,[4] m. 1785, Mary Hatch.
JOHN,[4] m. 1761, Jane Hammond.
PAUL.[4]
STEPHEN.[4]
SAMUEL,[4] m. 1768, Elizabeth Andrews.

(*Isaac,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]). These were probably children of Isaac. They all lived in Dartmouth, and were in the Revolution except Samuel. No other information concerning them.

50.

JOHN[4] (*Jonathan,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born in Plympton, and died 1755. He married Bethiah ——. His children were:

i. AZARIAH.[5]
ii. ALICE, m. Elis Doky.
iii. BETHIAH, m. Abraham Jackson.

51.

MICAH[4] (*Abner,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in Duxbury. Married Bethia Oldham, Dec. 3, 1761. He died Aug. 4, 1816. He was with Capt. Wadsworth in the French and Indian war in 1759. His children were:

i. JAMES,[5] b. Sept. 24, 1762. A soldier in the Revolution, living in 1840.
ii. SETH, b. Sept. 27, 1764. Lived in Bridgewater.
iii. SARAH, b. Dec. 21, 1766; m. Abiel Chandler.
iv. JOHN, b. Aug. 21, 1769.
v. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 27, 1771.
vi. BETHIA, b. Nov. 2, 1773; m. Jan. 7, 1801, David Patterson.
vii. DESIRE, b. March 15, 1777.

52.

SETH[4] (*Abner,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born in 1733. Resided in Duxbury, and died May 22, 1764. He married 1761, Desire Jenny, of Dartmouth. He was in the French and Indian war in 1759 with Capt. Wadsworth, and was killed by lightning at sea, 1764.

53.

WARREN[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born in 1740 and lived at Powder Point, Duxbury. He married for his first wife, Jan. 25, 1767, Mary Bosworth. She died April 14, 1799; and for his second wife, Martha, widow of Thomas Weston. He died in 1799. He with others was with Capt. Simeon Sampson in a brig which was captured by the British ship Rainbow, and taken prisoner and confined at Halifax, N. S., in the Revolutionary war. His children were:

i. LYDIA,[5] b. Sept. 17, 1768; d. Oct. 22, 1841; m. March 9, 1785, Joshua Brewster.
ii. DANIEL, b. April 5, 1772; d. young.
iii. WARNER, d. young.

54.

EZRA[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born July 13, 1743, and always resided in Duxbury. He was one of the most enterprising and wealthy men of the province. Was the largest ship-builder and ship-owner in the country, and was familiarly known as "King Cæsar." He married for his first wife Sylvia Church, April 20, 1767. She died May 21, 1768; for his second wife, Oct. 25, 1770, Salmutha Wadsworth; for his third wife, July 4, 1817, Priscilla Vergen. He died Oct. 11, 1824, aged 81. His children were:

i. SYLVIA[5] CHURCH, b. May 13, 1768; m. Capt. Sylvanus Sampson.
ii. EZRA, b. Nov. 30, 1771; d. Aug. 15, 1842; m. Jerusha Bradford.

55.

DANIEL[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born 1744. Was a mariner, lived in Duxbury, and was on a vessel in a snow storm on Honduras ledge, returning from the coast of Maine, Nov. 17, 1766. He was unmarried.

56.

ELIPHAS[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born 1745; married Oct. 27, 1774, Deborah Nash, and resided in Weymouth, where he held many important public positions. He sailed in his own ship from Boston to Baltimore in 1765, and his vessel was never after heard from. His children were:

i. PRISCILLA,[5] b. 1776; d. June 21, 1852.
ii. PHEBA, b. 1776; d. 1777.
iii. PHEBA NASH, b. 1779; d. Feb. 10, 1861.
iv. WARREN, b. Dec. 13, 1780; m. Nancy Bates, Nov. 17, 1805.
v. HARVEY, b. 1782; d. 1794 of yellow fever in West Indies.
vi. MARY, b. 1786; d. Nov. 2, 1860; m.

57.

ARUNAH[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born Feb. 4, 1746. He removed from Duxbury before the Revolutionary war and settled in Bristol, Me. He was a man widely known and extensively engaged in business. He married Feb. 4, 1777, Sally Martin, who died Jan. 20, 1814. He died Jan. 17, 1831. His children were:

i. PRISCILLA,[5] b. Dec. 26, 1777; m. Sullivan Hardy.
ii. SALLY, b. Jan. 10, 1781; m. John Upham.
iii. DANIEL, b. July 12, 1783; m. first, Bethia Keen; second, Rhoda Smith; third, Mrs. E. Farrow.
iv. ELIPHAS, b. Sept. 5, 1785; m. Elizabeth Longfellow.
v. LUCY, b. April 24, 1787; m. John Stetson.
vi. SILVIA Church, b. March 10, 1790; m. William Daggett.
vii. JOSHUA MARTIN, b. Sept. 22, 1794; m. Lucy Foster.
viii. SAMUEL, b. June 29, 1797; d. Dec. 27, 1827.

58.

JOSHUA[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born 1748 and lived in Duxbury. Unmarried. He was lost with his father Eliphas[17] in a severe snow storm on the beach, March 18, 1762.

59.

TIMOTHY[4] (*Eliphas,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born in 1749. Married Rachel Martin, a sister of his brother Arunah's wife. He commanded a privateer in the Revolutionary war, and was lost in the Bay of Fundy, while cruising there before the close of the war. He left one son:

i. TIMOTHY,[5] b. June 17, 1780; m. June 13, 1802, Ann Gooch. Lived and died in Machias, Me., where his descendants now reside.

60.

RUFUS[4] (*David,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]). He lived and died in that part of Middleboro' called Titicutt. He married Abigail Knowlton. His children were:

i. JOHN,[5] early removed to New Hampshire.
ii. ABNER, m. Huldah Butler.
iii. SALLY, unmarried.

61.

DAVID[4] (*David,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born 1753. Lived in Middleboro'. Married Keziah Eaton. She died June 16, 1816. He died 1836. His children were:

i. SUSANNA,[5] m. Ambrose Lincoln.
ii. POLLY, b. 1782; d. June 3, 1844, unmarried.
iii. KEZIAH, b. 1789; d. Aug. 15, 1853; m. Sullivan Lincoln.
iv. ANDREW, b. Nov. 17, 1789; d. March 9, 1871; m. Lavinia Hall.
v. ENOCH, b. July 30, 1793; d. July 31, 1868; m. Betsey Perkins.

62.

JABEZ[4] (*David,*[3] *John,*[2] *Edmund*[1]) was born in 1759. He married in 1776 Lydia Bellington. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and died Nov. 18, 1839, aged 80 years. His wife died Sept. 1, 1883. His children were:

i. SUSANNA,[5] b. Feb. 17, 1777.
ii. SIMEON, b. Sept. 24, 1778; d. at sea 1796.
iii. DEBORAH, b. Aug. 29, 1780.
iv. LYDIA, b. June 2, 1782.
v. SALLY, b. April 4, 1784; d. Dec. 24, 1798.
vi. DAVID, b. Nov. 13, 1786.
vii. JOHN, b. Dec. 27, 1788; d. at sea, 1816.
viii. LEVI, b. Jan. 28, 1791; d. Sept. 26, 1801.
ix. DANIEL, b. July 30, 1793; d. Jan. 24, 1830.
x. JABEZ, b. July 20, 1795; d. at sea, 1816.
xi. MERIA, b. June 21, 1798; d. June 25, 1823.

63.

SETH[4] (*David*,[3] *John*,[2] *Edmund*[1]) lived in Middleboro' and died in 1820. Was a schoolmaster. His only child was:

i. NATHAN,[5] m. Esther Morton.

EARLY SOUTHERN HERALDIC BOOK PLATES.

By Mr. RICHARD C. LICHTENSTEIN, of Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xl. page 299.]

THE following names complete the series of owners of Heraldic Book Plates prior to 1830 (as far as known to the writer) in the original colonies. The majority on the present list are the work of English engravers, and with but one exception those engraved in America are signed by no engraver south of Philadelphia, while the list of addressed plates is larger than those of the more northern colonies. Those signed by engravers' names are comparatively few in number. Of the unsigned plates few bear any distinctive marks of being the work of early American engravers. There appears on the two lists the name of but one female possessor of a book plate, Elizabeth Graeme. Many of the names on the present list are doubtless well known to the readers of the REGISTER, containing as it does quite a number who were prominent figures during the revolutionary period. The two lists contain the names of upwards of 375 different persons, and 288 different families.

The earliest dated American Book Plates thus far are those given on the present list—Penn 1703, Page 1703, Assheton 1718, Ghiton 1718. It is rather unfortunate that more specimens of Turner's work have not come to light. Those that are known show him to have been an engraver of no mean ability. He originally seems to have practised his art here in Massachusetts, and thence to have removed to Philadelphia, as on the plate of Sir John Sinclair he signs himself of Philadelphia. A number of plates by Vallance and other engravers are known to the writer, but not having been able to thoroughly verify the owners, their names have not been included in the lists.

Abercrombie, James	Penn.	
Allison, Joseph J.	"	
At.Lee, Will. Aug. of Lancaster, Penn.	"	
Archer, William	Virg.	
Assheton, Ralph, of Philadelphia	Penn.	
Assheton, Robert	"	
" William, of Gray's Inn, Judge of the Ct. of Adm. of Penn. 1718	"	
Banister, John	Virg.	
Barton, William	Penn.	
Bartram, John	"	
Beatty, J., M.D.	"	
Beresford, Richard, Charleston, 1774	S. C.	
Beverly, Henry, of Virginia	Virg.	
Beverly, William	"	J. Kirk.
Bloomfield	Penn.	J. Trenchard
Bolling, Robert	Virg.	
Boucher, Jonathan	"	

ıot, Elias	N. J.	
n, John Leeds, Maryland	Md.	
ɾ, David	N. J.	
ge, William	Virg.	
James Henry	"	
William, of estover	"	
. Dr. George, chmond, Va.	"	
chael, Hon. Will.	Md.	
l, Charles (of rrollton)	"	
Miles	Virg.	
abriel	"	
ıey	Penn.	
hank, Judge	"	
ohn	"	J. Smithers.
. William	"	
idie, Robert	Virg.	
Dr. J. of Richnd, Va.	"	Brooks.
ɔn, of So. Car.	S. C.	
ds, Isaac, N. C.	N. C.	
. John	Penn.	
ck	"	J. Smithers.
lugh	Virg.	
n	Md.	
n, Albert	Penn.	
, Wm. R. 1718	"	
e, Elizabeth	"	
n, Henry Hale	"	J. Smithers.
Henry D.	"	Childs.
ɾ, Henry, Phila.	"	
ni, Sam. Fred. Libris	"	
gsworth, Levi	"	
ıson, Francis	"	H. Dawkins.
Joseph	"	"
ɾ, Archibald	"	" of Phil.
John	"	
Col.	N. C.	
, James	"	
R. I.	S. C.	
on, G.	Md.	
Gabriel, attorɾat law, Va.	Virg.	
e, Peter	N. J.	J. Lewis.
John Leeds, of lcot Co., Md.	Md.	
on	Penn.	
, Johan Christo.		
ıediger, Phil.	"	
ɾ Lynford	"	
adwell Philip, Inner Temple	Virg.	
. H.	"	
, David	Penn.	
kev. Matthias	"	
James	"	
William	"	
ll, Philip		
ireenspring, Va.	Virg.	
ı, John	Penn.	
	Md.	
Magill, John	Md.	J. Smithers.
Martin, Luther	"	
Mayo, John	Virg.	
McAlish	Penn.	
McKenzie, Surgeon	Virg.	
Mercer, John	"	
Milner, James	"	
Morgan, Dr. John	Penn.	
Morris, Gouverneur	"	
Murray	Md.	
" James	Virg.	
" Earl of Dunmore	"	
Nelson, Rt. Hon. Geo.	"	
Norris, Isaac	Penn.	James Turner.
Ogden	N. J.	
Page, Francis, of the Inner Temple, 1703	Virg.	
Parke, John	"	I. Skinner.
Parker, B.	"	
Penn, Thomas, of Stoke Pogis in the co. of Bucks, 1st Prop'r Penn.	"	
Penn, William, Prop'r of Penn. 1703	Penn.	
Penn	"	
Pennington	"	
Powell, Philip	"	
" Samuel	"	
" " Hare	"	
Power, James, of King William Co. Va.	Virg.	
Proctor, Col. Thomas	Penn.	
Randolph, John, of the Inner Tem. Lond.	Virg.	I. Skinner, Bath.
Randolph, John, of Roanoke	"	
" " Jr.	"	
Robinson	"	
Rush, Benjamin	Penn.	
Rutledge	S. C.	Barnes & Co.
Samuels, James	Penn.	H. Dawkins, Ph.
Skelton, Reuben, Hanover Co.	Virg.	
Smith, John Jay	Penn.	
" William P.	"	Thos. Johnson.
" " of S. C.	S. C.	
Spaight	N. C.	
St. Clair, Sir John	N. J.	Jas. Turner, Ph.
Stith, William	Virg.	
Stuart, Anthony, Annapolis, Md.	Md.	
Tazewell, John, Va.	Virg.	
Tuberville, Geo. L. Va.	"	
Wallace, Joshua Madox of Burlington, N. J.	N. J.	
Waller, Benjamin, Va.	Virg.	
Washington, Bushrod	"	
" George	"	
Wiseman, Joseph	Penn.	Vallance.
Wood, Joseph	"	
Wormley, Ralph, of Rosigill	Virg.	
Wythe, George, Va.	"	

Additions to former List.

ɾ, William	N. Y.	
er, John, Jr.	Mass.	N. Hurd.
ɔn, David	N. Y.	
Matthew	"	
ɾ. William	"	P. R. Maverick.
an, States Morıs	"	
J. G.	"	
Elias	"	Rollinson.
, John Tabor	"	
(Peter)	N. H.	
Meredith, Jonathan	N. Y.	
Philipse, Frederick		
Rensselaer, P. V.	"	A. Billings.
Saltonstall, Walter	Mass.	?
" William	"	?
Smith, John Adams	N. Y.	Rollinson.
" Thomas, Jr.	"	Maverick.
Smyth, Andrew	"	
Stewart, James, N. Y.	N. Y.	
Vose, Benjamin	Me.	Callender.
Winthrop, John	Mass.	

BLOSS GENEALOGY.

By James O. Bloss, Esq., of New York City.

DESCENDANTS OF EDMUND AND MARY BLOSS.

ON the Cambridge (Mass.) records, and in the passenger list of the "Francis," April, 1634, the name is spelled Blosse, and in those of the colony, Bloyce. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, has it Bloys, while the Connecticut records have it variously—Bloys, Bloyce, Bloice, Bloise, Blois, Bloiss, Blosse and Bloss.

There seems to be no account of when Edmund came from England, the earliest record of him being when he was admitted freeman, May 22, 1639, at Watertown, although it is presumed, Bond says, "he had been here several years. as his wife Mary aged 40, and his son Richard aged 11, came to join him by the ship Francis from Ipswich, in April, 1634."

From this it is probable that he was of a Suffolk family, and this supposition rather finds confirmation in the fact that in Fuller's "Worthies of England" (first printed in 1662), under the chapter Suffolk, there appears the name of Thomas Blosse as sheriff in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles I. Edmund's wife Mary died May 29th, 1675, and he, September 27, 1675, married Ruth, daughter of Hugh Parsons; she died December, 1711, and at a meeting of the selectmen of Watertown, December 21, 1711, it was "ordered four gallons of wine also sugar and spice that Ruth Bloss (who lies dead) may have a decent funeral."

It is said that Edmund was born in 1587, and died at great age, believed to have been April, 1681. He was a grantee of five lots in Watertown. Early records also mention Francis Bloyce being admitted freeman, June 2, 1641. It is not improbable that he was a brother of Edmund. Boston records of Cambridge state that he was buried 29. 7. 1646. He was evidently married, as an appraisement is on record in the probate office in Boston, as follows: "ffrancis Blosse, widow. Inventory £14. 10. 8. 7. 10. 1647." No mention, however, is made of who his widow was, nor of any children. Edmund and Mary had:

i. Richard,[2] b. 1623, in England.

2. Richard[2] Bloss (*Edmund*[1]) born 1623. He came from England with his mother at the age of 11, took the oath at Watertown 1652, married February 10, 1658, Micael, daughter of Robert Jennison, and died August 7, 1665. Inventory, Aug. 17, 1665, £123. 3. 10. His widow married July 11, 1667, John Warren, and died July 14, 1713. They had:

3. i. Richard,[3] b. Dec. 7, 1659.
ii. Mary, b. Dec. 11, 1661.
iii. Micael, b. April 3, 1664.

3. Richard[3] Bloss (*Richard*,[2] *Edmund*[1]), born Dec. 7, 1659; married Sept. 26, 1688, Ann, daughter of James and Lydia (Wright) Cutler, of Cambridge Farms, now Lexington. Admitted freeman, April 12, 1690, and owned land which is now the old or lower graveyard at Waltham. Killingly (Conn.) Church records state that this Richard was one of the original members of the church of Killingly, and

was admitted by letter from the church at Watertown, May 21, 1716. They had:

4. i. RICHARD,[4] b. Jan. 25, 1700–1.
5. ii. JAMES, b. Nov. 3, 1702.
6. iii. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 26, 1704–5.
iv. ANN, b. Aug. 10, 1707; m. Jan. 9, 1723, Isaac Jewett.

4. RICHARD[4] BLOSS (*Richard,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born January 25, 1700–1; married Nov. 10, 1725, Ruth Mackintyre. No record of children, or of death of either of these, though in the Killingly church record appears the following: "March 11, 1761. Departed this life, the wife of Serj. Bloss aged about 52." This would have made her birth in 1709, and doubtless refers to the wife of this Richard.

The church book also records in 1738, "Brother Blois (with *) freed from payment of anything for the support of the Lord's table." Miss Larned says: "The star was probably affixed later, but I am inclined to think he became a Baptist." The same record mentions the marriage, June 29, 1758, of Richard Bloss to Sarah Barrit. It seems highly probable that this was a son of Richard,[4] though no record of his birth is found. It is therefore assumed that Richard[4] and Ruth Mackintyre had:

i. RICHARD.[5]

5. JAMES[4] BLOSS (*Richard,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born Nov. 3, 1702; d. June 3, 1790. By his will recorded in Chepachet, R. I., probated Feb. 7, 1801, it appears that he was twice married, no mention being made of his first wife's name, and only the christian name of his second wife being given, viz., Sarah. By his first wife he had:

i. ABIGAIL,[5] m. Sept. 30, 1749, John Younglove; afterwards, Sept. 13, 1770, m. Ebenezer Atwood.
ii. JAMES.
iii. ANNE, m. 1759, Ephraim Ellingwood, of Woodstock.
iv. JOHN, m. March 9, 1758, Hannah Allen, of Pomfret.

By his second wife he had:

v. EBENEZER,
vi. JAMES,
vii. JOB,
} All were minors at the time of making his will, 26 July, 1789.

6. SAMUEL[4] BLOSS (*Richard,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Edmund*[1]), born September 26, 1704–5; married Sept. 4, 1727, Martha Barker (widow). They had:

i. SIMEON,[5] b. Nov. 22, 1728; d. Nov. 11, 1736.
ii. SAMUEL, b. April 7, 1731.
iii. MARTHA, b. March 12, 1733; m. Jan. 21, 1760, Samuel Buck.
iv. ZERUIAH, b. Feb. 28, 1735.
v. SIMEON, b. Jan. 8, 1737; d. Nov. 1756.
vi. RICHARD, b. April 19, 1739.
vii. HANNAH, b. Feb. 13, 1741–2.
viii. FRANCIS, b. March 6, 1742–3.
ix. AMASA, b. Feb. 25, 1745.
x. PRISCILLA, b. Jan. 20, 1746–7.

HARVARD COLLEGE ALUMNI

WHO HAVE HELD THE OFFICIAL POSITIONS NAMED.

By WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, LL.D., Chief Justice of Court of Claims (U. S.), Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year Grad.		
1755	John Adams.	
1787	John Quincy Adams.	2

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1755	John Adams.	
1762	Elbridge Gerry.	2

CABINET OFFICERS.

			Appointed by
1763	Timothy Pickering,	State, War and Navy, P.M. Gen.,	Washington.
1770	Samuel Osgood,	P. M. General,	"
1772	William Eustis,	War,	Madison.
1772	Levi Lincoln,	Attorney General,	Jefferson.
1781	Samuel Dexter,	Treasury, War,	J. Adams.
1787	John Q. Adams,	State,	Monroe.
1811	Edward Everett,	State,	Fillmore.
1817	George Bancroft,	Navy,	Polk.
1817	Caleb Cushing,	Attorney General,	Pierce.
1835	Ebenezer R. Hoar,	Attorney General,	Grant.
1838	Charles Devens,	Attorney General,	Hayes.
1843	William A. Richardson,	Treasury,	Grant.
1847	William C. Endicott,	War,	Cleveland.
1863	Charles S. Fairchild,	Treasury,	"
1864	Robert T. Lincoln,	War,	Garfield.
			15

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, &c.

1642	George Downing, to Holland from Cromwell and Charles II.
1755	John Adams, to Holland, France, Great Britain.
1762	Francis Dana, to Russia.
1762	Elbridge Gerry, to France.
1771	James Bowdoin, to Spain.
1772	William Eustis, to Holland.
1777	Rufus King, to Great Britain.
1787	John Q. Adams, to Holland, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain.
1806	Alexander H. Everett, to Spain.
1806	William P. Preble, to Holland.
1811	Edward Everett, to Great Britain.
1817	George Bancroft, to Great Britain, Prussia, Germany.
1817	Caleb Cushing, to China, Spain.
1825	Charles F. Adams, to Great Britain.
1831	Charles Eames (*Min. Res.*), to Venezuela.
1831	John L. Motley, to Great Britain, Austria.
1836	Edward J. Morris (*Min. Res.*), to Turkey.
1838	James R. Lowell, to Spain, Great Britain.
1840	J. C. Bancroft Davis, to Germany.
1841	Wickham Hoffman (*Min. Res.*), to Denmark.
1841	James R. Partridge, to Peru.
1845	Ayers P. Merrill (*Min. Res.*), to Belgium.
1845	Thomas Russell (*Min. Res.*), to Venezuela. 23

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1755 **Tristram Dalton.**
1759 **Jonathan Trumbull.**
1759 Paine Wingate.
1763 Timothy Pickering.
1764 Caleb Strong.
1766 Benjamin Goodhue.
1774 James Sheafe.
1776 Christopher Gore.
1777 Rufus King.
1781 Samuel Dexter.
1781 Elijah Paine.
1783 Harrison G. Otis.
1784 Prentiss Mellen.
1786 **Christopher G. Champlin.**
1786 **Thomas W. Thompson.**
1787 **John Q. Adams.**
1787 James Lloyd.
1789 Charles Cutts.
1790 Samuel C. Crafts.
1810 William F. Desaussure.
1811 Edward Everett.
1812 Amos Nourse.
1812 Peleg Sprague.
1821 Robert W. Barnwell.
1822 Charles G. Atherton.
1826 Robert Rantoul.
1828 Robert C. Winthrop.
1830 Charles Sumner.
1844 Frederick A. Sawyer.
1846 George F. Hoar.
1858. Samuel Pasco. 31

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS OF U. S.

1748 **George Leonard.**
1748 Artemas Ward.
1756 Abiel Foster
1757 Theophilus Bradbury.
1759 Jonathan Trumbull, Speaker.
1759 Samuel A. Otis.
1759 Paine Wingate.
1762 Elbridge Gerry.
1762 George Partridge.
1763 Timothy Pickering.
1764 Shearjashub Bourne.
1765 Lemuel Williams.
1766 David Cobb.
1766 Benjamin Goodhue.
1769 Peleg Wadsworth.
1772 William Eustis.
1772 Samuel Tenney.
1772 Levi Lincoln.
1774 **Fisher Ames.**
1774 **James Sheafe.**
1774 **Josiah Smith.**
1774 **Laban Wheaton.**
1775 Benjamin Bourne.
1776 Joshua Coit.
1776 **Samuel Sewall.**
1776 **George Thacher.**
1778 Thomas Dwight.
1778 Martin Kinsley.
1779 William Gordon.
1779 Nathaniel A. Haven.
1781 Samuel Dexter.
1781 Isaiah L. Green.
1781 Nathan Read.
1781 Nathaniel Ruggles.
1782 **John Dawson.**
1782 **Seth Hastings.**
1782 Stephen Van Rensselaer
1783 **Harrison G. Otis.**
1783 **Ambrose Spencer.**
1783 Artemas Ward.
1784 Silas Lee.
1784 Benjamin Pickman.
1784 William Stedman.
1785 Paul Fearing.
1785 **Barzillai Gannett.**
1785 Jabez Upham.
1786 Christopher G. Champlin.
1786 Isaac Parker.
1786 Thomas W Thompson.
1787 John Q. Adams.
1787 Joshua Cushman.
1787 Nathaniel Freeman.
1787 Leonard White.
1789 George Bradbury.
1789 Nahum Mitchell.
1789 George B. Upham.
1789 James Wilson.
1790 Samuel C. Crafts.
1790 Richard Cutts.
1790 Josiah Quincy
1790 George Sullivan.
1790 Roger Vose.
1791 Thom Rice.
1792 John Locke.
1793 John C. Chamberlain.
1793 Caleb Ellis.
1793 Samuel Thatcher.
1794 Charles H. Atherton.
1795 Benjamin Gorham.
1795 John W Hulbert.
1797 Horace Binney.
1797 William M. Richardson.
1797 Asahel Stearns.
1797 Daniel A. White.
1798 Stephen Longfellow.
1798 Joseph Story
1798 John Varnum.
1799 Joseph Dane.
1799 Willard Hall.
1799 John Wilson
1800 Leonard Jarvis.
1801 Timothy Fuller.
1802 Samuel Hoar
1802 Levi Lincoln.
1802 Thomas R. Mitchell.
1802 Leveret Saltonstall.
1803 **Josiah Butler.**
1807 **Henry A. Bullard.**
1809 **William Plumer.**
1810 **Joseph G. Kendall.**

1810 James G. King.
1811 Edward Everett.
1812 James H. Duncan.
1812 Peleg Sprague.
1813 Gorham Parks.
1815 David Barker.
1815 Gayton P. Osgood.
1815 John G. Palfrey.
1817 Caleb Cushing.
1817 Samuel A. Eliot.
1817 William S. Hastings.
1819 Stephen C. Phillips.
1821 Robert W. Barnwell.
1821 Charles W. Upham.
1822 Charles G. Atherton.
1823 Daniel P. King.
1825 Charles F. Adams.
1826 Robert Rantoul.
1828 Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker.
1829 George T. Davis.
1829 John J. Taylor.
1830 John B. Kerr.
1830 Elisha R. Potter.
1830 Samuel T. Worcester.
1832 Josiah G. Abbott.
1833 William Whiting.
1835 Ebenezer R. Hoar.
1836 Edward J. Morris.
1838 George B. Loring.
1839 John Ganson.
1843 Eben F. Stone.
1844 George M. Brooks.
1846 George F. Hoar.
1849 Horace Davis.
1854 Edward D. Hayden.
1854 William W. Warren.
1855 Theodore Lyman.
1856 Carleton Hunt.
1856 George D. Robinson.
1857 John D. Long.
1858 Frederick G. Bromberg.
1860 George E. Adams.
1860 Selwin Z. Bowman.
1867 John E. Leonard.
1871 Henry Cabot Lodge.
1871 Edward Burnett.
1872 Perry Belmont. 137

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1740 Samuel Adams.
1744 Thomas Cushing.
1747 William Ellery.
1748 Artemas Ward.
1749 Robert T. Paine.
1751 William Williams.
1754 John Hancock, President.
1755 John Adams.
1756 Joseph Trumbull.
1756 James Lovell.
1756 Abiel Foster.
1759 Paine Wingate.
1760 John Lowell.
1760 William Hooper.
1761 Jonathan Jackson.
1762 Francis Dana.
1762 Elbridge Gerry.
1762 George Partridge.
1768 John Wentworth.
1770 Samuel Osgood.
1776 George Thacher.
1777 Rufus King.
1778 Nathan Dane. 23

UNITED STATES JUDGES.

1751 William Cushing, Justice Supreme Court.
1755 David Sewall, District Judge.
1760 John Lowell, Judge Court of Appeals under Confederation; Judge and Chief Justice Circuit Court.
1761 John Pickering, District Judge.
1775 Benjamin Bourne, Circuit Judge.
1777 Samuel Hitchcock, District and Circuit Judge.
1780 David L. Barnes, District Judge.
1781 John Davis, District Judge.
1781 Elijah Paine, District Judge.
1787 William Cranch, Assistant Judge and Chief Judge Circuit Court, D. C.
1798 Joseph Story, Justice Supreme Court.
1799 Willard Hall, District Judge.
1804 Asher Ware, District Judge.
1812 Peleg Sprague, District Judge.
1821 Edward G. Loring, Judge Court of Claims.
1823 James G. Halyburton, District Judge.
1827 John J. Gilchrist, Judge Court of Claims.
1829 Benjamin R. Curtis, Justice Supreme Court.
1831 Edward H. Durell, District Judge.
1834 Edward Fox, District Judge.
1837 Samuel Treat, District Judge.
1838 Charles P. James, Justice Supreme Court, D. C.
1840 J. C. Bancroft Davis, Judge Court of Claims.
1843 John Lowell, District and Circuit Judge.

1843 William A. Richardson, Judge and Chief Justice Court of Claims.
1845 Horace Gray, Justice Supreme Court.
1846 Nathan Webb, District Judge.
1852 Addison Brown, District Judge.
1852 William G. Choate, District Judge.
1856 Thomas J. Morris, District Judge. 30

JUDGES OF SUPREME OR HIGHEST COURTS OF STATES, TERRITORIES, PROVINCES, &c.

1650 William Stoughton, Judge, Prov. New Eng., Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1657 Elisha Cooke, Judge, Col. of Mass.
1660 Peter Bulkley, Judge, Prov. New Eng.
1665 Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice and Judge, Prov. New England, Chief Justice, Prov. of New York.
1671 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1680 John Leverett, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1686 Benjamin Lynde, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1689 Addison Davenport, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1689 John Haynes, Judge, Col. of Conn.
1690 Paul Dudley, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1690 Peter Burr, Judge, Col. of Conn.
1695 Jonathan Law, Judge, Col. of Conn.
1696 Jonathan Remington, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1698 Nathaniel Hubbard, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1699 Edmund Quincy, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1702 George Jaffrey, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of New Hampshire.
1702 Benjamin Gambling, Judge, Prov. of New Hampshire.
1703 Thomas Greaves, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1711 Elisha Williams, Judge, Col. of Conn.
1718 Benjamin Lynde, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1718 Theodore Atkinson, Chief Justice, Prov. of New Hampshire.
1721 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1722 Richard Saltonstall, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1727 Thomas Hutchinson, Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1727 Jonathan Trumbull, Chief Justice, Conn.
1728 Jonathan Belcher, Chief Justice, Prov. of Nova Scotia.
1728 Edmund Trowbridge, Judge, Prov. Mass.
1730 Peter Oliver, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
1731 Chambers Russell, Judge in Admiralty for Mass., New Hamp. and R. I., Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1734 Samuel Nightingale, Judge, Col. of Rhode Island.
1735 Meshech Weare, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1737 Benjamin Pratt, Chief Justice, Prov. of New York.
1742 Leverett Hubbard, Judge, Prov. of New Hampshire.
1743 Foster Hutchinson, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1744 Jedediah Foster, Judge, Mass.
1745 Nathaniel Ropes, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1746 James Putnum, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1749 Robert T. Paine, Judge, Mass.
1750 Nathaniel P. Sargeant, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1751 William Cushing, Judge, Prov. Mass., Chief Justice, Mass.
1755 William Bourne, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1755 David Sewall, Judge, Mass.
1755 John Adams, Chief Justice, Mass.
1756 Samuel H. Parsons, Judge, Northwest Territory.
1757 Theophilus Bradbury, Judge, Mass.
1759 Paine Wingate, Judge, New Hampshire.
1760 Daniel Leonard, Chief Justice, Bermuda Islands.
1761 John Pickering, Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1762 Francis Dana, Chief Justice, Mass.
1763 Nathan Cushing, Judge, Mass.
1763 Joshua Upham, Judge, Prov. New Brunswick.
1763 Jonathan Bliss, Chief Justice, Prov. New Brunswick.
1763 Samson S. Blowers, Chief Justice, Prov. Nova Scotia.
1765 Edward Winslow, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.

1767 Increase Sumner, Judge, Mass.
1767 Timothy Farrar, Judge, New Hampshire.
1768 Daniel Newcomb, Judge, of New Hampshire.
1769 Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice, Mass.
1770 Ward Chipman, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1776 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1776 George Thacher, Judge, Mass.
1776 Royal Tyler, Chief Justice, Vermont.
1777 Thomas Dawes, Judge, Mass.
1781 Elijah Paine, Judge, Vermont.
1783 William K. Atkinson, Judge, New Hampshire.
1783 Ambrose Spencer, Judge and Chief Justice, New York.
1784 Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, Maine.
1786 Isaac Parker, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1789 Samuel Putnam, Judge, Mass.
1790 Daniel Tilton, Judge, Mississippi Territory.
1791 John Harris, Judge, New Hampshire.
1793 Caleb Ellis, Judge, New Hampshire.
1793 Charles Jackson, Judge, Mass.
1797 William M. Richardson, Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1800 Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice, Mass.
1802 Levi Lincoln, Judge, Mass.
1805 Ward Chipman, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1806 William P. Preble, Judge, Maine.
1807 Henry A. Bullard, Judge, Louisiana.
1811 Benjamin F. Dunkin, Chief Justice and Chancellor, South Carolina.
1811 Ebenezer Lane, Chief Justice, Ohio.
1814 Pliny Merrick, Judge, Mass.
1814 Elijah Paine, Judge, New York.
1815 George Eustis, Judge and Chief Justice, Louisiana.
1816 Samuel D. Bell, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1817 Caleb Cushing, Judge, Mass.
1821 Edward Kent, Judge, Maine.
1823 Seth Ames, Judge, Mass.
1827 Edmund L. Cushing, Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1828 John J. Gilchrist, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1829 George T. Bigelow, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1830 Elisha R. Potter, Judge, Rhode Island.
1832 Joseph S. B. Thacher, Judge, Miss.
1834 Edward Fox, Judge, Maine.
1835 Ebenezer R. Hoar, Judge, Mass.
1835 Edward Lander, Chief Justice, Washington Territory.
1837 Nathaniel Holmes, Judge, Missouri.
1838 Charles Devens, Judge, Mass.
1839 James G. King, Judge, New York.
1841 Charles C. Harris, Judge, Sandwich Islands.
1841 Christopher G. Ripley, Chief Justice, Minnesota.
1843 John W. Kingman, Judge, Ter. of Wyoming.
1845 Horace Gray, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1846 Augustus L. Soule, Judge, Mass.
1846 Bernard C. Whitman, Judge, Nevada.
1847 Charles Allen, Judge, Mass.
1847 William C. Endicott, Judge, Mass.
1849 James W. Austin, Judge, Sandwich Islands.
1856 Jeremiah Smith, Judge, New Hampshire.
1858 Alfred S. Hartwell, Judge, Sandwich Islands.
1860 George B. Young, Judge, Minnesota.
1861 Oliver W. Holmes, Judge, Mass.
1866 Nicholas Longworth, Judge, Ohio.
1867 John E. Leonard, Chief Justice, Louisiana. 114

GOVERNORS.

1650 William Stoughton, Lieut. Gov. Prov. of Mass.
1665 Joseph Dudley, Gov. Prov. of Mass., Pres't of (the Council) N. E., Lieut. G Isle of Wight.

84 Gordon Saltonstall, Gov. Col. Conn.
95 Jonathan Law, Gov. Col. Conn.
96 George Vaughan, Lieut. Gov. Prov. New Hampshire.
99 Jonathan Belcher, Gov. Prov. Mass., New Hamp. and New Jersey.
03 Spencer Phips, Lieut. Gov. Prov. of Mass.
15 Benning Wentworth, Gov. Prov. New Hampshire.
22 William Ellery, Lieut. Gov. Col. of Rhode Island.
24 Andrew Oliver, Lieut. Gov. Prov. of Mass.
27 Thomas Hutchinson, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Prov. of Mass.
27 Jonathan Trumbull, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Prov. of Conn.
28 Jonathan Belcher, Lieut. Gov. Prov. of Nova Scotia.
34 Samuel Nightingale, Lieut. Gov. Col. of Rhode Island.
35 Meshech Weare, Pres. of New Hamp.
40 Samuel Adams, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Mass.
44 Thomas Cushing, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
45 James Bowdoin, Gov. Mass.
51 Joseph Wanton, Lieut. Gov. Prov. Rhode Island.
53 Thomas Oliver, Lieut. Gov. Prov. of Mass.
54 John Hancock, Gov. Mass.
55 William Bourne, Gov. Bermuda Islands.
55 John Wentworth, Gov. Prov. New Hamp. and Lieut. Gov. Prov. Nova Scotia.
59 Jonathan Trumbull, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Conn.
62 Elbridge Gerry, Gov. Mass.
64 Caleb Strong, Gov. Mass.
66 David Cobb, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
66 Increase Sumner, Gov. Mass.
71 Samuel Phillips, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
71 Winthrop Sargent, Gov. Ter. Mississippi.
72 William Eustis, Gov. Mass.
72 Levi Lincoln, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
75 Edward H. Robbins, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
76 Christopher Gore, Gov. Mass.
0 Thomas L. Winthrop, Lieut. Gov. Mass.
2 Stephen Van Rensselaer, Lieut. Gov. New York.
0 Samuel C. Crafts, Gov. Vermont.
2 Levi Lincoln, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Mass.
8 Charles C. Pinckney, Lieut. Gov. South Carolina.
8 Samuel E. Smith, Gov. Maine.
1 Edward Everett, Gov. Mass.
0 Charles Paine, Gov. Vermont.
1 Edward Kent, Gov. Maine.
4 Joseph H. Williams, Gov. Maine.
9 Nathaniel B. Baker, Gov. New Hampshire.
8 George D. Robinson, Gov. Mass.
7 John D. Long, Lieut. Gov. and Gov. Mass. 47

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES.

9	John Rogers, Harvard.	1789	John T. Kirkland, Harvard.
9	Urianus Oakes, Harvard.	1790	Josiah Quincy, Harvard.
9	Leonard Hoar, Harvard.	1793	Charles Coffin, Grenville and Knoxville, Tenn.
5	Increase Mather, Harvard.		
9	Samuel Willard, (V.Pr.) Harvard.	1794	Timothy Alden, Allegany, Penn.
5	Abraham Pierson, (Rector) Yale.	1800	Joshua Bates, Middlebury, Vt.
9	John Leverett, Harvard.	1802	William Allen, Bowdoin.
9	Benjamin Wadsworth, Harvard.	1802	Ichabod Nichols, V. Pr. Bowdoin.
5	Edward Holyoke, Harvard.	1804	Stephen Chapin, Columbian, Wash.
2	Thomas Clap, Yale.	1806	Alexander H. Everett, Jeff. C., La.
9	Samuel Langdon, Harvard.	1811	Edward Everett, Harvard.
5	Samuel Locke, Harvard.	1814	James Walker, Harvard.
5	Joseph Willard, Harvard.	1815	Jared Sparks, Harvard.
4	Samuel Webber, Harvard.	1817	Alva Woods, Univ. Transylvania, Univ. Alabama.
5	William Harris, Columbia.		
7	Hezekiah Packard, (V. Pr.) Bowd.	1821	Robert W. Barnwell, S. Caro. Col.
4	Daniel C. Sanders, Uni. Vermont.	1826	George W. Hosmer, Antioch.

1826	Oliver Stearns, Meadville.	1846	Charles Short, Kenyon.
1827	Cornelius C. Felton, Harvard.	1848	Thomas Chase, Haverford.
1827	William A. Stearns, Amherst.	1850	W. Stevens Parker, Racine.
1833	Abiel A. Livermore, Meadville.	1853	Charles W. Eliot, Harvard.
1839	Samuel Eliot, Trinity.	1853	William H. Peck, Greenville.
1841	Eben S. Stearns (Chancellor), Nashville.	1854	William S. Perry, Hobart.
		1861	James K. Stone, Kenyon, Hobart.
1843	Thomas Hill, Antioch, Harvard.	1866	Samuel C. Derby, Antioch. 47

Presidents of United States, 2; Vice-Presidents, 2; Cabinet Officers, 15; Ministers Plenipotentiary, &c. 23; Senators of United States, 31; Representatives in Congress, 137; Delegates in Continental Congress, 23; Federal Judges, 30; Judges of States, Territories, &c., 114; Governors, 47; Presidents of Colleges, 47. Total, 471.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM M. SARGENT, A.M., of Portland, Me., has recently discovered a manuscript volume containing important historical documents illustrating the history of New Hampshire. An account of this discovery, with a detailed list of the manuscripts in this volume, was printed in the *Portland Advertiser*, Monday, April 11, 1887, and was copied into the *Boston Evening Transcript* the next Friday, April 15. The following is the history of the discovery there given:

William M. Sargent, Esq., of Portland, as is well known, has been employed the past winter at Alfred, transcribing from the oldest Maine records, the "York Deeds" and "Maine Wills," now in press and soon to be issued. Being requested by the publishing committee of the Maine Historical Society to furnish for Book II. of the "York Deeds" an explanation of the reasons which led Robert Mason, the heir of Capt. John Mason, the original patentee of New Hampshire, to have recorded in Maine his two patents from the Council of New England in 1635, and the documents connected therewith, Mr. Sargent, in looking up the history of the matter, was fortunate enough to hear of a sheep-bound folio manuscript of 84 pages, which has for nearly two centuries been in the possession of the descendants of Lieut. Gov. John Usher, of New Hampshire, and to obtain it as a loan from Moses A. Safford, of Kittery. The book contains certified copies of all the documents supporting the Mason claim.

Some of the certificates bear date 1683, and Mr. Sargent names the cases of Mason *vs.* Waldron at Great Island, N. H., in 1683, Allen *vs.* Spencer at Wells, in 1704, and Allen *vs.* Waldron at Portsmouth, in 1707, in which they could have been used. The following is a brief list of the papers in this volume. In preparing it free use has been made of the fuller list printed in the *Advertiser*.

1. Charter by James I., Nov. 3, 1620, of the "Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the Planting, Ruling and Governing of New England in America."

This charter is printed in the Historical Collections by Ebenezer Hazard, vol. i. 1792, pp. 103-18; Vindication of Gorges by John A. Poor, 1862, pp. 110-18; Colonial Charters and other Organic Laws of the United States, compiled by Ben: Perley Poore; and elsewhere.

2. Grant of Mariana, March 9, 1621-2, to Capt. John Mason by the Council of New England. Certified as a true copy, examined by the original deed by Ric: Chamberlayn, the secretary and clerk of the Council of the Province of New Hampshire, and by Jos: Rayne, the attorney general.

A copy of this grant was obtained in 1871 from the British State Paper Office, by the late Charles W. Tuttle, Ph.D., and will be found in "Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire," by Mr. Tuttle, edited by J. W. Dean, and published by the Prince Society, 1887, pp. 170-77. It was printed here several months before Mr. Sargent found it in the MS. volume, though not published till some months later.

3. Grant of the Province of Maine, August 10, 1622, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, from the Council of New England. This is certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, examined by the original deed under the seal of the Council of Plymouth, and is also sworn to by Chamberlain in Court at Great Island, Sept. 26, 1683.

Printed in Poor's Vindication of Gorges, 1862, pp. 121-3; New Hampshire Provincial Papers, vol. i., 1867, pp. 10-15; and in Capt. John Mason by Tuttle, 1887, pp. 177-83.

4. Grant of New Hampshire, Nov. 7, 1629, to Mason, from the Council of New England. Certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, and examined by the original deed under the seal of the Council of Plymouth, and sworn to in Court by Chamberlain, Sept. 26, 1683.

Printed in Hazard's Collections, vol. i., 1792, pp. 289-93; New Hampshire Historical Society's Collections, vol. i., 1824, pp. 301-10; New Hampshire Provincial Papers, 1867, vol. i. pp. 21-6; and Capt. John Mason by Tuttle, 1887, pp. 183-89.

5. Grant of Laconia, Nov. 17, 1629, to Gorges and Mason, from the Council of New England. Certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, and examined by the original deed.

Printed in Capt. John Mason by Tuttle, 1887, pp. 189-197, from a copy in the Massachusetts Archives, vol. iii. pp. 140-48. An Abstract obtained from the British State Paper Office is printed by John S. Jenness in his New Hampshire Documents, 1876, pp. 3-7.

6. Lease for three thousand years of New Hampshire and Masonia, April 18, 1635, to John Wollaston, from the Council of New England. Certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, and examined by the original deed.

7. Deed, June 11, 1635, from John Wollaston to Capt. John Mason, the same tracts by the same descriptions and names as No. 6, reciting that the above "Indenture of Demise was made unto the said John Wollaston by and with the consent of the said Capt. John Mason, in trust only, for the benefit and behoof of him the said Capt. John Mason and assigns."

Wollaston was a brother in law of Mason. Brief abstracts of the last two deeds (Nos. 6 and 7) are printed in the Calendar of State Papers Colonial, vol. i. pp. 202 and 209, but no full copy of either of the deeds besides those in the volume in Mr. Sargent's possession were known to me as being in this country. Both are now printed in Capt. John Mason by Tuttle, 1887, from transcripts from the newly-found volume furnished by Mr. Sargent.

8. Grant of New Hampshire and Masonia. Deed of feofment, April 22, 1635, from the Council of New England. Certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, examined by the original deed.

Printed in Hazard's Collections, vol. i., 1792, pp. 384–7, from the York Registry of Deeds; in the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, vol. i., 1824, pp. 313–17, from Hazard; and in Capt. John Mason by Mr. Tuttle, 1887, pp. 212–15, from a manuscript from the York Deeds furnished by Mr. Sargent to the editor. Printed also in York Deeds, vol. ii. p. 15.

9. Grant of New Hampshire and Masonia. Indenture April 22, 1635, from the Council of New England. Certified by Chamberlain and Rayne as a true copy, examined by the original deed under seal of the Council of Plymouth, and sworn to by both in Court, 15 Feb. 1682–3.

Printed in Capt. John Mason by Mr. Tuttle, 1887, pp. 209–12, from a transcript from the York Deeds furnished to the editor by Mr. Sargent. Printed also in York Deeds, vol. ii. p. 14.

10. Commission from Charles II., Sept. 18, 1679, to John Cutt as president and Richard Martin and five others as Councillors of the Province of New Hampshire.

Printed in Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, vol. viii., 1866, pp. 1–9; New Hampshire Provincial Papers, vol. i., 1868, pp. 373–82; and in Poore's Colonial Charters.

11. Charter of Charles I., August 19, 1635, of New Hampshire and Masonia to Capt. John Mason, by the same descriptions as Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 above. Certified as a true copy, examined and attested by Richard Chamberlain, secretary of the Province of New Hampshire and Clerk of His Majesty's Council there.

No other copy of this is known to be in existence. It has been printed from this copy in Mr. Sargent's Introduction to York Deeds, Book ii., and is reprinted in Capt. John Mason by Tuttle, 1887, pp. 360–78. There has been much controversy as to the existence of such a charter, and even now it is difficult to determine the character of this document. An abstract of it is given in the Narrative of the Claims of the Heirs of Samuel Allen, 1728, and it is mentioned in Douglass's Summary, vol. i., 1749, p. 418, and vol. ii., 1753, p. 24. Mr. Sargent, in his Introduction to York Deeds, gives his reasons for believing it to be a genuine and valid charter. See in this connection Farmer's edition of Belknap's New Hampshire, 1831, p. 14, and Tuttle's Capt. John Mason, 1887, pp. 355–60.

12. Indenture, Sept. 17, 1635, Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Capt. John Mason. Certified as a true copy by Gov. Edward Cranfield, B. Sargeant and Rich. Povey.

An abstract of this is given in the Narrative of the Claims of the Heirs of Samuel Allen, 1728, but I know of no other copy of the entire deed. Mr. Sargent has printed this in his Introduction to York Deeds, Book ii., from which volume it is reprinted in Tuttle's Capt. John Mason, 1887, pp. 387–90.

13. Letter, March 10, 1675–6. Charles II. to the Governor and Magistrates of Boston.

This has never been printed. Palfrey, in his History of New England, vol. iii., 1864, p. 284 (note), says he has been unable to find the letter.

14. Letter, July 24, 1679. Charles II. to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay.

Printed in the Collection of Original Papers by Thomas Hutchinson, 1769, pp. 519–22; Prince Society's edition, 1865, vol. ii. pp. 257–61.

15. Mandamus, Oct. 1, 1680. Charles I. to Governor and Council of New Hampshire, admitting Robert Mason to a seat in the Council. Certified and sworn to by Chamberlain, Sept. 25, 1683.

Printed in Belknap's New Hampshire, vol. i., 1784, Ap. xix., and in Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society, vol. viii., 1866, pp. 55–6.

16. Letter, Sept. 30, 1680. Charles II. to the Governor and Magistrates of Massachusetts Colony.

17. Proclamation, June 23, 1682. Charles II. to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in favor of Robert Mason. Certified and sworn to by Chamberlain, Nov. 10, 1683.

Printed in Collections of the N. H. Hist. Society, vol. viii., 1866, pp. 97–8.

18. Commission, May 9, 1682. Charles II. to Edward Cranfield to be lieutenant governor and commander in chief of New Hampshire, and Robert Mason and nine others to be of the Council; and revoking the Commission of Sept. 18, 1679.

Printed in Collections of the N. H. Hist. Society, vol. viii., 1866, pp. 79–88; and in New Hampshire Provincial Papers, vol. i., 1867, pp. 433–43.

19. Opinion, May 17, 1675. Opinion of Sir William Jones, the attorney general, and Sir Francis Winnington, the solicitor general, that Robert Mason, grandson and heir of Mason, hath good and legal title to the lands conveyed by the grants March 9, 1621–2, Nov. 7, 1629, and April 22, 1635.

This opinion has never been printed. Belknap found a manuscript copy among the files of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and quoted the substance in his History of New Hampshire, vol. i., 1784, pp. 164–5.

20. The Judges' Report confirming the titles of Mason and Gorges.

21. Commission, March 1, 1691–2. William and Mary to Samuel Allen to be governor and commander in chief of New Hampshire.

Printed in New Hampshire Provincial Papers, vol. ii., 1868, pp. 57–62.

22. Instructions, March 7, 1691–2. Queen Mary to Samuel Allen, governor of New Hampshire.

Printed in New Hampshire Provincial Papers, vol. ii., 1868, pp. 63–9.

WOODBRIDGE AND JORDAN OF BARBADOS.

THE following inscriptions were copied this year by Harrison Ellery, Esq., of Boston, from St. James Church, Barbados.

Rev. Dudley Woodbridge was the elder brother of Mr. Benjamin Woodbridge, who was killed in a duel on Boston Common, July 3, 1728, aged 19 years 2 months, and whose gravestone is conspicuous in the Granary burial ground.* They were sons of Hon. Dudley Woodbridge of Barbados,† and grandsons of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, who died at Medford, Mass., Jan. 15, 1709–10.

Rev. Dudley Woodbridge of Barbados was at one time rector of St. Philip's Church in that island. The inscriptions here printed give

* See Dealings with the Dead, by Lucius Manlius Sargent, 1856, pp. 549–68.

† Hon. Dudley Woodbridge was born Sept. 7, 1677, at Windsor, Ct., graduated at H. C. in 1696, and died Feb. 11, 1720. His portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1718, was engraved by I. Smith the same year. A copy of this engraving, belonging to Dr. W. E. Woodbridge, of Washington, D. C., has been loaned by him to the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society. Dudley Woodbridge was Director General of the Royal Assiento Company of England at Barbados, agent of the South Sea Company there, and Judge Advocate of the island.—*See Noble's Continuation of Granger's Biographical Dictionary*, vol. iii. p. 260; *Woodbridge Record, compiled from the papers of the late Louis Mitchell, by his brother Donald G. Mitchell*, 1883, p. 24; and *Dean's Memoir of Nathaniel Ward*, p. 193.

the name of his first wife and other particulars concerning her. She was, it seems, Anne, daughter of Maj. Edward and Mrs. Anne Jordan, and was married first to Joseph Dotin, who died March 30, 1735, aged 45. Her second husband was the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, to whom she was married August 17, 1736. She died Oct. 3, 1739, aged 36. The lines on her gravestone are printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1747. Mr. Woodbridge, after her death, was married to Ruth, whose surname was probably Haggett, as her mother in 1748 bore the name of Mrs. Susanna Haggett. Mr. Woodbridge died in 1747. His widow Ruth, in 1748, resided at Boston, Mass., where she died in 1749.*

And there was none that gave her an ill word for She feared God greatly Judith Chapt. 8	[*Impaled Arms*]	Many Daughters have done vertuously but Thoue excellest them all Prov. Chapt. 31 verse 29

Sacred to the Memory
of ANN the beloved Wife
of the Revd DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE.

If the Remembrance of whate'er was Dear
Deserves the pious Tribute of a Tear
Bestow it on the Dust that Sleepeth near;
That Dust, which animated did comprise
The Fair, the Good, the Graceful, and the Wise.
Bestow a Tear; nor think thy Sorrow lost,
Another or another tho' it cost.
The real Worth of Virtue ne'er is known,
Till vanish'd from before our Eyes and gone.

She Dyed
October. 3. MDCCXXXIX.
Aged XXXVI.

The above inscription is on quite an elaborate white marble tablet in the wall of the church. The church was dark, and a ladder had to be used in copying it. The arms were hardly decipherable. A bend, however, could be made out on each of the coats of arms impaled, the other charges being too obscure on both to decide what they were. These arms are undoubtedly those of Woodbridge and Jordan.

[The only Woodbridge arms given in Burke's General Armory, ed. 1878, are—"Ar. on a band gu. three chaplets of roses ppr. *Crest*—A chaplet of roses ppr."

No Jordan coat of arms in that work bears a bend, though several bear an eagle displayed in bend between two cotises, which might easily be mistaken for a bend. —EDITOR.]

The parish register of St. James contains the following inscriptions:

Dudley Woodbridge Esq' and Mrs Ann Dottin widow married Aug. 17, 1736.

Buried Oct. 3, 1739 Ann wife of Dudley Woodbridge aged 36 years died of a ——

Ann Woodbridge buried July 28, 1740 aged 29 months died of an Imposthume in her head

---

* Mitchell's Woodbridge Record, p. 37; REGISTER, vol. xxxii. pp. 293-4.

Here Lyes the Body of
Mr EDWARD IORDAN, who Departed
this Life the 16th day of Febry 170⅘,
Aged 52 Years.

Here also Lyes the Body of
Mrs ANNE IORDAN Wife to Major
EDWARD IORDAN who Departed this
Life the 17th day of August 1726
Aged 4J Years

Here under also lieth Interred the Body of Major
EDWARD IORDAN Son of the aforesaid EDWARD IORDAN &
Husband of the aforesaid ANNE who departed this Life
April the 16th Anno Salutis 1728
Ætatis 47 Years.

Here also lieth Interred the Body of JOSEPH DOTIN
Esqr Son in law to the said Major EDWARD IORDAN
who departed this life March the 30th
Anno Salutis 1735 Ætatis 45 Years

Here also lieth Interred the Body of MR EDWARD
IORDAN DOTIN Son of the aforesaid JOSEPH DOTIN by
his wife ANNE Daughter of the above mentioned
MAJOR EDWARD IORDAN and his wife ANNE. He departed
this life May the 21st Anno Salutis 1736
Ætatis JJ Yeares THOs HILL scu

Here also lyeth ANN: Relict of the aboue Ios Dotin Wife
to the Revd Mr Dudley Woodbridge to whose Memory the
Monument on the So Wall was erected, with whom also
lyeth her Dãter Ann Woodbridge who died July 27th 1740
Aged 29 Months.

The above inscription is on a large slate slab in the floor of the central aisle of the church.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

A LOVE LETTER OF A FORMER GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS—Was Gov. Jonathan Belcher the author?

While in London I chanced upon the following curious letter, the original of which may be found at the Records Office. It is unsigned, and appears to be the rough draught of a letter, merely. I am inclined to think that the author of it was Jonathan Belcher, whom it does not sound unlike. Belcher finished his course at Harvard in 1699, and made a trip to Europe, where he spent some time in travel, and figured somewhat in society. The letter is a unique specimen of amatory effusiveness. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

March 6th 1700–1 about 6 oclock in ye morning.

Sir,

I desired my very good freind Coll Ludwen to speake with you concerning the most important affair of my whole Life, being for ought I yet see 'twill dispatch me into another world, or make the small remainder of my life most unfortunate and uncomfortable in this, unless, you, Sir, be pleased to give me Leave to make my addresses to yor daughter Madame Lucy, who by her beauty, many extraordinary

vertues and rare accomplishments &c hath charmed me to a degree beyond expression &c. The person who pretends to her I am sure cannot really be in love with her any otherwise than for his own Interests; for certainly he would never have been so many days from seeing her when it was in his power so to do, for which one act alone, I think he hath justly deserved to be debarred the honor & happiness of waiting upon the Lady, and by the strong and mighty Law of Love he hath most justly forfeited any promises made either by yor self or the young Vergin, and then Dear S^r for Gods sake consider me and whatever proposals you shall make, if possible I hope in God shall be complyed with by him who is

Yo^r most affectionate tho'
at present most melancholy
friend

If you & Mad^m Lucy are resolved upon my ruin, I pray God forgive you; but for his sake, Dear S^r, be pleas'd to have a good Settlement made for her, wch to hear of will be a great satisfaction to,

Endorsed—

"Relating to Somebody's, one of the New England Governors, courtship."

THING. *A Contradiction cleared up.*—In Arthur Gilman's "Gilman Family," page 18, it is stated that "Jonathan, son of Mary Gilman Thing, had Bartholomew, born February 25, 1682; died April 28, 1738; married December 7, 1705, Abigail Coffin, and had Mary, born Jan. 11, 1713, who married October 22, 1730, Rev. Nicholas Gilman."

On page 55 of the same work Nicholas is said to have married "Mary, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Kent) Thing," and further that Bartholomew Thing was a son [not a grandson] of Jonathan and Mary Gilman Thing."

An irrefragable proof of the correctness of the second of these inconsistent and perplexing statements is afforded by an ancient record of the family of Jonathan Thing above mentioned, now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Samuel S. Thyng, of Exeter, N. H. It was originally a very elegant specimen of gilding and hand painting, and, though much faded and worn, retains some traces of its former beauty. Premising that Capt. Jonathan Thing, who died October 30, 1694, married July 26, 1677, Mary, daughter of Councillor John Gilman, who died August, 1691, I reproduce the genealogy, though not in its tabular form.

Jonathan[1] *Thing* married Mary *Gilman*. Their children were:

i. Jonathan,[2] b. Sept. 21, 1678; m. Abigail Gilman.
ii. John, b. June 6, 1680; m. 1st, Mehitabel Stevens; 2d, Love Wilford.
iii. Bartholomew, b Feb. 25, 1682; m. 1st, Dec. 7, 1705, Abigail Coffin, b. May 30, 1686, d. May 28, 171(1) (last figure obscure); 2d, Sarah Kent, b. Oct. 21, 1683.
iv. Joseph, b. 1684; m. Mary Foulsham.
v. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Edward Stevens; 2d, Daniel Young.
vi. Benjamin, b. 1688; m. 1st, Pernel Coffin; 2d, Deborah Thing.
vii. Josiah.

Children of Jonathan.[2] Two names wholly illegible. Catherine,[3] Maria? Jonathan? Abigail? Edward, Elizabeth.

Children of John[2] *and M. Stevens.* Jonathan,[3] Mary, wife of John Gilman and later of Peter Gilman, Nathaniel, and Mehitabel, wife of Jonathan Conner.

Children of John[2] *and Love Wilford.* Josiah,[3] Anne.

Children of Bartholomew[2] *and Abigail Coffin.* Tristram,[3] b. Oct. 26, 170(7)? d. June 22, 1709; Josiah, b. Aug. 18, 1710, d. March 5, 1710–11.

Child of Bart.[2] *and Sarah Kent.* Mary,[3] b. Jan. 7, 1713.

Children of Elizabeth[2] *and Edward Stevens.* Mary,[3] b. Sept. 17, 1705, m. Philip Wadleigh; Samuel, b. 1709; Mehitabel, b. 1712; Edward, n. d.; Elizabeth, b. 1717. Philip Wadleigh and Mary[3] had two children, one named Elizabeth, the other name illegible.

Children of Elizabeth[2] *and Daniel Young.* Sarah,[3] n. d.; Joanna, b. 1722; Martha, b. 1727.

Children of Benjamin[2] *and Sarah Coffin.* Coffin and Deborah. No children mentioned by his second marriage with Deborah Thing.

Child of Mehitabel[2] *and Jonathan Conner.* Anne.[4]

Exeter, N. H. JOHN T. PERRY.

EXTRACTS FROM PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RECORDS, MARYLAND—June Court, 1696. Lib. A, p. 19.

Wee the subscribers doe declare that wee doo believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the Ellements of Bread & Wine att or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoeuer

Tho: Hollyday	Robert Bradley	Comisoners.
Wm Hutchinson	Wm Tanyhill	
Wm Barton	David Small	
John Wighte	Robert Tyler	

Comand is given to the Sheriff of Prince Georges County that he Returne the pannel of his grand Inquest which being Returned & the Jurors thereof called by their names Likewais came (vizt)

John Smith forem:	Tho: Bridges	John fforest
James Moore	Wm Ray	Paul Busey
John Browne	Jona Simons	Phill: Willesey
Nathan Veitch	Mozzeen Douall	John Allumm (?)
Cha: Beuin	Benj Berry	Richd Chaffey
Stephen Ouebee	Tho: Lamar	Tho Sprigg Junr
William Bagley	Wm Conley	Wm Selby
		PHILLIP GITTINGS
		THO: PRATHER

Lib. A, p. 24. August Court 1696 [at Charlestowne]. Ordered by the Court upon a Complaint made by Thomas Pingle that Mr Bladen had taken his horse and Ridd him up to Annappolis without his Leave that the said William Bladen pay unto him the said Thomas Pingle two hundred pounds of tobacco for the Rideing & use of his horse aforesaid.

The above is copied from the oldest record at Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md. FRANK W. HACKETT.

Washington, D. C.

EARLY APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In the appendix to the history of Plymouth, by William T. Davis, is an extract from the records of Marshfield under date of August, 1645, which the writer claims to have been the first appropriation on record made for public schools in any of the New England colonies. Here is a record from Newbury:

"There was granted unto Anthony Somerby in the year 1639 for his encouragement, to keepe the schoole for one year four akers of upland over the great river in the necke, also sixe akers, of salt marsh next to Abraham Toppan's twenty akers." M. T. LITTLE.

Newbury, Mass.

QUERIES.

MISSING RECORDS.—In the *Boston Evening Transcript* for Nov. 5, 1881, I published the following communication in relation to the missing County and Notarial Records:

To the Editor of the Transcript: By deed dated Dec. 7, 1686, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, lib. 125, fol. 5, Robert Sanderson, goldsmith, and Henry Alline, housewright, deacons of the First Church in Boston, "Legatarys and Administrs of the estate of Miles Redding, sometime of Boston deced," in consideration of $100, conveyed to Richard Wharton of said Boston, Esq., about half an acre of land situated on Fort Hill in said Boston, devised by said Redding to said deacons for the use of the poor of said church. This deed was acknowledged Dec. 9, 1686, by the grantors, before Jonathan Tyng "of his Majesty's Council in his Territory of New England," and livery of seizin was made on the same day. It was not recorded with Suffolk Deeds, however, until March 1, 1774, nearly a century afterward, and the record is attested by Ezekiel Goldthwait, register.

But this was not the first time it had been recorded, for it bore the following inscrement: "Entered in the first book of Records for the County of Suffolk, New England, and in 22d, 23d & 24th pages thereof, Edw. Randolph, Registr." This

"first book" could not have been the first book of records of Suffolk deeds known as "Suffolk Deeds, Lib. I.," for that ends in 1654, when Edward Rawson was recorder, and no such deed is of course to be found in it. Was there begun during the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros, or under the provisional governments that immediately preceded and followed it—the Inter-Charter period of 1686-1692—a new series of county records? If so, where are those records now? Can any one cite other instances of deeds duly recorded which contain reference to a prior record by Randolph?

Again, among the papers on file in the Middlesex Court files in the case of Horsham *vs.* Shapleigh, which was tried at a County Court held at Charlestown, June 17th, 1679, is the original power of attorney from "Samuell Horsham of the Island of Barbadoes in America, Merchant, Agent and ffactor unto John Horsham and Company, Merchants in Plymouth in the Kingdome of England," to Lieutenant Richard Way of Boston in New England, authorizing him to bring suit against Nicholas Shapleigh of Kittery. This instrument was recorded June 22d, 1678, in the 211th and 215th pages of the 5th Book of Records of Notary Public of the Massachusetts Colony. Do any of your readers know what has become of these notarial records?

JOHN T. HASSAM.

47 *Court Street, Boston.*

The subsequent finding, by Mr. William B. Trask, of a fragment of the Fourth Book of Notarial Records among the Suffolk Court Files, as mentioned in the REGISTER for January, 1882 (xxxvi. 70), seems to show only too well what has been the probable fate of the other volumes of Notarial Records. But although more than five years have passed since the attention of the public has been called to it, no one has yet answered the query as to the County Records. For the purpose of keeping the matter before the minds of antiquaries and others engaged in historical investigations, I republish in the REGISTER this communication, in the hope that some more fortunate searcher may eventually be able to solve this problem.

JOHN T. HASSAM.

PARKER.—I am very anxious to trace the ancestry of the late Harvey D. Parker, of Boston. I have the genealogy of the family from his grandfather to the present time, and have no doubt that he descended from Thomas Parker, of Reading, Mass.; but there is a broken link in the chain that I have thus far not been able to fill. Any information that will help me to complete this record will be thankfully received.

Mr. Parker was the oldest son of Pierpont Parker, whose father's name was Hannaniah. The following is my record:

Hannaniah Parker was born (perhaps in Danvers, Mass.) Oct. 19, 1735. He married Abigail (probably Smith or Warren) about 1756, and removed to Westborough, Mass. She died about 1774, and he married for his second wife Hepsibeth Warren in 1775 (there are reasons to suppose his first and second wife were sisters). About the time of his second marriage he removed to Wilton, N. H. He died Jan. 1, 1793. His wife Hepsibeth died Feb. 13, 1826.

Chelsea, Mass. JOHN BUCK.

MACK.—April 5, 1681, John Mack married Sarah Bagley at Salisbury, Mass., and April 29, 1682, he had son John born there. There is nothing further concerning him in Salisbury records. From 1691 on, there was at Lyme, Conn., a John Mack with wife Sarah and eldest son John. Presumptively he was the one of Salisbury. He had born to him, prior to his arrival at Lyme, Sarah, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jonathan, Orlando and Lydia. Does any one know the place of birth of any of these children of John and Sarah Mack? F. H. M.

Chicago, Ill.

HURLBUT.—I will be pleased to make my thanks *with five dollars*, to some one who will give me particulars (marriage, family if any, and place of residence, etc.) of Elisha Hurlbut, the youngest of ten children of Joseph and Sybil (Fitch) Hurlbut; he was born in Wethersfield, Ct., 3 July, 1729.

39 *Winthrop Place, Chicago, Ill.* HENRY H. HURLBUT.

Bradley.—A. S. Hubbard, San Francisco, desires the genealogy and birthplace of Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, U.S.A., who died in Philadelphia, March 18, 1826, aged 58 years.

Rubin Willcox, born in Connecticut, perhaps about 1785, went to Virginia before 1817. Who were his parents? William A. Wilcox.
Wyoming, Pa.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—How can the regiment and service of soldiers of the American Revolution be discovered? William Webb is believed to have been one. He lived at Southold; and James Green, of East Haddam, is called Captain on the records after 1776. Richard H. Greene.
New York City.

Green and Warren.—Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Nathaniel, married 5 September, 1654, —— Green. John Green, of Salem, married 7 Dec. 1659, —— Warren.

Is anything further known, and were either connected with William Green, of Barnstable, who had a son Warren Green, born 9 June, 1712—a name frequently repeated among his descendants. Richard H. Greene.
New York City.

Replies.

Bremin and Layton (*ante*, xli. 220).—John Bremen received his commission as captain in Col. Nathaniel Rich's regiment of horse, July 13, 1659, and was appointed by Parliament as Major on 27th September. The setting of this body was forcibly interrupted during the following month by a majority of the army officers, much to the indignation of some of their number, including Cols. Haselrigge, Morley and Walton, who presently withdrew to Portsmouth, where they were favorably received by Col. Whetham, the governor. Early in December a party of horse and foot were despatched from London to reduce them; of these Col. Rich and his men, yielding to the persuasions of Col. Unton Crook and Maj. Bremen, soon joined the Portsmouth party and declared for Parliament.

The Rump resumed its authority on the 26th, and three days after, Haselrigge, arriving in London at the head of thirty troops of horse, was publicly thanked in the House, as was also Col. Rich, Maj. Bremen and other officers.

Bremen was evidently opposed to the restoration of royalty, after which event, arrested for dangerous and seditious purposes, he was confined in the Fleet, where in Sept. 1661, he was receiving visits from disaffected persons, such as Praise-God Barebone. In May following he was conveyed to the Tower; in August to Windsor Castle, there to be kept a close prisoner; and in Nov. 1663, was transferred to the Gatehouse, Westminster. While at Windsor he made out memoranda of arms in the Custom House, brought from New England and Holland. During the prevalence of the plague in 1665, he was, upon security, allowed his liberty, and withdrew to his residence in Chichester, co. Sussex. Upon the discovery of the Rye-House Plot in June, 1683, he was again lodged for a brief season in the Tower.

Soon after the accession of William and Mary, he was in July, 1689, appointed Major of a new regiment of horse, composed of volunteer citizens, with the King as Colonel and the Earl of Monmouth Lt. Colonel. In December, 1691, he obtained the position of Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, and in November, 1700, was made Receiver of Customs at Plymouth.

The only member of the Layton (or Leighton) family to [illegible] of Colonel, towards the close of the 17th century, appears to have been Bulwer Leighton, whose name is found on the secret-service list of James II., in December, 1685, for a bounty of 200l. Obtaining from King William a grant to be Warden for the Fleet Prison, he, for some fourteen years, contested his right with John Fitzroy, Esq. It was finally accorded to him by the House of Lords, 21 Feb. 1710-11. He married a daughter of Sir George Pudsey, Knt.,* and died s. p. in the same year 1713,

* Appointed Serjeant at Law, 23 Feb. 1683-4.

"About this time (July 8th) John Huggins, Esq., High Bailiff of Westminster, was made Warden of the Fleet in the room of Colonel Leighton deceased."*

He was the second son of Robert Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesborough, co. Salop, who was buried at Alberbury, 27 March, 1689, aged about 60, and whose wife Gertrude was a daughter of Edward Baldwin, of Diddlebury, co. Salop, claiming descent from Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. The eldest son Edward, born 1649, created a Baronet, 1692, was ancestor of the present Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., of Loton Park, Shropshire. An extended account of this ancient family will be found in "Stemmata Botevilliana." I. J. GREENWOOD.

UPHAM.—The following additional item (see July, 1886, REGISTER, page 326) is desirable for preservation, with a view to finally establishing the origin of John Upham, 1635.

"The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. III. page 97, Visitation of Dorsetshire, 1565, Lovell of Tarrant Rawston *alias* Antyocheston, Dorset,* Jane dau. of John Lovell mar. to Richard Upham." (No date, but before 1565, probably as early as 1500.) F. K. UPHAM.

Fort Custer, Montana.

WARE.—*Errata to the Genealogy of Robert Ware, in the Jan. Number.*

P. 36, line 8, after *it* insert the quotation found p. 48, line 14–16.

P. 43, l. 23, for *Mrs. St. John. Rochester*, read *Sally Parker, Brighton.*

P. 48, l. 14, after 1720 insert *Died Sept.* 3, 1775. Erase the quotation.

P. 50, l. 12, for *there Sept.* 3, 1775, read *in Mansfield, March* 8, 1774; l. 12, after *married* insert May 28; l. 13–14, erase *Job—third* inclusive; l. 16, for *fourth*, read *third;* line 20, for 1820, read 1832; l. 21, for *Jan.* 1, 1784, read *first Jan.* 25, 1784, Eunice *Emerson* (*d. May* 9, 1785) *child Stella* 1784. *He mar. second, Sept.* 29, 1785; l. 22, for 1760, read 1850, and erase *Robert*, 1784.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANDLER MANUSCRIPT PEDIGREES.—In our January number we announced that Joseph J. Muskett, Esq., of London, had nearly ready for the press the well known genealogical manuscripts of Matthias Candler, vicar of Coddenham in Suffolk, England. These will be printed as soon as a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for to pay the expense. Mr. Muskett has allowed us to lay before the readers of the REGISTER, pp. 282–4, a specimen of these pedigrees, with his annotations.

Rev. Nathaniel Ward, whose name is found in the Ward pedigree, came to New England, as did also his sons John and James, and his daughter Susan and her husband Giles Firmin. All of this family but John returned to England. John was the first minister of Haverhill, Mass. Though he left no posterity bearing his own surname, his descendants, through his daughters Elizabeth and Mary, are numerous, and many of them are distinguished in the literature and history of New England. Among those who are dead may be named Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall of Connecticut, Hon. Dudley Woodbridge of Barbados, Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, M.C., Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D.D., Rev. Edward B. Hall, D.D., and Rev. Nathaniel Hall. Among the living are Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Francis Parkman, LL.D., Donald G. Mitchell, LL.D., William Everett, Ph.D., Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, Rev. Edward H. Hall, Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D., Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Leverett Saltonstall.

Of those named in the Waite pedigree, Robert Lord and John Waite are known to have come to New England, the former settling at Ipswich and the latter at Malden. Their descendants are numerous and respectable. There are some reasons for supposing that Thomas Waite in this pedigree was the person of that name who settled at Ipswich, Mass.

LIFE OF GEORGE MASON OF "GUNSTON."—Miss Kate Mason Rowland, 142 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who is of the lineage of the distinguished patriot and statesman, George Mason of "Gunston," is preparing a

* Boyer's Polit. State of G. B., vi. 48.

life of him, and has made considerable progress in this historical desideratum. Miss Rowland is a niece of Miss Emily V. Mason, the biographer of General Robert E. Lee, and is an acceptable contributor to American periodicals. For the successful accomplishment of her pious task Miss Rowland possesses the requisite qualifications, and enjoys rare facilities in access to valuable stores of family papers. She would be grateful for the contribution of any material, in private hands, towards her work.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1887.—Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, have issued the Nineteenth Annual edition of their standard publication, the "American Newspaper Directory." The following statements derived from it have been furnished us:

"The new volume contains an exhaustive list of all Class Publications so admirably arranged that any one of the three thousand papers represented there can be readily referred to, and all important facts concerning it, together with its circulation rating, easily obtained.

"The Newspaper Directory will be used principally by Publishers, Advertisers and Advertising Agents, but the vast fund of information it contains makes it valuable to persons of almost every trade and profession. As a Gazetteer alone it is well worth the price charged, $5.00, for it fully describes every town in which a newspaper is issued, and few people care to know about any place where one is not.

"The number of papers published in the United States, Territories (including Alaska) and Canada, is put at 15,420; an increase of 581 in one year.

"The growth of newspapers in some of the Western States would be a matter of wonder if it were not that this year is no exception to the rule. In Kansas the increase is 89, and in Nebraska 64; while the Keystone State shows a smaller advance of 35, and the Buckeye State of 30. Pennsylvania exhibits the largest increase in dailies, 17; Kansas in weeklies, 81, and New York in monthlies, 42. Seven States show a decrease; the most prominent instances being New Hampshire and Virginia, six each. The whole volume shows that great care has been taken to sustain its reputation as the most comprehensive work of the kind yet published, and to insure accuracy in every detail. Anything less than a complete compendium of American newspapers and periodicals would surprise those who are familiar with the former efforts of this firm, who are so well known as the oldest, largest and best known of all the American Advertising Agencies."

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Cone.—William W. Cone, of Topeka, Kansas, wishes to correspond with persons of the name of Cone, for the object of collecting information respecting the genealogy of the Cone family.

Goodricke.—C. A. Goodricke, Esq., 34 Alkham Road, Stamford Hill, London, N., England, will shortly put to press a volume of Abstracts of *Goodricke Wills and Inquisitiones Post Mortem* in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Cambridge, from 1491 to 1839. With it will be issued an Illustrated Copy of Grant of Crest, 1694, and a collection of Goodricke autographs in facsimile. Sixty copies only will be printed, of which forty-five will be Imperial 8vo., uniform with "The History of the Goodricke Family," price 5 shillings, and 15 on large Whatman's paper, price 7 shillings 6 pence, postage and packing (if any) extra.

Hartwell. By L. W. Densmore, Hillsboro' Centre, N. H.—Mr. Densmore has his "Hand-Book of Hartwell Genealogy" in press. It is a comprehensive account of the descendants of William Hartwell, one of the early settlers of Concord, Mass., and their dispersion to all parts of the Union and foreign lands. This publication is the result of an extended research carried on through several years, involving a great amount of labor in correspondence, travel and personal canvass. It represents about 8,000 names of descendants of William Hartwell, besides those added by marriage, and gives brief notices of military and professional service, as well as activity in ordinary pursuits of life. No pains have been spared to verify the data given, by careful comparison with public and private records. It contains also detailed notices of the allied families of Brown, Bellows, Cummings, Kendall, Gibson, Gardner, Johnson, Melvin, Stiles, Stow, Russell, Wood, Winchell, and many others. It makes a closely printed octavo of 160 pages or upward. A limited edition is being printed, and those desirous of obtaining copies of this, the first attempt to rescue from oblivion the annals of a worthy family, will do well to order at once. Price, post-paid, in muslin, $1.50; in paper covers, $1.25.

Hubbard.—A. S. Hubbard, San Francisco, has been for ten years collecting material and data of his descent from Edmund Hubbard or Hobart of Hingham, through Thomas,[2] Caleb,[3] Benjamin,[4] Peter,[5] Peter[6] and Theodore.[7] He will be pleased to hear from descendants possessing matter relating to the first of each generation.

Pierce. By Col. Fred. C. Pierce, Daily Gazette Office, Rockford, Ill.—Col. Pierce has ready for publication a history and genealogy of the Pearce, Peirce and Pierce families of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, which will be put to press as soon as enough subscribers to warrant the outlay have been procured. Price $5.

Sampson. By Thomas Sampson, Esq., 56 Avenell Road, Highbury, London, N., England.—Mr. Sampson has some three hundred closely written pages of material relating to this ancient stock, which dates back some centuries before the Conquest. He would be glad to receive information relative to the Sampsons, Sansums, Sansons, Samsons, or however the name may be spelt, in America.

Towle. By Mrs. Maurice Lindsay, Tenafly, New Jersey.—Mrs. Lindsay is collecting materials for the genealogy of the Towle family, and would be grateful for any assistance from the readers of the REGISTER.

Whose son was Philip Towle, who settled in Hampton, N. H., about 1640, and married Isabel Asten, of Hampton? And was Joseph Towle, of Hampton, their son? Joseph married Sarah ——, and their children were—Amos, died aged 43; John, Joseph, James, Mary, married —— Page; Mehitable, married —— Brown, and Jonathan, who died 23d April, 1791, at Epsom, and married Elizabeth Jenness, of Rye, N. H.

Whose son was Roger Towle, whose name appears on the list of freemen under first charter of Massachusetts colony, 29th May, 1644, and was John Toll (list of freemen, May, 1645), his brother?

Whose son was Francis Towle, a "Commander of Horse" of New Hampshire under Governor Winthrop? His mother was a daughter of Robert Wilson.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Wednesday, January 5, 1887.—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock, the senior vice-president, the Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, N. H., in the chair. The hall was draped in black in token of grief at the death of the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, who died Dec. 16, 1886, aged 87.

Vice-President Walker paid a brief tribute to the memory of President Wilder, after which the recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings at the last meeting.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, after some introductory remarks, read an address prepared for this occasion by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, which was completed the day before his death. Both the address of President Wilder and the Rev. Mr. Slafter's remarks are printed in full in the April REGISTER, pp. 141–50.

After reading the address Mr. Slafter offered some resolutions on the death of Mr. Wilder which he had prepared at the request of the Board of Directors. After remarks by Rev. Messrs. Slafter, William M. Cornell, Artemas B. Mussey, Joshua P. Bodfish and Henry A. Hazen, the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Letters of sympathy for the loss of President Wilder were read from the Maine Historical Society and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Hon. Charles L. Flint, chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of officers for the current year, and the persons named were unanimously elected. The officers for 1887 are:

President.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., of Salem.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Joseph Williamson, A.M., of Belfast, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Endicott, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; William Gammell, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Edwin H. Bugbee, of Killingly, Ct.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—George William Curtis, LL.D., of West New Brighton, N. Y.; Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, Ohio; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Egle, M.D., of Harrisburg, Pa.; Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, Mich.; Charles C. Jones, LL.D., of Savannah, Ga.; Rev. Willard F. Mallalieu, D.D., of New Orleans, La.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.

Historiographer.—Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Directors.—Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., Newton, Mass.; William G. Means, Boston; Hon. Charles L. Flint, A.M., Boston; Hon. John F. Andrew, A.M., Boston; Joseph J. May, Boston.

Committee on Finance.—Hon. Alvah A. Burrage, Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; J. Montgomery Sears, A.B., Boston; William Wilkins Warren, Esq., Boston; Charles H. Guild, Somerville.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry E. Waite, West Newton; Francis E. Blake, Boston.

Committee on Memorials.—John Ward Dean, A.M., Boston; Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., Boston; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; William B. Trask, Boston; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton; Alexander Williams, Boston.

Committee on Heraldry.—Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem: Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston; John C. J. Brown, Boston; George K. Clarke, LL.B., Needham; A. D. Weld French, Boston.

Committee on the Library.—John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston; Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., Boston; Walter Adams, A.M., Framingham.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Auburndale; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge; Charles C. Coffin, Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, A.M., Cambridge; Rev. Waldo Burnett, A.M., Southboro'; Col. Thomas W. Higginson, A.M., Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Slafter called attention to a bust of the late Hon. George C. Richardson, who at his death had been vice-president of the society for eleven years. The bust was presented by the son of the deceased, Arthur G. Richardson, to whom thanks were voted.

The chair appointed Albert H. Hoyt, A.M., and the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, a committee to notify Mr. Goodell of his election as president. Mr. Goodell soon entered the hall, and on taking the chair delivered his inaugural address.

The following annual reports were then presented:

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that he had now completed twenty years of service in that office, and he needed not to offer an apology for declining a reëlection. He reviewed the progress of the society during this period, and spoke hopefully of its future prospects. He reported the usual correspondence relating to historical subjects. Letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected had been received from thirty-four gentlemen as resident, one as honorary and six as corresponding members.

William B. Trask offered resolutions of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Slafter for his faithful and efficient services as corresponding secretary during the last twenty years. After remarks by Messrs. Trask, Hazen, Edes and Hill, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported the number of members who had died during the year, as far as known, to be thirty-nine, and that the average age was a little less than sixty-nine years. Memorial sketches of them all have been prepared. These have been printed in the REGISTER as promptly as the space at command will allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income of the year to be $3,706.26, and the current expenses $3,691.66, leaving a balance on hand of $14.60.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported that 2189 volumes and 2339 pamphlets had been added to the library during the year. The library now contains 22,967 volumes and 66,943 pamphlets.

Rev. Henry A. Hazen, chairman of the committee on papers, reported that nine papers had been read before the society during the year.

John T. Hassam, chairman of the library committee, John W. Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., chairman of the committee on heraldry, John W. Dean, chairman of the committee on memorials, John T. Hassam, chairman of the committee on English Research, and William B. Trask in behalf of the trustees of the Kidder Fund, submitted their several reports.

WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 23, 1887.—The annual meeting was held in Tufts Library Rooms this evening, the president, John J. Loud, in the chair. The Book Committee made its annual report. The donations last year were 19 volumes, 104 pamphlets, and 11 other papers. The library now contains 209 volumes and 446 pamphlets. It has a full set of the Weymouth Gazette in 19 bound volumes. The treasurer reported that the balance on hand January, 1886, was $106.55, receipts during the year, $41.92, making a total of $148.47. The expenses have been $58.03, leaving a balance of $90.44 on hand.

The secretary also made his annual report. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place as follows:

President.—John J. Loud.
Vice-President.—Herbert A. Newton.
Secretary.—Gilbert Nash.
Treasurer.—Charles T. Crane.
Librarian.—Miss Carrie A. Blanchard.
Executive Committee.—Elias Richards and the above officers.
Library Committee.—Samuel W. Reed, William H. Clapp.
Committee on Order of Business.—J. J. Loud, B. F. Eaton, G. Nash.

Samuel W. Reed read a paper relative to the two flag-staffs which have stood in Washington Square, the last of which has recently been taken down.

Resolutions were passed in aid of the petition now before congress for the compilation of a descriptive catalogue of historical documents between 1763 and 1783, preserved in European Archives.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Concord, June 8, 1887.—The sixty-fourth annual meeting was held this day in the society's building, the president in the chair. The reports of the several officers were read, by which it appeared that the balance in the treasury amounted to $9,420.11, and that the additions to the library during the year past numbered 467 books and pamphlets.

Before proceeding to the election of officers, the president, Charles H. Bell, briefly addressed the society, thanking them for the honor of nineteen successive elections to the chair, and announcing that he was not a candidate for reëlection. The society then made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Jonathan E. Sargent, of Concord.

Vice-Presidents.—Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord; George L. Balcom, of Claremont.

Corresponding Secretary.—John J. Bell, of Exeter.

Recording Secretary.—Amos Hadley, of Concord.

Librarian.—Isaac W. Hammond, of Concord.

Treasurer.—William P. Fiske, of Concord.

Auditor.—Woodbridge Odlin, of Concord.

Necrologist.—Irving A. Watson, of Concord.

Standing Committee.—J. B. Walker and J. C. A. Hill, of Concord; Isaac K. Gage, of Penacook.

Publication Committee.—Charles H. Bell of Exeter, I. W. Hammond of Concord, A. S. Batchellor of Littleton.

Library Committee.—J. E. Pecker of Concord, E. H. Spalding of Wilton, J. C. Ordway of Concord.

The newly elected president took the chair, with appropriate remarks. A vote of thanks to the retiring president was unanimously adopted.

Charlestown ("Number Four") was fixed upon as the place for holding the annual Field-Day, and September as the time; the exact day to be designated by the president.

During the meeting several new members were chosen; some gifts to the society were presented; and various matters of interest and of business were discussed and disposed of.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, March 22, 1887.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the society's rooms.

Prof. Stephen F. Pecker read a paper on "The Historical Relations to Modern Civilization."

April 5.—A meeting was held this evening. Letters accepting corresponding membership to which they had been elected, were reported from John Winslow of Brooklyn, New York, Maj. G. A. Raikes of London, Eng., and Rev. Eaton W. Maxey of Troy N. Y.

A letter was read from Gen. George Sears Greene, relative to the seal of the society, in which he raised the point that Warwick was settled in 1643, and not in 1642, as the seal indicated. Messrs. William D. Ely, John A. Howland and Rev. James P. Root were appointed a committee to report upon the question.

Obituary remarks were made upon James P. Walker, Estus Lamb, B. B. Hammond and Arthur Amory Gammell, members of the society recently deceased.

A paper by Hon. Elisha Dyer on "Elijah Ormsbee's First Steamboat and David Grieve's First Screw Propeller Boat," was then read, concluding with some reminiscences of Grieve.

April 19.—A meeting was held this evening, the president William Gammell, LL.D., in the chair.

The president introduced the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who read a paper on "The Emperor Julian and the Pagan Afterglow."

Remarks commendatory of the paper were made by Prof. E. E. Andrews.

President Gammell announced that this was the last of the winter course before the society, and hoped that it had been beneficial in promoting the interest in historical studies, which was the object of the society.

NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mystic River, Conn., June 8, 1887.—The legislature of Connecticut having recently appropriated $4,000 for a memorial statue of Capt. John Mason for his services in overcoming the Pequot Indians, June 8, 1637 [N. S.], this society, which has the matter in charge, this day, the 250th anniversary, broke ground for the same. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Henry Bill, Norwich. Scriptures were read by the Rev. G. H. Miner, Mystic; prayer by the Rev. C. J. Hill, of Stonington. The historical address was given by Judge Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, who was followed by the Rev. Anson Titus, of Massachusetts, and others. The monument and statue is to be on the summit of Pequot Hill, the site of the fort destroyed two hundred and fifty years ago. Benediction, after the breaking of the ground, by the Rev. C. J. Hill.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, April 23, 1887.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the society's rooms in the Westmoreland Club House, William West Henry, vice-president, in the chair.

A number of donations were announced, among them an interesting document of the period of the American Revolution, being a Charge to the grand jury of Sussex County, Va., by Gray Briggs, presiding justice; presented by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York city.

May 7.—A meeting was held this evening. Many donations were announced. Among them were a collection of legal documents of the County Court of Prince George, Va., of the eighteenth century, from Martin J. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and abstracts of the Records of the Virginia Company in the Library of Congress and of the records of the General Court of Virginia at an early period of the colony, carefully prepared by the late Conway Robinson, LL.D., and now presented to the society by his widow, through their son Capt. Leigh Robinson, of Washington, D. C.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in preparation.

JOHN BOSTWICK MOREAU, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted April 29, 1858, was born in the city of New York, Oct. 28, 1812, and died in same city, March 10, 1886. His father was Joseph Moreau, born in the city of Tours, France, 1780, who in early life came to this country, and was a prosperous merchant in New York, where he died in 1845. His mother was of a Scotch family. Her name was Ann McClees, daughter of Peter McClees, of Middletown, N. J.

The subject of this sketch made his home, all his life except for a brief period, in New York city. Like his father he became a large and prosperous merchant, his place of business being in West Street. He was a man of culture, and, especially,

after his retirement from business with ample fortune, gave himself to historical and antiquarian studies.

From his interest in this class of subjects, in 1851 he joined the New York Historical Society, and ever after was found one of its most active and interested members.

In 1857 Mr. Moreau, with his brother Mr. Charles C. Moreau and Messrs. J. Carson Brevoort, Charles Congdon, William J. Davis, William Menzies and Samuel S. McCoy, formed a printing society called "The Club." They issued two works: 1. Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775, by James Melvin, edited by Mr. Davis, published in 1857. 2. Diary of Washington, 1789 to 1790, edited by Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., published in 1858. One hundred copies of these works were privately printed. Both volumes were from the press of Mr. McCoy, who was a printer.

"The Club" was disbanded in 1859, and Mr. Moreau originated the "Bradford Club," consisting of the same members with the exception of Messrs. Davis and McCoy. In the words of Mr. Lossing, these gentlemen being "interested in the study of American history, undertook the pleasing task of printing limited editions of such manuscripts as might be deemed of value towards illustrating the subject." The "Bradford Club" published seven works, superbly printed on large paper. The titles are as follows:

No. I. Papers concerning the Attack on Hatfield and Deerfield. Edited by F. B. Hough, LL.D., 1859.

No. II. The Croakers, by Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz Greene Halleck. Edited by John B. Moreau, 1860.

No. III. The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse. Edited by John G. Shea, LL.D., 1864.

No. IV. Anthology of New Netherland. Edited by Henry C. Murphy, LL.D., 1865.

No. V. Narrative of the Career of de Soto in Florida. Translated by Buckingham Smith, 1866.

No. VI. Northern Invasion of Oct. 1780. Edited by F. B. Hough, LL.D., 1866.

No. VII. Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens. Edited by William Gilmore Simms, LL.D., 1867.

One extra number was also issued, viz.:

Memorial of John Allan. By Evert A. Duyckinck, 1864. Mr. Allan was a prominent antiquary of New York city.

In addition to his connection with the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the other associations named, Mr. Moreau was also a member of the American Geographical Society. He was a man of quiet manners, but of high character and genuine worth. He was an active and deeply interested member in the Episcopal Church, and was a pew-holder in St. Mark's Church for more than thirty years.

A pamphlet entitled "In Memory of John B. Moreau" (12mo. pp. 12) was printed in 1886. It contains the "Memorial Notice" of Mr. Moreau, prepared by his friend Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., for the records of the New York Historical Society, and read at their meeting, May 4, 1886. Use has been made of this pamphlet in preparing this sketch.

By John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston.

Samuel T. Bent, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 25, 1881, was born in Milton, Mass., Feb. 22, 1804, and died Nov. 2, 1885, in Dorchester, Mass. His father was Josiah Bent, born in Milton, Mass., April 26, 1770. His mother was Susannah Tucker, born in Milton, Mass., 1775. His paternal grandfather was John Bent, and his great-grandfather Josiah Bent. He received his education in the schools of Milton. He was united in marriage Nov. 4, 1830, with Frances Bent Ashton, daughter of John Ashton, of Boston. From this marriage there were four children—Samuel T., Frances M., Eliza T. and George H. Bent. On the 5th of June, 1873, he was united in marriage the second time, with Miss Caroline E. Fuller, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Fuller, of Dorchester, and granddaughter of the Rev. Daniel Fuller, of Gloucester. She survives him.

The Bent family have been specially notable for their musical talent. His father, Josiah Bent, established in Milton a cracker manufactory in which the son has manufactured eleven different kinds of crackers. But the cold water cracker, stamped since 1801 with the name of Bent & Co., he inherited from his father.

Through all the years since his father founded the business, it has been going on upon the same spot. The cold water cracker was a specialty originated by his father, was hand made, and was never imitated or made in any other locality, according to the testimony of his son, the subject of this sketch.

People in early life usually take but comparatively little interest in their ancestry. But as they pass on in years the desire grows upon them to know something of their progenitors. Mr. Bent, though occupied with the cares of his business, has interested himself in the inquiries and studies which our society is designed and fitted to promote, and so in his advanced years became enrolled in our membership.

NAHUM CAPEN, LL.D., of Dorchester, a resident member, admitted Nov. 27, 1881, was born in Canton, Mass., April 2, 1804, and died in Dorchester, Jan. 8, 1886. His father was Andrew Capen, born in Stoughton, Mass., Nov. 22, 1757, and died June 1, 1846. His mother was Hannah Richards, born in Sharon, Mass., Jan. 1, 1770, and died Nov. 20, 1843. His grandfather, Robert Capen, of Stoughton, Mass., married Jane Lyon, of Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 1, 1744. His earliest American ancestor was Bernard[1] Capen, who married in England in the year 1596, Joan, daughter of Oliver Purchase, and came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. From him the line runs through John,[2] born in England 1612; John,[3] born in America 1639.

In early life he had the ordinary advantages of such schools as were in existence in the vicinity of Boston, and for a time hoped for a public education, and inclined strongly to the medical profession. But he was early turned aside to business, and became a partner in the large publishing house of Marsh & Capen, afterwards Marsh, Capen & Lyon. This firm published works from the pens of many of the leading authors of the country.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 14, 1830, with Eliza Ann Moore, daughter of Mr. William Moore, Boston. From this marriage there were four children—Nahum, born Nov. 12, 1831, died April 10, 1834; Elizabeth Sprague, born Feb. 12, 1835, who was married to Shelton Barry; Edward Nahum (of the firm of Capen, Sprague & Co.); and Mary Anna who was married to Alfred C. Thacher.

Mr. Capen has long been recognized as one of the leading Democrats of Massachusetts, and enjoyed honors and offices when the Democrats were in power. In 1857 he became post-master of Boston, and it is said that very many of the features of our postal service, which have remained permanent now for many years, came in through his suggestion. He has the credit at Washington of doing much valuable thinking in this department.

A work which engaged his attention many years ago, and which has occupied much of his time since, is a *History of Democracy*. The first volume of this work was published in 1878, and evinced decided ability, but his full plan was never completed.

The Boston Post of Jan. 12, 1886, has an extended obituary, from which we take the following brief extract: "In his domestic relations Mr. Capen was singularly happy. In 1840 he purchased at Dorchester the beautiful residence of Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, which he named Mt. Ida, and where he resided till his death. It is one of the large, square hospitable old mansions now so rarely seen in America. It is approached by an avenue bordered by neatly-kept hedges, and stands in a sightly spot overlooking much of the city, suburbs and harbor of Boston, and admirably adapted to the kind of life he led. In 1874 the Washington and Lee University of Virginia bestowed upon him the well-merited honorary degree of Doctor of Laws."

GEORGE QUINCY THORNDIKE, A.M., a resident member, admitted Nov. 19, 1865, was born in Boston Feb. 24, 1827, and died in same city Dec. 27, 1886. His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Thorndike, who came to New England in 1633. His wife was Alice Coleman, and they had one son and six daughters. Paul,[2] son of John, married Mary Patch and settled in Beverly, Mass. John,[3] eldest son of Paul, married Joanna Larkin. James,[4] fourth son of John, married Anna Ober. Hezekiah,[5] eldest son of James, married Sarah Prince. Hezekiah,[6] eldest son of Hezekiah and Sarah, married Abigail Chamberlain. John Prince,[7] only son of Hezekiah and Abigail, married Sarah Hill. The third son of John Prince and Sarah was George Quincy[8] Thorndike, the subject of this sketch.

His school education began early in life, and at the age of eleven, in 1838, he became a member of the Boston Latin School, where he received his preparation for

college. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1847, in a class of sixty-two. Among his classmates were James Bemis Adams, M.D., Judge Charles Allen, Judge William C. Endicott, now of President Cleveland's cabinet, and Prof. Edward Tuckerman, LL.D.

He had intended to study a profession, but after graduation the state of his health was such that this purpose was deferred, and he travelled abroad, giving himself to art studies, especially painting, which became with him, to some extent, a profession. He was united in marriage, May 8th, 1867, with Mrs. Ellen Lewis, of Philadelphia. After his marriage, as before, he spent a considerable portion of his time in Europe, but of late years has made his home in Boston. His wife and three children survive him. His son Harry Hill is now a member of Harvard College. His daughter is Mary Hamilton, and his other son Richard King Thorndike.

Col. William Smith Clark, Ph.D., LL.D., a resident member, admitted May 11, 1871, was born in Ashfield, Mass., July 31, 1826, and died in Amherst, Mass., March 9, 1886. His father was Atherton Clark, M.D., born May 26, 1789, in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., and his mother was Harriet Smith, born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1800. His remoter American ancestors on his father's side were Barnabas, Scottow, Scotto, Andrew and Thomas. This Thomas has been claimed as the pilot and mate of the Mayflower, and as the man who first stepped ashore on Clark's Island, and gave the name to the island. But this is uncertain. There was a Thomas Clark who died in Plymouth, Mass., in 1697, at the age of 98, and many have supposed him to be the same with the pilot. Whether the same or not, he was probably the Thomas above referred to as the earliest American ancestor of the subject of this sketch.

After young Clark's school-days in Ashfield were ended, he was fitted for college in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, where he studied from 1841 to 1844. In this last-named year he entered Amherst College, and was graduated in course in 1848.

Having a natural aptitude for science, he easily excelled in that department of study, and was employed two years as scientific teacher in Williston Seminary. He then went to Europe, and from 1850 to 1852 pursued scientific studies in Georgia Augusta University, Göttengen, Hanover, Germany, where he was graduated Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to this country he was united in marriage, May 25, 1853, with Harrietta Keopulani, daughter of Rev. William Richards, one of the early missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. She was the adopted daughter of the Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton. From this marriage there were ten children, five sons and five daughters.

In 1853 Mr. Clark was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Amherst College. In 1858 he was made a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1860 he was made president of the Hampshire Agricultural Society. In the war of the rebellion he was appointed by Gov. John A. Andrew Major in the 21st Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and rose to the offices of Lieut. Colonel and Colonel. In 1863 he was made Commissioner to the State Military Academy. In 1864 he was one of the Presidential Electors in the second election of President Lincoln, and was secretary of the Electoral College. In 1865, and again in 1867, he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives. He also held other public offices, the chief of which was the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He spent a year in Japan, and organized the Imperial Agricultural College. In 1878, after all this long course of prosperity and honor, he engaged in business in which he was unsuccessful, and brought trouble upon himself and his friends. His wife with eight children survive him.

The reader will find fuller details of the life of Col. Clark in a biography by Henry H. Goodell, M.A., president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, printed in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. xxi. 1886, p. 530.

James Bardwell Richards, A.M., a corresponding member, admitted May 18, 1857, was born at Battacotta, in the Island of Ceylon, East Indies, October 16, 1817, and died in the city of New York, Feb. 14, 1886.

His father was Rev. James Richards, born in Abington, Mass., February 23, 1784, graduated at Williams College in 1809, and at Andover Theological Sem-

inary 1812. Mr. Richards was one of the young men of the *Haystack* company at Williams College, and was one of the five students going from Andover Seminary in 1810 to present a memorial to the General Association of Massachusetts, then meeting at Bradford, asking for the organization of the Board of Foreign Missions. Their request was granted, and the American Board dates from that year. Mr. Richards was united in marriage in May, 1815, with Miss Sarah Bardwell, who was born in Belchertown, Mass., Feb. 22, 1791. She was sister to Rev. Horatio Bardwell, D.D., who was also an Eastern missionary for many years. Rev. Mr. Richards's life in India was short. He died at Tillapally, in 1822. In 1823 Mrs. Richards was again united in marriage with Rev. Joseph Knight, an English missionary.

The subject of this sketch, after remaining some years in India, was in his boyhood sent to this country for his education. He was, for a time, at the Hopkins School in Hadley, afterwards in Leicester Academy, and still later in George F. Thayer's school in Boston. He did not pursue a college course of education, but received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1856.

The following is copied from a brief sketch of his life in the volume of the Richards Genealogy:

"In 1846–7 he became interested in the question of the education of idiots, and the next year visited Europe and examined schools for them in London and Paris. In October, 1848, he commenced in Boston the first State Experimental School in this country, which resulted in its establishment upon a permanent basis. In 1851 he gave at Albany an exhibition of some of his Boston pupils before the legislature of New York, and the effect was an appropriation for a second State School similar to the first. In 1852 he opened a private school for imbeciles in Philadelphia, and the result was a third large and flourishing State School. In 1856, at the urgent invitation of William Cullen Bryant, Hon. Charles King, president of Columbia College, &c., he removed to New York and opened a private Institute for imbeciles, which he conducted with great success. He is one of the benefactors of his age."

Mr. Richards was united in marriage, Oct. 15, 1849, with Miss Mary W. Symmes. By this marriage there were two children, a son and daughter. Mrs. Richards died in 1872.

His earliest American ancestor on the paternal side was William Richards, of Plymouth. From him the line proceeded through Joseph,[2] Joseph,[3] Joseph,[4] Joseph,[5] James,[6] and James[7] of Abington, noticed above.

Hon. Oliver Richardson Clark, of Tewksbury, Mass., a resident member, admitted April 10, 1880, was born in Tewksbury, Mass., March 16, 1819, and died in North Tewksbury, March 5, 1887. His father was Oliver Clark, born in Tewksbury, Dec. 28, 1779, and his mother was Abby Richardson, born in Woburn, Mass., March 7, 1785. His grandfather was Dea. Thomas Clark, of Tewksbury, who was great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Clark, who was the second minister of Chelmsford, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1670.

Mr. Clark's early education was obtained in the common schools of Tewksbury, in Phillips Academy, Andover, and in Warren Academy, Woburn. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker, but soon turned to be a lumber merchant, dealing in mahogany and other hard-wood material.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 25, 1840, with Miss Julia Ann Cutter, daughter of Stephen Cutter, of Winchester. She survived him, but died July 2, 1887, aged 63. From this marriage there have been six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom five survive. The youngest son, Stephen Cutter Clark, was graduated at Harvard College in 1883.

Mr. Clark's active life has been passed chiefly in Winchester, Mass., where the esteem and confidence of his fellow men have been shown in giving him a long succession of public offices and trusts. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Sabbath School of the First Congregational Church. For eight-

een years he was one of the deacons of the same church. For ten years he was on the Winchester board of selectmen. For seven years he was a member of the school committee. For twenty years he was treasurer of the Wild-Wood Cemetery. For thirty-two years he was Justice of the Peace. He has also represented the town of Winchester in the Massachusetts legislature, and served some years in the senate. In 1864, as senior member, it was his duty to call the senate to order and to preside till a president was elected. In these and in other ways he has shown himself a most worthy and valuable citizen, and passes away after an honored and well-spent life.

Hon. John Savalian Ladd, of Cambridge, Mass., a resident member, admitted Dec. 12, 1859, was born in Lee, N. H., July 3, 1810, died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept 5, 1886. He was the son of John and Profinda (Robinson) Ladd, of Lee, N. H. After his preparatory studies were finished, he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in a class of fifty members in 1835. Among his classmates are not a few familiar names, such as Rev. James T. McCollom, Hon. Nathaniel Foster Safford, Prof. Jacob Chapman, Hon. Peter Thacher Washburn, governor of Vermont, Cyrus Smith Richards, LL.D., John Plumer Healy, LL.D., City Solicitor of Boston, and Henry Hibbard. After finishing his college course he taught school two years, and then studied law with John Robinson, Esq., of Lowell, of his mother's kindred. In 1839 he established himself in law at Cambridge. He was united in marriage in June, 1841, with Adelia Babson, daughter of Mr. David Babson. His wife died after a few years of married life. In 1847, Sept. 5, he was again married to Mary Ann Butler, daughter of Mr. Samuel Butler, of Bedford, Mass.

A very few years after his settlement in Cambridge he began to be called to occupy positions of honor and responsibility. From 1845 onward for some years he was chosen to represent the city of Cambridge in the state legislature. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He was for some years a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, and in 1851 was president of that body. He held the office of Trial Justice for some years, and in 1854 he was made Judge of the Cambridge Police Court, which office he held twenty-eight years, until the Police Court was abolished and its business merged in the District Court. As a judge he was just and impartial. For many years Judge Ladd has been a prominent spiritualist.

Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., a corresponding member, admitted March 25, 1852, was born in the city of New Haven, July 17, 1810, and died in the same city on Thursday, May 26, 1887. His father was Henry Trowbridge, born July 30, 1781, and his mother Harriet Hayes, cousin of the father of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Trowbridge, who, with a son of the same name, came to Dorchester, Mass., between 1634 and '36. The New Haven company arrived in Boston harbor in 1637, and spent the winter of 1637 and 1638 there, making their homes in their ships. In the spring of 1638 they sailed away to the south shore of New England and founded the town of New Haven. Thomas Trowbridge, Jr., joined them in 1639, and from that time the Trowbridge name has been prominent in New Haven.

The subject of this sketch was a pupil in early life of Partridge celebrated Military School in Middletown, Conn., but at the age of sixteen entered the counting-room of his father, where he received a thorough practical training for a business life. While his father yet lived, and he and his brothers were associated in the business of the house (the importing of West India goods), great confidence was placed in his judgment, and many questions were referred to him for his opinion.

He was united in marriage Sept. 17, 1834, with Caroline Hoadley, daughter of Capt. Simeon Hoadley. She with six children survive. The names of these six children are—Henry Trowbridge, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Jr., William R.

H. Trowbridge, Rutherford Trowbridge, Miss Caroline H. Trowbridge, and Mrs. E. E. Rogers.

Mr. Trowbridge has been a very prominent and leading citizen of New Haven, and even of Connecticut. When Hon. William A. Buckingham was chosen governor of Connecticut in 1858, just before the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Trowbridge was widely spoken of in the same connection. He was very active during the war. He presented costly and beautiful flags to several of the Connecticut regiments. He was one of the chief founders of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and furnished a valuable article on the History of the Long Wharf, New Haven, to the first volume of its Collections. He was a warm friend to the late Leonard Bacon, D.D., and was a leading and generous member of the First Church of which Dr. Bacon was so long pastor. A brief notice like this can only give a hint of his manifold enterprises and activities. He was, in short, one of the most distinguished members of a family long prominent in the business enterprises of New Haven.

Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon, Esq., a resident member, admitted Dec. 7, 1874, was born at Canton, Mass., Sept. 4, 1842, and died in the same town, Dec. 15, 1886. His father was the Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, who was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 28, 1792. His mother was Lydia Bowman Baker, who was born in Dorchester, Feb. 28, 1806, and died in Canton, Oct. 2, 1844.

His earliest American ancestor was Philip[1] Huntoon, who was born in 1664, and died May 10, 1752. From him the line ran through Philip,[2] born about 1700, died May 19, 1780; Benjamin,[3] born Sept. 4, 1729, died Dec. 12, 1815; Benjamin,[4] born April 6, 1765, died Jan 26, 1856; Rev. Benjamin,[5] born Nov. 28, 1792, died April 19, 1864. (See sketch of his life in Register, xix. 176.)

His early education was in the public schools of Canton until 1849, when his parents removed to Marblehead and he attended the Marblehead Academy, and also, for a time, Exeter Academy, N. H. In these two institutions he was prepared for college, but did not enter. In 1860 he went to Louisville, Ky., and studied with his brother. He returned to Canton in 1861, and entered the law office of Ellis Ames, Esq., where he studied law for two years. In 1864, he travelled in Europe.

He was united in marriage Oct. 23, 1867, at Canton, with Ella Augusta French, daughter of Hon. Charles and Almira (Everett) French. From this marriage there were two sons, Edmund James Baker Huntoon and Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon.

In 1866 and 7 he was superintendent of the Public Schools of Canton. He prepared a History of Hunton or Huntoon Family, which was published in 1881. He also prepared a History of the Town of Canton, which is now in manuscript. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He was also a founder of the Canton Historical Society. In January, 1885, he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Bostonian Society, a position for which his tastes and attainments admirably fitted him; but his health failing, he was after a year's service obliged to decline a reëlection.

He was a member of the Committee of Memorials of this society from its organization in 1878 till his death. Under the direction of this committee the several volumes of the "Memorial Biographies" have been prepared and printed. The chairman of the committee, in his annual report to the society, January, 1887, says of Mr. Huntoon:

"The Committee announce with deep regret the recent loss of their associate, Mr. Daniel Thomas Vose Huntoon, whose death occurred three weeks ago, on the 15th of December, in his native town of Canton. His genial manners and cordial coöperation in the work will be greatly missed by his associates. He was one of the most efficient members of the Committee, and it is owing in no small measure to his conscientious labor upon the earlier volumes of "Memorial Biographies" that they have proved so acceptable to the members, and have won the approbation of competent literary critics. His extensive reading, his

familiarity with American history and biography, and his critical taste, have been a great aid to the Committee in editing the volumes."

Mr. Huntoon contributed to the REGISTER and other periodicals many valuable historical articles.

He left a large collection of historical and genealogical manuscripts, which in compliance with his wishes have been presented by his family to the Historic Genealogical Society, and which are named "The Huntoon Papers."

Rev. GEORGE A. OVIATT, A.M., of Sudbury, Mass., a resident member, admitted Dec. 12, 1881, was born in Bridgeport, Ct., April 5th, 1811, and died in Sudbury, Mass., June 1st, 1887. He was the son of Daniel Baldwin and Mary (Roberts) Oviatt. The father was born in Milford, Conn., and was of Welch descent; his mother was born in Bridgeport.

After his primary education in the Bridgeport schools was finished, he was entered at Phillips Academy, Andover, where he was fitted for college, and in 1831 began his college course at Yale. He was graduated in regular order in 1835. Among his classmates were Prof. John Brocklesby of Trinity College, Rev. Daniel Butler, secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, Prof. Thomas S. Thacher, late of Yale College, Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass., the late Dr. John L. Taylor, professor at Andover, and Rev. Aaron M. Colton, of Easthampton. From college Mr. Oviatt passed directly to the Yale Theological Seminary, finishing his course in 1838, in which year he was settled in the ministry.

He was united in marriage Feb. 27th, 1839, with Miss Martha Ann Whittlesey, of New Haven, Conn. She died April 5, 1845. By this marriage there were two children, both of whom are dead. He was married the second time Dec. 1, 1847, to Miss Isabella Graham Parker, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Ainsworth) Parker. By this marriage there have been three children, who with their mother survive. His son George Alexander Oviatt, Jr., was graduated at Yale College in 1873. One of his two daughters was educated at Wheaton Academy, and the other at Bradford Academy.

In the course of Rev. Mr. Oviatt's ministerial life he has been settled at Belchertown, Mass., in Shawmut Church, Boston, in Chicopee, Mass., in Somers Church in Talcotville, Ct., and in Sudbury, Mass. He was a man of a remarkably accessible and companionable nature, and every one was at ease in his presence. His life has been long and active. Though in advanced years at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, he gave himself nevertheless to the army as chaplain, where he served with honor and fidelity, beloved by the soldiers to whose temporal and spiritual wants alike he administered.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The History of Detroit and Michigan, or the Metropolis Illustrated. A Chronological Cyclopædia of the Past and Present, including a full record of the Territorial days in Michigan and the Annals of Wayne County. By SILAS FARMER, City Historiographer, "native here and to the manor born." Detroit: Silas Farmer & Co., corner of Monroe Avenue and Farmer Street. 1884. pp. 46, 1024. Price $10.

Gen. Lewis Cass, in an address before the Michigan State Historical Society, said Detroit, as is quoted in Preface of present work: "No place in the United States

presents such a series of events interesting in themselves and permanently affecting, as they occurred, its progress and prosperity. Five times its flag has changed, three different sovereignties have claimed its allegiance, and since it has been held by the United States the government has been thrice transferred; twice it has been besieged by the Indians, once captured in war, and once burnt to the ground." This terse and panoramic view of the city epitomizes its history. It could scarcely be done in fewer words, and the part of Mr. Farmer in this full and detailed work, is to bring to closer view a history of a city having so many overturns, knowing of so many disasters, yet rising from them with a freshness and activity that puts to shame the annals of sister cities which have not had so numerous hindrances in their way. Cardillac, its founder, writing to the French officials in 1701, says: "If the situation is agreeable, it is none the less important because it opens and closes the door of passage to the most distant nations which are situated upon the borders of the vast seas of sweet water. None but the enemies of truth could be enemies to this establishment, so necessary to the increase of the glory of the King, to the progress of religion and the destruction of the throne of Baal." The situation of Detroit is strategic. In the early times of border wars, and during all the troubles between the English and the French and Indians allied, the position of this military post and settlement was such as commanded the "bodies of sweet water," and in its more recent years the same has been of vast avail in its commercial interests. Detroit is situated upon Detroit river between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, which at the city is only a little more than half a mile wide. Through this river may pass and repass vessels of the largest class. Its average depth is thirty-four feet. Nature and situation greatly favoring, we see how the good sense of its inhabitants, from Cardillac to the present time, in spite of every adversity, have believed in its destiny.

Not a little of the rapid growth of Detroit and of Michigan in the second quarter of the present century, is due to the fresh enterprise and zeal of the citizens of Detroit. The government of Detroit had been variously tossed about, but in 1796 it passed into the control of the American government. Excellent additions to its families had been attached, and with the new life began to show a thrift it had not previously displayed. Even the strange municipal changes in its corporate government were not able to check its growth. The people of the older parts of the country were reaching after new fields for conquest; and the keen business men already there, and those who came among them, at once saw the possibilities of the rich and arable lands, and offered inducements which brought thousands upon thousands to its borders. Mr. Farmer says about this time (1805) emigration from the Eastern states began, but the "Bostonians," as they were called, were not at first made welcome by either the French or the English. The first American settlers were Solomon Sibley, John Whipple, Dr. William Brown, William Russell, Christian Clemens, James Chittenden, Benjamin Chittenden, Dr. McCoskry, James Henry, Elijah Brush, Henry B. Brevoort, Col. Henry J. Hunt, Augustus Langdon and Major Whistler. With new elements in the old timed social life, though it was for the breaking up of former habits and customs, nevertheless made a new Detroit. The maps and gazetteers issued by John Farmer from 1825 onward, gave information regarding the lands of Michigan, and were instrumental in attracting the people of the older regions of our states. The first census under the territorial government in 1805, shows 525 heads of families, and from that time onward there has been a gradual and at times a rapid growth of this city. The present estimate of inhabitants of Detroit is about 150,000. The year 1830 more maps and gazetteers were sold by the aforenamed publishing house than in any one year before or since. Their influence was great upon a people seeking new adventures; and in 1836 the author says it seemed as if all New England was coming. A song, the first stanza of which we quote, was widely sung:

> "Come all ye Yankee farmers who wish to change your lot,
> Who've spunk enough to travel beyond your native spot,
> And leave behind the village where Pa and Ma do stay,
> Come follow me and settle in Michigania.
> Yea, yea, yea, in Michigania."

This history of Detroit is orderly arranged, and is a model as a city history. It is treated by subjects, and these subjects are treated chronologically; and are divided into eleven chief parts, viz.: Locality, Hygienic, Governmental, Judicial, Military, Social, Architectural, Religious, Literary, Commercial, Communication,

and to which is added the Supplemental. This history contains 648 engravings of maps, ancient and new-made homesteads, public buildings, the various charitable institutions, commercial and industrial enterprises, and several views of the city, both ancient and modern. The illustrative art is brought into fine play, and gives much interest to the reader. To treat the history of a recently founded and rapidly developing city has been one of the questions in the minds of desiring local historians; and we are not sure but the author of this work has come as near the "perfect way" as is possible. He certainly has outstripped many a rival. One thing in Mr. Farmer's, and so in the city's, favor, is the fact that from 1842 the city has elected its historiographer, whose special task it is to collect data and information regarding every interest of the city. This office may be largely honorary, but it is of vast importance in the end. Hence this work is full of points and detail. The relation which Detroit held to the great Northwest of a half-century ago, makes this book of large interest to all who are studying the formation of our western cities and states, and the growth of those laws peculiar to their respective localities. It contains very much hitherto unpublished matter. The biography of Cardillac, the founder of the city, is no where so fully stated, since a large part of its information is nowhere else published; and the stories of the conspiracy of Pontiac, the various intrigues of French and Indian against the American Provinces, and the part that section had in the war of 1812–15, are told in graphic and pointed paragraphs. And not only these, but the work chronicles concerning the banks and the early currency, the legislative and judicial troubles of the city, territory and state, and it relates not alone of the misunderstandings, but relates the essential agreements which have made the city strong and influential. It is not the least wonder that the book receives commendation from leading newspapers, since no editorial room of a Michigan periodical is complete without it; of bankers, since it treats broadly and generously of matters of vital interest to them; and of lawyers and judges, since in small compass the chief enactments are stated, and grouping the vital interests of the city together, the work becomes marvellous in the eyes of historians. This book is a history and not a historical study, though many of its chapters will come as near the last named as works boasting it. Its table of contents is full, and its index of individuals makes it of ready service to genealogists and all. It contains no biographies or portraits of its public-spirited citizens. This work of Mr. Farmer is unique and condensed. It is full of particulars and yet not redundant in statement. It is orderly and well arranged. It is complete to the date of its publication, and any subsequent edition can easily be brought down, without marring or jarring its harmony. This is a great consideration in the history of a rapidly moving and upbuilding city. Silas Farmer, the author, is a life-long resident. He has seen the city grow up around him. He has done himself credit, and Detroit has many reasons to rejoice that the worthies of the present and earlier days are remembered, and that the future toilers of the busy city will know of the desperate strivings of its pioneers on the soil, in trade and in social life.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Amesbury, Mass.

History of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, from the Grant of Dorchester Canada to the present Time, 1734–1886. *With a Genealogical Register of Ashburnham Families.* By Ezra S. Stearns, Author of the History of Rindge, N. H. Ashburnham, Mass.: Published by the Town. 1887. 8vo. pp. 1022. Price, muslin, $4; leather, $5. Sold by William P. Ellis, Ashburnham, Mass., agent for the Town.

The town of Ashburnham has done itself credit by causing to be published its century and a half of history. It is written by the Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, whose well-known work, the history of Rindge, N. H., gave him reputation as a writer of history. The town in 1880 chose four citizens who took the matter in charge, employing Mr. Stearns to do the work of gathering information and preparing the same for publication. The table of contents, well arranged, duly proportioned and methodical, shows care, research, and the peculiar character which a historian should possess. Ashburnham was known as Dorchester Canada, that grant given by the Province in 1734 to soldiers and their heirs of the Dorchester company, Captain John Withington, in recognition of their services in 1690. It was incorporated in 1765, and was given the present name in honor of the Earl of Ashburnham. Thomas Tileston, a prime mover in this grant, died in 1745. Its first pastor was the Rev. Jonathan Winchester, H. C. 1737, who died much lamented in 1767. He was succeeded by Rev. John Cushing, H. C. 1764, who filled the pastoral office for

above fifty-five years. The story of its people, of the trying yet patriotic times of the Revolution, of their interest in their churches, schools, especially of its Cushing Academy, manufactures, agriculture, their prompt and efficient loyalty in the civil war, in fact, through the varied interests which make up the life of the New Englander, is carefully and amply portrayed. The book comprises above a thousand pages, half of which are rightfully given up to the history of the families of the town. Ashburnham never has had many more than twenty-two hundred inhabitants, a typical New England country town, hence out from its strong families have gone sons and daughters, strong and earnest for the work of life, in other parts. The names most numerous are Adams, Barrett, Corry, Cushing, Davis, Foster, Harris, Hunt, Lane, Lawrence, Marble, Merriam, Rice, Stearns, Stone, Whitney, Wilder and Willard. The book contains fifteen steel portraits and fourteen other engravings. It has an excellent individual index of the first part, while the genealogies are arranged alphabetically, but whose intermarriages are not indexed. It does not contain any map. Withal it is an excellent history of a country town, and worthy to be commended.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, Amesbury, Mass.

The Ordinance of July 13, 1787, *for the Government of the Territory North West of the River Ohio. A Paper read before the Ohio Historical and Archæological Society, February* 23*d*, 1887. By WILLIAM P. CUTLER. With Appendices containing valuable Historical Facts. Marietta, Ohio: E. R. Alderman & Sons, Printers, 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

A century since the famous Ordinance of 1787 was passed is completed this month. It is well in this its centennial year, that notice of this important event was taken by the Ohio Historical and Archæological Society.

The paper read before this society last winter, and printed in the pamphlet before us, is by a descendant of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler who, it is now generally admitted, was the author of the clause in this Ordinance prohibiting slavery. The writer gives a history of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and also of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Ohio. His appendix contains an account of the origin of the Ohio Company, with the petition, June 16, 1783, of "two hundred and eighty-eight officers of the Continental Line of the Army" for a grant of lands in the northwest, and the names of 282 of the signers; also other interesting historical matter relative to the Ohio Company, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Marietta pioneers.

Miscellaneous Papers. 1672–1865. *Now first printed from the Manuscript in the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, comprising Charter of the Royal African Company*, 1672; *Report of the Huguenot Settlements*, 1700; *Papers of George Gilmer, of "Pen Park,"* 1775–1778; *Orderly Book of Capt. George Stubblefield*, 1776; *Career of the Iron-Clad Virginia*, 1862; *Memorial of Johnson's Island*, 1862–4; *Beale's Cav. Brigade Parole*, 1865. Edited by R. A. Brock. Richmond, 1887. Published by the Society. 8vo. pp. 374.

This is the sixth volume of the New Series of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. It is an important number in this valuable series, and its editor, Mr. Brock, is widely known as an authority on matters of Virginia history. In the prefatory note by the editor, we have a concise history of slavery in Virginia from its introduction by the Dutch in 1619, and this preface, consisting of 36 pages, is of itself sufficient to make the number an interesting one. This is followed by the Fourth Charter of the Royal African Company of England in full, together with documents pertaining to the charter.

On page 63 is the communication of Governor Francis Nicholson of Virginia to the British Lords of Trade, concerning the Huguenot settlement, with "List of ye Refugees," August 12th, 1700. The list includes 207 persons, and doubtless many of the best citizens of Virginia and other states are descended from them. The military and political papers of George Gilmer, M.D., of "Pen Park," Albermarle County, cover the period from 1775–78, and occupy about 70 pages, together with a prefatory note. Gilmer was an active patriot in the Revolution, and these papers, like the next document, the Orderly Book of the company of Capt. George Stubblefield, Fifth Virginia Regiment, from March 3, 1776, to July 10, 1776, form a valuable contribution to national history.

Dr. Dinwiddie Brazier Phillips, late surgeon Confederate States Navy, gives us an excellent account of the career of the noted iron-clad Virginia, or Merrimac, as

it is usually called, and the number is continued with a memorial of the Federal Prison on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, 1862–1864, containing a List of Prisoners of War, from the Confederate States Army, and of the deaths among them, with "Prison Lays" by distinguished officers. There is a view of the prisoners' barracks, and it is hardly necessary to say that this article, which limited space prevents our doing full justice to, is of much historical consequence. The book is finely printed and has an excellent index.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

Some Account of the Parish of Stutton, near Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk. Compiled by Frederick Arthur Crisp. London: Printed at the compiler's private press. 1881. Folio, pp. 68. Fifty copies printed.

The Parish Registers of St. Leonard's, Colchester. 1670–1671. Printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp. 1885. Folio, pp. 8. Twelve copies printed.

Parish Registers of Ellough, Suffolk. Privately Printed for Frederick Arthur Crisp. 1886. Royal 8vo. p. 52. Fifty copies printed.

The Parish Registers of Newton-Linford, Leicestershire. 1677–1679. Printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp. 1884. Folio, pp. 5. Ten copies printed.

Genealogical Abstracts of Deeds relating to Families connected with the Parishes of Mattishall and Reepham, in the County of Suffolk. Printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp. 1885. Folio, pp. 11. Twelve copies printed.

This is an interesting series of volumes. The books are all from the private press of Mr. Crisp, and are handsomely printed on heavy white paper, and are neatly and handsomely bound. The first book gives an interesting history of the parish of Stutton, with accounts of the Church, the Rectory House, with a list of rectors, and the Manors and other properties. The monumental inscriptions and extracts from the parish registers are also given.

The other works are a volume of abstracts of deeds relating to families connected with Mattishall and Reepham, and some parochial Registers of particular importance to the genealogists of our country, as from the counties in which these parishes are situated, many of our ancestors came. One of these Registers begins at the very early date of 1545, only seven years after the earliest known authoritative provision was made in England for Parish Registers, which was in the year 1538, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Frederick Arthur Crisp, Esq., of London, has, in addition to these books, either compiled or privately printed nine similar volumes on Parish Registers of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex Counties; and we sincerely hope we shall have from him many more equally valuable publications.

By A. D. Weld French, Esq., of Boston.

Admissions to Gonville and Caius College in the University of Cambridge, March, 1558–9 *to Jan.* 1678–9. Edited by J. Venn, Sc.D., Senior Fellow of the College, and S. C. Venn. London: C. J. Clay and Sons, Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane. 1887. 8vo. pp. xxv.+312.

In our issue of July, 1886, we noticed the first part of the "Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge." In our October number we announced as in preparation a similar volume containing the Admissions to another College in Cambridge University, namely, Gonville and Caius. This volume has been published and is now before us. We are informed in the Introduction to this book that the principal continuous records now possessed by this college are,

"1. The *Liber Matriculationis*, of the first part of which a slightly condensed English version is given in this volume. It commences in March, 1559–60, and gives the name, age, birth-place and school of every one who entered into residence, as well as the name and profession of the father."

"2. The *Gesta Collegii*. This contains the records of the corporate acts of the college, i. e. the decisions of college meetings, and is therefore mainly of value to those who are concerned with the material interests and fabric of the college. It also contains, however, entries of the elections to the mastership and fellowships, appointments to college livings, and an occasional entry of an expulsion or fine of some student."

"3. The *Liber Rationalis*. This takes account only of those members who were on the foundation, i. e. the master, fellows and scholars. It is a summary statement of accounts showing what was due to each in the way of stipend, and what had to be deducted from this on the score of kitchen accounts, or rations, fines for absence, etc. It is useful as showing during what period of time each of the above mentioned persons remained in residence. It is, in fact, our only means of determining the actual resident members of the college in early times. The earliest volume of this series commences in 1581."

"4. The *Liber Bursarius*, or Bursar's accounts. This deals mainly with the general income and expenditures of the college. It also contains, however, most of the results of the *Liber Rationalis*, as well as the payments to the holders of various college offices. In many cases the signatures of the recipients are given (in the *Liber Rationalis* the bursar or tutor generally signs in behalf of the recipient)."

A translation of the first of these records, the *Liber Matriculationis*, to the year 1678, is here printed. It has been kept nearly uninterruptedly to the present day. "The title, it may be remarked," says Dr. Venn, the editor, "is somewhat of a misnomer, as what it gives is the *Admission* of the student. Matriculation—at any rate as now understood—is a University ceremony, whereas what are here recorded are the names of all who were at any time admitted into residence within the walls of the college, or who at least paid the fees for such admission. The two descriptions are by no means coextensive."

These records have been faithfully edited and carefully printed. The book is a valuable addition to the biographical and genealogical literature of the mother country. "Although open like other colleges," as stated in our announcement last year, "to the whole of England, Caius was in an especial manner the college selected by natives of the east of England, and a preponderating majority of those who sought its courts were born in Norfolk and Suffolk, a fact which renders its Register of peculiar interest to the people of New England."

Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Maternal Ancestors. With Some Reminiscences of Him. By DAVID GREENE HASKINS, D.D. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Company. 1887. Fcp 8vo. pp. xii.+151.

The first part of the book presents a delightful picture of the best side of our early American life. It was a day of obedience, a day of reverence. It was a day of obedience of children to their parents; it was a day of reverence to almighty God by all sorts and conditions of men. In the last part of his admirable Reminiscences, Dr. Haskins gives us a clear account of the life of Emerson. Such a book as this was needed, and it seems peculiarly fitting that he should have written it. He was an own cousin to Emerson, and enjoyed many opportunities of social intercourse with him. He not only knew him as a man in the maturity of his powers, but he also saw much more of him during his earlier days, and was thus enabled to follow the growth of his remarkable life. He could thus see his inner life—if so open a nature as his could be said to have an inner life, for he, like Whittier, seemed to "throw the windows of his soul wide open to the sun." The lives of many men, and great ones, too, if the judgment of the world is to be trusted, have their lighter and darker sides, and often the shadows appear to predominate. But with Emerson this was not so. His life flowed on like a tranquil stream. It was the life of one who, while living in the world was above it, the life of one who lived in the spirit.

Dr. Haskins says that Emerson "Meets the highest test of a poet in being true to nature." He copies a poem of his entitled, "Good by, proud world," which only want of space prevents my giving entire. I can, however, only give the last verse. The poem was written when he was only about twenty years of age:

> "Oh! when I am safe in my sylvan home,
> I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
> And when I am stretched beneath the pines
> Where the evening star so holy shines,
> I laugh at the care and pride of man,
> At the sophist schools and the learned clan;
> For what are they all, in their high conceit,
> When man in the bush with God may meet!"

One of our best critics has said, "For melody of words Emerson cannot be excelled."

The author shows clearly the influence which Emerson exerted upon Thoreau. It it is one of the many illustrations which we might find of the great, although seemingly intangible, influence which one man has upon another. That he could have assisted in shaping such a man was a great thing. Emerson spoke of Thoreau as "*The* man of Concord." Dr. Haskins gives a fine account of Emerson's method of composition, in which he explains the reason of his unusual style. It seems that Emerson was in the habit of going to walk in the woods in search of a thought, as he expressed it. When he found one he made a note of it in his Thought Book, after having first worked it over in his mind. Dr. Haskins goes on to say: "Whenever he wished to write an essay or a lecture, he made free use of the Thought Book, selecting and adapting such thoughts as seemed fitting, and stringing them together as a child strings beads on a thread." That such a method has its disadvantages cannot be denied, and yet it is the same one pursued by the saintly Thomas à Kempis in his "Imitation of Christ."

But this book should be read by all who love literature, for it is impossible to give anything like an adequate summary of its contents. In concluding this brief notice I quote a few of his own words: "If I were asked to express in the fewest words what it was in Mr. Emerson that most impressed me, I should answer without hesitation, his reverent faith in God: his pure and blameless life. . . . It is important, also, for the moral uses of such a life, that the true source of its inspiration should be known to all."

By the Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Cambridge, Mass.

The Home Lots of the Early Settlers of the Providence Plantations, with Notes and Plats. By Charles Wyman Hopkins. Providence, R. I. 1886. Quarto, pp. 8+78.

When in 1880 and in 1881 the first two volumes of the "Memorial History of Boston" appeared, a very useful object lesson was conveyed, in the shape of the various topographical maps therein contained. In these maps the original coast line and the original ownership of land were shown in distinct contrast with the present outline, the former being projected upon the latter. Research of a similar kind is embodied in the very attractive volume named above.

Providence, unlike Boston and many other American cities, was not founded on a peninsula, which through being overrun in course of time by the successive newcomers, was found too small to contain them. The original settlement at Providence was made along the eastern shore of an arm of the sea; the Towne Street having this salt water beach on the one side, and the settlers' dwellings on the other, for the distance of about a mile and a half. Behind these dwellings there rose an almost precipitous hill, with pasturage, wood-lots, and orchards occupying the table-land beyond. It has long been known within exactly what limits on the north, east, and south, the land appropriated in the original allotment was confined, but where the lines were run which separated the respective proprietors from each other has until recently been involved in much obscurity, as is shown by Mr. Hopkins's citations from various writers in his introduction. It has been Mr. Hopkins's endeavor to trace carefully these various lines, and in this attempt he has made use of an original record, dated in 1660, and probably in the handwriting of Roger Williams; but he has supplemented it by following back the records of ownership in the case of various lots, as found in the probate records and the registry of deeds.

The result of his labors is very interesting. He does not indeed reproduce for us the names of the occupants of the various houses along the Towne Street, from north to south, in these earliest years; for it by no means follows, of course, that the owner of a lot built his house there. He does, however, show to whom each of these sixty-two lots was apportioned, and, while not reproducing for us all the links in his chain of land-transfers, shows also in whose name the present ownership stands, where abutting on the former Towne Street. The various plans which are introduced into the volume graphically show this distribution. One of these represents the entire "East Side" or "Neck," as it at first existed, with the allotments of land extending in long, ribbon-like strips, eastward to what is now Hope Street. Two others show respectively the upper and lower portions of these lots at their western end, projected on a modern map of the streets now running through this territory.

The circumstances of the original allotment were not a mere duplicate of the corresponding experience at Boston, at New Haven, or at Hartford, but reflect the individuality of that decidedly unconventional character, Roger Williams. This

whole territory originally stood in his name alone, having been obtained by purchase from the Indians. As the number of his associates gradually multiplied, he resorted to a systematic division of the land among them, and this division was one approaching as nearly as practicable to an equal distribution. As stated by Mr. Hopkins, however, "the lots nearer the centre of the town being much longer, were considerably reduced in width." Consequently the frontage of the lots on the Towne Street varied from 107 feet to 122 feet.

In the early Massachusetts and New Haven towns the body of church-members and the body of citizens were practically identical. No such union of church and state has ever existed in Rhode Island; yet, curiously enough, an equally wide departure from a democracy in the direction of an aristocracy came in time to be developed, and through the medium indeed of this very proprietorship in land. The body of "proprietors" became, quite strictly, a close corporation; the population being made up of these on the one hand (comprising the first settlers and their heirs), and, on the other, of the "non-proprietors," or new-comers. The former had the power to admit additional proprietors to membership, and their rights descended regularly to their "heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns." Indeed, it was a long time before any "Town meetings" distinct from the "Proprietors' meetings" were held. Of course the attempt to chain and confine the democratic principle was as futile in this Rhode Island town as in the Puritan communities of the neighboring colony.

Mr. Hopkins's volume is in some respects a model of its kind. It is to be hoped that the present very general interest in antiquarian researches will not pass, before most of our New England communities shall have had a similar service performed for them.

By William E. Foster, A.M., Providence, R. I.

The Commemoration by King's Chapel, Boston, of the Completion of Two Hundred Years since its Foundation, on Wednesday, December 15, 1886. *Also Three Historical Sermons. With Illustrations.* Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. vii.+200. With Index.

The first organization of the established Church of England in the still youthful colonies of New England is an event here most fittingly commemorated. It was an occurrence that marked the first wide departure in religious matters from the customary order of things which had prevailed since the beginning; the power which had been held by the Puritans in their church government, hitherto undisputed, was henceforth to be divided; and it was the first circumstance, perhaps, that tended to produce a toleration in religion that grew with increasing liberality as the years rolled on. The foundation of King's Chapel may therefore be regarded as a great historic event in our colonial annals.

Nor was it so far removed in time from the origin of the settlements as to be considered as a modern incident. Many of the founders of the colony, Governor Simon Bradstreet, the Rev. John Eliot, Capt. Roger Clap among others, were in 1686 still living; so that the establishment of King's Chapel may well be looked upon as happening within the experience of some of the fathers of New England, who must have viewed with mingled feelings, the starting in their new home of the very church from whose rigid discipline they themselves had fled.

The origin and progress of the new church are recorded in a most careful and interesting manner in the volume under notice. There are three sermons by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, delivered on the 5th, 12th and 19th of December, 1886, respectively, two before, and one after, the celebration. These sermons are of high literary merit, and their eloquence, vividness and picturesque power easily bring to our imagination the scenes occurring in the early days of the first Episcopal church of New England. They naturally form the principal feature of the volume. The remainder of the book is devoted to the preliminary action and the celebration proper on the 15th of December, 1886. The latter includes eleven addresses and two poems besides the religious services. The addresses are appropriate and refer to the church history in fitting terms. That of the pastor is as interesting in retrospective description as are his sermons. That of the Rev. George Angier Gordon, of the Third (Old South) Church, deals principally with the relations of King's Chapel with the Old South Church. That of the Rev. George Edward Ellis of the First Church brings out with marked prominence some of the early events, and his description of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood adds not a little to the interest of the work. The address of the Rev. John Hopkins Morison relat-

mainly to the character and services of the late Rev. Dr. Peabody. The Rev. Phillips Brooks describes in an able manner in his address the origin and relations of Trinity Church as a child of King's Chapel, while the addresses of Governor Robinson, President Eliot of Harvard College, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, the Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody and William Minot, Esq., contribute to complete the record of events from the commencement of Episcopal Services in "ye town-house," through its progressive stages in the Old South Church, the little wooden church building "on a corner of the town's earliest burial-ground" to the now venerable structure on the same locality, where the celebration which the book describes was held. The poetical contributions by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes are excellent and serve most gracefully to ornament the matter-of-fact discourses of the occasion. There is also an admirably appropriate hymn by Dr. William Everett in the religious portion of the services.

Much of the interest excited by this volume is due to the spirit of good fellowship and kindly feeling exhibited by the ministers of different creeds at the celebration, which will be seen on a perusal of the discourses; and this notwithstanding the fact that, for more than a century, King's Chapel had adopted a more liberal belief than that with which it started its career. How widely marked is the contrast between this spirit and that which prompted Governor Andros and his followers to seize the Old South Church as "the best meeting-house, situated in the best part of the town," it will not be difficult to determine in these pages. But I have said that the spirit of toleration in religious matters may have owed its origin to the foundation of King's Chapel. The first setting up of this church was viewed with feelings of sufferance on the part of the original colonists and their immediate descendants; but the transition from sufferance to direct toleration on their part was not slow, for if they had the power to overthrow the governor, they might also have had the power to overthrow the faith which that governor represented, and of which he was the main support. That they did not do this in 1689, only three years after the establishment of King's Chapel, shows that they not only suffered what they could not, but tolerated what they could, prevent.

There are twenty illustrations embellishing the volume, all of them of an appropriate character. The familiar faces of Governors Joseph Dudley, Burnet, Belcher, Pownall and Hutchinson appear in the list of portraits, together with some not so familiar, as those of Mrs. Rebecca (Tyng) Dudley, the wife of Governor Joseph, Lieut.-Governor Dummer, the Rev. James Freeman and Peter Faneuil. The first King's Chapel building of 1689, the pulpit in 1717, the fac simile of the first page of the earliest record-book, the Chapel as it appeared in 1833, and the decorations and escutcheons used in the celebration are all faithfully reproduced. The book is neatly printed and bound, and is, in every respect, a most worthy contribution to the ever widening circle of our valuable local histories.

By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.

Centennial History of Norway, Oxford Co., Maine. Including an account of the Grantees, Early Settlers and Prominent Residents, etc. With Genealogical Registers and an Appendix. By WILLIAM BERRY LAPHAM. Portland, Me.: Brown, Thurston & Co., Publishers. 1886. Large 8vo. pp. xvi.+659. Price $4. Sold by George E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston.

The name of the author of this History is sufficient guarantee for the success of the work. The Committee appointed by the citizens of Norway to arrange for and publish a history of their town are to be congratulated that they were able to secure Dr. Lapham as their historian. The recently published histories of Woodstock and Paris, Me., as well as numerous other publications of an historical and genealogical character, by Dr. Lapham, fully attest to his fitness for the task. It is hoped that the town of Bethel, Me., will soon follow the example of Norway, and enlist the Doctor in their interest.

This book is arranged in three parts. Part I. gives a brief outline of early Maine history, grants and settlements in Oxford County; and a plan of the original grants and purchases of land which are included within the territorial limits of the present town of Norway. One chapter is devoted to copies of original documents, relating to the same, early transfers of real estate and sketches of the grantees. Chapter V. commences an account of the inhabitants of the town and events connected with them, beginning with the first settlers in 1786, and is continued in chronological order through the century; this material is so arranged as to be deeply interesting.

About one hundred pages are devoted to ecclesiastical, educational and military history. It appears that Norway was represented in twelve Maine regiments in the war of the Rebellion. Over forty pages are occupied by personal notices of past and present citizens of the town, who have distinguished themselves in various ways. An account of the Centennial which was celebrated at Norway September 8, 1886, is given in full.

Part II. is devoted to "Genealogical Registers" and embraces about one-third of the volume. It is evident much time and care has been bestowed upon this department; the result of these researches, as it appears in these published records, renders the book of great value as a work of reference, outside of its interest to the citizens of Norway.

Part III. is a Statistical Appendix; it includes a complete list of the town officers for one hundred years, the direct tax lists for 1798 and 1816, and the census of the town for 1850. The book is faithfully indexed, and is illustrated with thirty-six portraits and nine views. The typographical work is excellent, and the volume reflects great credit both to author and publishers.

By Mrs. A. C. Pratt, of Chelsea, Mass.

Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine, 1605. *With an Introduction and Notes.* By HENRY S. BURRAGE, D.D. Printed for the Gorges Society. 1887. Fcp. 4 to. pp. xi.+176. Price to members, $3.50.

The uncertainty as to which river Capt. George Waymouth entered, in 1605, in his explorations of the coast of Maine, has caused much to be written and published about his voyage. The interest which these publications has aroused in the minds of historical students, as well as the intrinsic value of the tract itself, have no doubt influenced the council of the Gorges Society in their selection of the account of Waymouth's voyage by James Rosier, as one of the volumes of their publications. The original edition of Rosier's tract was published at London in 1605, with this title: "A Trve Relation of the most prosperous voyage made this present yeere 1605, by Captaine George Waymouth in the Discouery of the land of Virginia; Where he discouered 60 miles vp a most excellent Riuer; together with a most fertile land. Written by James Rosier, a Gentleman employed in the voyage."

The tract was not reprinted till 1843, over two centuries and a quarter after its first appearance, when it was printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in the twenty-eighth volume of its Collections. It was again reprinted in 1860 by Mr. George Prince, of Bath, Me., in a pamphlet in which he gave reasons for believing that the river explored by Waymouth was the Georges River.

The editor of this volume, the Rev. Dr. Burrage, editor of *Zion's Advocate*, under the head of "Survey of the Literature," gives references to Waymouth's voyage "found in the narratives of subsequent navigators, in histories and other writings." In regard to the controversy relative to the river entered, full details are here given. In 1797 Capt. John Foster Williams of the United States Revenue service, at the request of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., examined the coast of Maine to determine the various localities visited by Waymouth. Foster made a report that was printed by Belknap in his "American Biography." He decided that the river entered in 1605 was the Penobscot, though the general opinion previously was that it was the Kennebec. Subsequent writers seem to have been divided between these two rivers till the year 1858, when George Prince, of Bath, Me., published an article in a Thomaston newspaper giving his reasons for believing that the river was neither the Kennebec nor the Penobscot, but the George's. This view was more fully presented by Mr. Prince in a paper before the Maine Historical Society, January, 1859, printed in the sixth volume of that Society's Collections. He has also advocated it in a pamphlet published by him in 1860. It is accepted as the true theory by the editor of this volume, by Bancroft, and by several other authors, though some painstaking historical writers still adhere to the Kennebec.

Dr. Burrage has edited this volume in a very able manner. His annotations of Rosier's True Relation show a thorough knowledge of the subject. He has also collected for his Introduction everything he could obtain relative to Waymouth and his expedition to the coast of New England. In his Preface he acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Baxter, the editor of the Trelawney Papers and of the preceding volume of the Gorges Society's Publications, for assistance in obtaining information about Waymouth, concerning whom little has hitherto been known. "In my investigations," Dr. Burrage says, "I have been greatly aided by Mr. James P. Baxter, of Portland, who, during his residence in England in 1885 and 1886, lef

no place unvisited where there was likely to be found any trace of Waymouth's life and work. His labors were richly rewarded. Manuscripts were discovered which have remained unnoticed almost three centuries, and which throw much light upon the character and career of one who has been known merely as a navigator."

The volume is handsomely printed, with a number of appropriate illustrations, among which are two charts of the coasts, one from Seguin Island to Pemaquid Point, and the other from Pemaquid Point to Whitehead. On these charts are indicated the several courses Waymouth is supposed by different writers to have taken, while exploring the coast of Maine.

This is the third volume of the Publications of the Gorges Society. The first issued in 1884 was New England's Vindication by Henry Gardiner, edited by Dr. Charles E. Banks, and noticed by us in January, 1885. The second, issued in 1885, was a monograph on George Cleaves by James P. Baxter, A.M. They all contain important additions to the history of Maine.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Volume IX. Portland: Printed for the Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 11+393.

This volume is mainly devoted to biographies, and is among the most interesting and valuable of the society's publications. For many years the Maine Historical Society has been collecting materials for a history of the beginnings of English occupancy of the coast of Maine, which history is to be founded on a series of carefully written biographies of the men who made that history, and the new departure, so to speak, inaugurated in Vol. VIII., is continued in the volume before us. The first of the series is a sketch of Sir William Phips, by Hon. William Goold. As a frontispiece the volume is embellished by a portrait supposed to be that of Sir William, and the sketch is further illustrated by a fac-simile of a ticket issued on the occasion of his funeral, and of a bill of credit of 1690. Mr. Goold's facts are based mainly upon those contained in the Life of Sir William Phips by Dr. Cotton Mather, and in the Diary of Judge Samuel Sewall, both of whom were contemporary with Sir William, and survived him.

The second sketch is of General Samuel Waldo, with portrait, by Hon. Joseph Williamson, and is characterized by that grace and elegance of diction which so strongly marks everything that emanates from Mr. Williamson's pen. Then follows "Claude de La Tour" by John E. Godfrey, of Bangor, "John Pierce" by John Johnston, "The Sheepscot Farms" by Alexander Johnston, "William Hutchings," the last surviving Revolutionary Pensioner in New England, by Hon. Joseph Williamson. "General John Chandler," Maine's first United States Senator, by Hon. George F. Talbot, "The White Hills of New Hampshire" by E. H. Elwell, of the *Portland Transcript*, and "Memoir of Judge Nathan Clifford" by Hon. James W. Bradbury.

The eleventh article is a Grammatical Sketch of the Ancient Abnaki Indians, a very learned and valuable paper by Rev. Michael Charles O'Brien, of Bangor. This sketch is outlined in the Dictionary of Fr. Sebastian Rale, and is here fully elaborated by Father O'Brien, who has made the dialect of the Eastern Indians a careful study.

The twelfth and last article, and one of the most valuable, is entitled "Edward Godfrey. His Life, Letters and Public Services," by Dr. Charles Edward Banks. Edward Godfrey was the first Governor of Maine, serving from 1649 to 1652, and Dr. Banks, by correspondence with parties in England, came into possession of much valuable information respecting this man, which now appears in print for the first time. It is an admirable sketch, and is accompanied by copies of interesting collateral documents.

This volume comes from the Riverside Press, and is a model of neatness in typography.

By W. B. Lapham, M.D., of Augusta, Me.

John Tileston's School, Boston, 1778–1789; 1761–1766. *Also his Diary from* 1761 *to* 1766. By D. C. Colesworthy. Boston: Antiquarian Book Store. 1887. 18mo. pp. 77. Price 50 cts. Sold at Colesworthy's, 66 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Master Tileston, the teacher of Edward Everett and a host of other graduates of the Boston public schools, was born February 27, 1735, and died Oct. 13, 1826, aged 91. He was master of the North Writing School from 1762 to 1819, having previously been usher to Zachariah Hicks in the same school. Mr. Colesworthy having had the good fortune to obtain, some years ago, two lists of his scholars, from 1761

to 1766 and from 1778 to 1789, has made them the basis of the present work. The lists contain the names of many men who have done honor to the town in which they received their education. Mr. Colesworthy furnishes a brief biography of Master Tileston, to which he prefixes a chapter on the early schools of Boston and sketches of the lives of some other notable teachers. The book closes with the names of the parents and guardians of some of his private scholars and his diary from 1768 to 1766. The author has made a valuable contribution to the history of Boston. The work is appropriately dedicated to William Blake Trask, as a testimonial to his "persevering researches and unwearied labors in the antiquarian field."

The Universalist Quarterly and General Review. RICHARD EDDY, D.D., Editor. New Series, Volume XXIII. Boston: Universalist Publishing House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 512. Published quarterly. Subscription price, $2 a year.

The Universalist Quarterly for the year 1886 offers to its readers thirty-three articles, of varied value and interest, on a wide range of phases in social and religious life; beside expositions and treatises upon the dogmas of the Church and texts of the Sacred Word. However, the General Review and Contemporary Literature, embracing the editorial contributions, and outlook over the movements of Christian thought to-day, is no small part of this periodical. The editor, for a long series of years, the Rev. Thomas Baldwin Thayer, D.D., died during this year. His manuscripts, however, have filled the editorial pages, while the oversight of the Quarterly has been delegated to the Rev. Richard Eddy, D.D., the historian of the Universalist denomination, and upon whom has fallen the editorial mantle during the present year. The death of Dr. Thayer is a great loss to the Universalist Church. His scholarship, his keen sense in interpreting the difficult and salient texts of the Bible, and his hearty and generous expositions of those passages which portray the character of God, have drawn after him a large and increasing influential following in his own and other denominations. It would be difficult in a few words to note, save in giving the titles, the strong points of the General Review. The Review is upon the questions rife in the theological world, and the Contemporary Literature deals with the literature published during the year.

Rev. Dr. Richard Eddy now succeeds to the editorship, and with his well-known discernment will carry forward the influence of this Quarterly.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, of Amesbury, Mass.

The Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting January 11, 1887. Boston: Old State House. Published by order of the Society. 1887. 8vo pp. 71.

The present number of the Proceedings of the Bostonian Society shows that this association is active in carrying on its work, which is the promotion of the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities. Its collection of portraits of old Bostonians and other relics of the past in this city is constantly increasing. The visitors to the Old State House, whose historic halls have been made so attractive since the city has placed them in the custody of this society, numbered in 1886 over ten thousand. The society last year had the misfortune to lose the services of its efficient secretary and treasurer, Mr. Daniel T. V. Huntoon, who was obliged by ill health to resign the position, and who has since died. His successor, Mr. William Clarence Burrage, has shown himself an active and intelligent worker, who fills with credit the position to which he has been elected. Mr. James Rindge Stanwood, secretary of the committee on rooms, who also retired at the beginning of 1886, did much good service to the society in previous years. His lists of the collections of the society, both donations and loans, are models in painstaking accuracy and in clear arrangement.

The people of Boston may well be thankful to the active workers of the Bostonian Society, and also be proud of its historical collections, which are freely and courteously shown to citizens and strangers.

Localities in Ancient Dover. By JOHN R. HAM, M.D. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1887. 8vo. pp. 18.

This is a very useful compilation. We have here an alphabetical list of the various localities in Ancient Dover, with brief histories of the several places. Dover originally contained within it limits the present city of Dover and the towns of Somersworth, Rollingsford, Newington, Madbury, Durham and Lee. Dr. Ham is an accurate investigator, and had before this preserved much historical material relating

The author has not attempted to write a complete history of the town, though there appears to be abundant material for this. We hope, however, that Mr. Howell, or some other person interested in the subject and qualified for the task, will, before many years, give us the later history of Southampton, the early history of which is so well presented in this work. Mr. Howell has here printed a large number of valuable documents relating to the original settlements, the purchase of lands, etc. In securing so many of these records he has been very fortunate, and also in being able to give an unusually complete list of the settlers, with an approximate location of their estates. The records of the families of the town are not confined to the early generations. They cover 243 pages, more than half the volume, and include a large number of people from Massachusetts and Connecticut. This portion of the work will prove of particular interest to the present residents of Southampton, and of great value to the genealogist. There is evidence here of careful research, and the result will be fully appreciated by the reader.

By Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston.

Poets and Poetry of Cecil County, Maryland. Collected and edited by George Johnston, author of the History of Cecil County. Elkton, Md.: Published by the author. 1887. 8vo. pp. 302. Price $1.64, post-paid.

The value of this book, to the local pride, rests in its preservation of specimens of the remarkable affluence of the rhyming diction, developed upon the immediate crossing, to the southward, of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Johnston has, however, largely added to the value of his volume by the comprehensive life-sketches which precede the verses of each poet. Such memoirs soon become authentic history, or serve as the only sources for biographical facts. Mr. Johnston must have learned in the preparation of his valuable History of Cecil County, noticed by us in January, 1882, the importance of recording all life facts. Nature has her resentments, and the gleaner after time too often receives the answer of the angel to Esdras: "Go thy way; weigh me the weight of the fire; measure me the blast of the wind; or, call me again the day that is past."

By George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Papers of the California Historical Society. Vol. I. Part I. San Francisco: California Historical Society. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. xxxii.+94.

On the 29th of April, 1852, the "Historical Society of the State of California" was incorporated. Among its directors were Stephen J. Field, now one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and the late Jacob Bailey Moore and Major Gen. Halleck. It had ceased to exist, however, before 1870, when another association was formed, which was incorporated as the "California Historical Society." Five volumes of the Collections of this society were issued, viz.: "Noticias de la Nueva California," by Father Palou, the first priest of the Mission of San Francisco, 4 volumes; and "Reglamento para el Gobierno de la Provincia de Californias," 1 volume. The society after this became inactive and practically dead. In 1886 a new effort was made, and the California Society was reincorporated, the surviving members of the old society uniting with the projectors of the new, in its organization. Hon. Horace Davis was the first president of the new society, elected March 6, 1886. The present president is John T. Doyle, who had been the organizer of the second society and the editor of its publications.

The present volume contains five papers read before the society in 1886 and 1887, namely: "The Local Units of History," by Martin Kellogg; "Data of Mexican and United States History," by Bernard Moses; "History of the Pious Fund of California," by John T. Doyle; and "The first Phase of the Conquest of California," by William Carey Jones. The papers show historical research and marked ability. An introduction, giving the history of the several historical societies, and a list of the officers and members of the present society are prefixed.

The volume is handsomely printed on fine white paper with broad margins, and its mechanical as well as its literary execution does honor to the young society.

Records of Bindnagle Church, near Palmyra, Lebanon County. Compiled by E. W. S. Parthemore. Harrisburg, Pa.: Daily Telegraph Print. 1886. 8vo. pp. 22.

The tract of land in Pennsylvania in which the Bindnagle Lutheran Church stands was patented Oct. 26, 1753. The first church edifice was built about this time and stood till 1803, when a brick two-story building was erected, which is still standing and in use, having been renovated in 1885 at the expense of the Early fam-

ily. The parish records of deaths, burials, baptisms and marriages are translated by Mr. Parthemore and printed here. The burial records contain some valuable biographical items relative to the several individuals whose burials are registered. The compiler has prefixed a historical sketch of the church. The pamphlet is a welcome addition to our genealogical materials.

Judge David Davis. Address delivered before the Legislature of Illinois at the Joint Memorial Service of Judge Davis and General Logan. By LAWRENCE WELDON. Washington: Gibson Bros., Printers and Bookbinders. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. 28.

This is a just and eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, who ably filled the offices of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1862 to 1877, and Senator from Illinois from 1877 to 1883. "His life was a success, not accidental, but deserved."

The Musical Record. A Journal of Music, Art and Literature. Edited by DEXTER SMITH. June, 1887. Published Monthly, 32 pages large 4to. in each number. Price $1 a year, or 10 cts. a number.

This is the 305th number of this valuable musical magazine, which is now firmly established in the favor of our lovers of music. Mr. Smith has had much experience in editing works of this kind, and the present number of the Musical Record fully sustains the reputation which he has earned.

The Last French Post in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, near Frontenac, Minn.; with Notices of its Commanders. By EDWARD D. NEILL. Saint Paul, Minn.: The Pioneer Press Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 23.

The Rev. Dr. Neill has published much upon the history of this country, and particularly concerning his adopted state of Minnesota. The present work shows much original research, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the French people in what was long known as the North West.

Family Records of Deacons James W. Converse and Elisha S. Converse. Compiled and edited by WILLIAM G. HILL. Malden, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1887. 8vo. iv.+241. With an index.

History of the Dudley Family, with Genealogical Tables, Pedigree, &c. Number II. By DEAN DUDLEY. Wakefield, Mass.: Dean Dudley, Publisher. 1887. Royal 8vo. Published in numbers containing 100 pages each. Price $1 a number.

The History of the Boyd Family and Descendants. By WILLIAM P. BOYD. Conesus, N. Y.: Boyd's Job Printing Establishment. 1884. Sm. 8vo. pp. 318. With indexes.

Genealogy of the Family History of the Uphams of Castine, Maine, and Dixon, Illinois, with Genealogical Notes of other Families. Compiled by F. K. UPHAM. Printed for Private Circulation. 1887. 8vo. pp. 68. With an index.

Collections relating to the Surname Feather. By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D. Worksop, 1887. 8vo. pp. 24. With indexes.

George Way and his Descendants, Historical and Genealogical. Their Connection with the Early Penobscot (Pejepscot) Grants, and the Famous Lawsuits resulting therefrom, 1628–1821. Boston: Printed for the Author by E. P. Whitcomb. 1887. 8vo. pp. 23. By C. Granville Way.

Genealogy of the Hawley Family of Marblehead. 8vo. pp. 8.

Genealogy of the Fenner Family. No. 2. 8vo. pp. 23. By the Rev. James P. Root, of Providence, R. I.

Longevity and Personal Memoirs of the Stickney Family of Massachusetts and New England. 8vo. pp. 5.

Bloss Genealogy. By JAMES O. BLOSS. Printed for Private Circulation. 1887. 8vo. pp. 19.

The Lineage of President Abraham Lincoln. By SAMUEL SHACKFORD, of Chicago, Ill. 8vo. pp. 7. For sale by G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., and C. L. Woodward, 78 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. Price 25 cts.

Ezekiel Cheever. Additional Notes. By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Boston: 8vo. pp. 6.

The purpose of the volume on the Converse family, we are informed in the Introduction, is "to present in an enduring form the family record of Deacons James

W. and Elisha S. Converse and their immediate family connections, and also one line of the descendants of the following parties:—Roger de Coigneries, of Durham, England, 1066; Deacon Edward Convers, of Charlestown, Mass., 1630; Robert Wheaton, of Salem, Mass., 1636; John Coolidge, Watertown, Mass., 1630; and William Edmonds, Lynn, Mass., 1630." The descendants of Roger de Coigneries, here given, in later times spelled their surname Conyers. It is possible that Edward Convers, of Woburn, Mass., may have been an offshoot from this family, but as there were families by the name of Converse in England at the time he left that country for Massachusetts, we consider the conection suggested by Mr. Hill improbable. The Converse family fills 82 pages, the Wheaton family 35 pages, the Edmunds family 32 pages, and the Coolidge family 7 pages. Though confined in one line, these genealogies are very carefully worked up, and are very creditable to the compiler. Dea. Elisha S. Converse, the younger of the two brothers whose ancestry is given in this volume, was the first mayor of Malden, Mass., and has been a generous benefactor to that city. In 1885 he and his wife presented to the city an elegant and costly building for the public library, as a memorial of their son, Frank Eugene Converse, a promising youth who was untimely cut off at the age of seventeen. A description of this building, illustrated by views, and the proceedings at its dedication, are preserved in this book. The volume is handsomely printed and illustrated.

In our January number we noticed the first part of Mr. Dean Dudley's History of the Dudley Family. The second part is now before us. It gives further particulars relative to the English families of the name, with biographies of the Rev. Samuel Dudley and Gov. Joseph Dudley, sons of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and other matter of interest to the descendants of the Dudleys. The author is doing a good service in preserving here the result of his very exhaustive researches in England and in this country. This number, like the last, is handsomely printed, with appropriate illustrations.

The next volume on our list, that on the Boyd family, contains "an historical chapter of the Ancient Family of Boyds in Scotland, and a complete record of their descendants in Kent, New Windsor and Middletown, N. Y., Northumberland County, Pa., and Boston, Mass., from 1740 to 1884." Of this volume, as a correspondent writes, "Mr. Boyd has been author, compiler, compositor, proof-reader and pressman, all in one. He was driven by the necessities of the case to construct even his own printing press." The book, he adds, is "a product of rare perseverance." Under the circumstances it is highly creditable to the compiler, and a valuable addition to American genealogy.

The book on the Upham family is by Capt. Frank Kidder Upham, of the First United States Cavalry. It gives one line of the descendants of John Upham of Malden, with a synopsis of what the author has found about the family in England. Besides this there are sketches of several other families from which Capt. Upham or his wife was descended, namely, Cutler, Kidder, Avery, Little, Brooks, Curtis, Perkins and Weare. The author does well not to endorse the connection of the English families of Warren and Southworth, which he reprints, with American families of the name. Mr. Somerby, who furnished the English pedigrees, in a conversation with the writer of this some years before his death, disavowed all responsibility for the connections as printed. The book is well arranged and handsomely printed.

The pamphlet on the Feather family, by Dr. Marshall, of London, contains a copious collection of genealogical matter relating to the name gathered from wills, registers and other manuscripts, and also from printed books. Tabular pedigrees show the descent of certain branches. Persons interested in the surname will oblige by communicating with Dr. Marshall, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W., England.

Mr. Way, the author of the next pamphlet, has been many years engaged in preparing a genealogy giving the descendants of his ancestor Henry Way, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., and died there in 1667. In the course of his investigations he collected much matter relative to the descendants of other early settlers of New England by the name of Way. The matter obtained relating to the family of George Way is here preserved in print. Much of the pamphlet has an interest for historical as well as genealogical students.

The Hawley pamphlet is compiled by Mr. William D. Hawley, of Malden, Mass. It gives one line of the descendants of Richard Hawley, painter, born about 1698, and notices of others of the name at Marblehead. It is well compiled and handsomely printed.

The next work is No. 2 of the Fenner family, by Rev. Mr. Root, of Providence. This family holds a distinguished place in the history of Rhode Island, and the author, who is well known by his previous genealogical work, will make this a valuable and interesting family history.

The Stickney pamphlet contains biographies of Mr. William H. Stickney, of Chicago, Mr. Joseph H. Stickney of Baltimore, Md., and his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry L. Reed, of Chambersburg, Pa., with some genealogical facts about the Sticknevs.

The Bass pamphlet is a second and enlarged edition of that noticed by us in January last.

The Lincoln and Cheever pamphlets are reprints from the REGISTER.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO JUNE 11, 1887.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

Brigadier-General Samuel Waldo, by Joseph Williamson. Reprinted from Volume IX. Collections of Maine Historical Society. Portland, 1887. 8vo. pp. 19.

William Hutchings, the last pensioner of the Revolution in Maine, by Joseph Williamson. Reprinted from Volume IX. Collections Maine Historical Society. Portland, 1887. 8vo. pp. 7.

The Congregational Year Book, 1887, issued under the sanction of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, by its publishing committee, and containing the general statistics of those churches for the last previous year. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 276. Edited by the Rev. Henry A. Hazen.

In Memoriam. Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. A sermon preached before the first Congregational Church in Lexington, Mass., Sunday morning, March 13, 1887, by the Pastor, Rev. C. A. Staples. Boston: George H. Ellis, Printer, 141 Franklin Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 14.

William Greenleaf Eliot, by John H. Heywood. Reprinted from the Unitarian Review. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1887. 8vo.

Our Indian Mission and our first Missionary, Rev. Charles H. A. Dall. A memorial paper by his Divinity-School Classmate, John H. Heywood. Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 30.

Before, at, and after Gettysburg, by J. Watts de Peyster. New York: Charles H. Ludwig, Printer, Nos. 10 and 12 Reade Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 56.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from April, 1772, to April, 1775, inclusive. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly. By Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian. Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 534.

Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. English, German, Iroquois, the Onondaga and Algonquin, the Delaware. Printed from the original manuscript in Harvard College. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1887. Large 8vo. pp. 245. Edited by Prof. E. N. Horsford.

The last French Post in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, near Frontenac, Minn.; with notices of its commandants, by Edward D. Neill. Saint Paul, Minn.: The Pioneer Press Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 23.

Catalogue of the Boston Public Latin School, established in 1635, with an historical sketch prepared by Henry F. Jenks. Boston: Published by the Boston Latin Association. 1886. 8vo. pp. 398.

The Old South. Addresses delivered before the Confederate Survivors Association in Augusta, Georgia, on the occasion of its ninth annual reunion, on Memorial Day, April 26th, 1887, by His Excellency Governor John B. Gordon, and by Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. Augusta, Ga.: Chronicle Publishing Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 22.

Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. New Series. Vol. VI. Miscellaneous papers, 1672–1865, now first printed from the manuscript in the Virginia Historical Society, &c. &c. Richmond, Virginia: Published by the Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 373. Edited by Robert A. Brock.

II. *Other Publications.*

History of the Handel and Haydn Society (founded A.D. 1815), prefaced with a brief account of Puritan Psalmody in Old and New England, by Charles C. Perkins. Vol. I. No. I. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1883. 8vo. pp. 58.

History of the Handel and Haydn Society (founded A.D. 1815) from Sept. 1, 1817, to May 26, 1851, by Charles C. Perkins. Vol. I. No. II. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 24 Franklin Street. 1886. 8vo. pp. 59–147.

Mémoires de L'Académie des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de Toulouse. Huitième Série, tome VIII. Toulouse: Imprimerie Douladoure, Privat Rue Saint-Rome 39. 1886. 8vo. pp. 274.

Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, for the year 1886. Worcester, Mass.: Published by the Society. 1887. U. S. A. CXI. 8vo. pp. 168.

Indiana Historical Society Pamphlets. No. 3. The Acquisition of Louisiana, by Judge Thomas M. Cooley. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. Publishers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 25.

Localities in Ancient Dover, by John R. Ham, M.D. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1887. 8vo. pp. 18.

Minutes of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, at the sixth session, held in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13–20, 1886, with the reports and papers. Boston Congregational Publishing Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 386.

The Two-Hundred and Forty-Eighth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Massachusetts. 1885–1886. Sermon by Rev. Oliver A. Roberts, of Salisbury, Mass. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 24 Franklin Street. 1886. 8vo. pp. 152.

Admissions to Gonville and Caius College in the University of Cambridge, March, 1558–9, to January, 1678–9. Edited by J. Venn, Sc.D., senior fellow of the College, and S. C. Venn. London: C. J. Clay & Sons, Cambridge University Press, Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane. 1887. 8vo. pp. 312.

Papers of the California Historical Society. Vol. I. Part I. San Francisco: California Historical Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 94.

A Memorial of Mrs. Clarissa Davenport Raymond, who died at Wilton, Ct., Jan. 19, 1887, aged 104 years, 8 months and 25 days. Printed for the family. A. B. Davenport, Garfield Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1887. 8vo. pp. 19.

Collections of Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y. Number Five. Tenth annual address. Sewers: Ancient and Modern, with appendix and illustrations, "Hobbies," and some which we have ridden in 1886. Auburn, N. Y. 1887. 8vo. pp. 125.

A Discourse by Rev. Henry C. DeLong, on the eighteenth anniversary of his ministry in the first parish, Medford. Preached March 6, 1887. Medford: Press of R. O. Evans, 13 Riverside Avenue. 1887. 8vo. pp. 14.

Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower; his books and autographs, with other notes, by Justin Winsor. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 17.

The Opening, the Use and the Future of our Domain on this Continent. An address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its eighty-second anniversary, November 16, 1886. By George E. Ellis, D.D., LL.D. New York: Printed for the Society. 1887. 8vo. pp. 34.

Archives of Maryland, judicial and testamentary business of the Provincial Court, 1637–1650. Published by authority of the State, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society. William Hand Browne, editor. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. 1887. Large 8vo. pp. 569.

Papers of the American Historical Association. Vol. II. No. I. Report of the Proceedings, third annual meeting, Washington, D. C., April 27–29, 1886. By Herbert B. Adams, Secretary of the Association. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. 8vo. pp. 104.

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Address at Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Salmon P. Chase to Spring Grove Cemetery, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1886, by George Hoadley. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1887. 8vo. pp. 24.

DEATHS.

Hon. Edward Henry Durell, son of Hon. Daniel Meserve and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Durell, of Dover, N. H. H. C. 1831. Died at Schoharie, New York, March 29, 1887. He was born 14 July, 1810, and settled at N. Orleans, where he was U. S. District Judge several years. He was maternal grandson of Hon. John Wentworth, Jr., Member of the old Continental Congress.

Samuel Greeley Clarke, Esq., who died at Bristol, R. I., April 19, 1887, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., June 17, 1827, and was the eldest son of Capt. John Clarke, and seventh in descent from Nathaniel Clarke, of Newbury, Mass.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he made a brilliant record for scholarship. Entering Harvard University as a sophomore in 1848, he graduated first scholar in the class of 1851, and then began the study of law in the office of Hon. Daniel Webster and John P.

Healey, being brought into frequent contact with Mr. Webster during the last year of that great statesman's life. Admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, he practised only a few years, his health having been greatly undermined by close application. From 1865–70 he resided at Harvard, Mass., and was for four years a member of the school committee, and did much to improve the schools of that town. He travelled extensively, visiting Europe four times, and once South Africa, as well as taking the voyage round Cape Horn to California. Endowed with a peculiar talent for acquiring languages, he spoke French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. For the classics he had a remarkable fondness all his life, and read both Greek and Latin, not laying aside this favorite occupation until shortly before his death, a Latin book being one of the last volumes which he read. The best English literature, and the beauties of nature, whose lover he was, furnished him additional resources. He was made a Mason in the Lodge Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon, and other college fraternities, also a member of the Episcopal Church, and a constant attendant at its services. A warm-hearted, honest, generous man, he made friends wherever he went, and his varied talents, extensive information, and remarkably retentive memory rendered him a most agreeable companion, even in his latter years of physical suffering. He married Sept. 24, 1857, Martha A., only dau. of Hon. George H. Kuhn, of Boston, and left two children, George Kuhn, and Martha Anna.

Major Ben: Perley Poore died at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1887, aged 66. He was born at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820. He was for two years an apprentice to the printing business in Worcester, Mass., and from 1838 to 1840 he edited the *Southern Whig*, published at Athens, Ga. In 1841 he accompanied Hon. H. W. Hilliard, U. S. minister to Belgium, as an attaché. From 1844 to 1847 he was the agent of the State of Massachusetts for obtaining original historical matter illustrating its history, the result of which was the addition to its archives of ten large folio volumes. While abroad he travelled in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and other countries. From 1843 to 1847 he contributed to the *Boston Atlas*, under the signature of "Perley," a series of letters which attracted general attention. On the 2d of December, 1848, he became editor of the *Boston Daily Bee*, and within a month, projected *Perley's Sunday Picnic*, which appeared January, 1849. In January, 1850, he started the *American Sentinel* as editor and proprietor. From 1854 to 1883, he was the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, under his old pseudonym, "Perley," and won a high reputation in this position. After that he devoted himself to literary work requiring less night work and less mental strain. For many years he had held the office of Secretary to the U. S. Senate Committee on Printing. He was Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society from its organization, and editor of its journal. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1874 was its commander. He was also a member in high standing of the Masonic fraternity. He had strong antiquarian tastes, and collected at his farm at Indian Hill, West Newbury, a rare and interesting collection of Indian and other historic relics.

He was the author of Life of Gen. Taylor, 1848; Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe, 1848; Early Life of Napoleon, 1851; Nouvellettes; Agricultural History of Essex County; The Conspiracy Trial, 1865; Political Register and Congressional Directory, 1878; The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters and Organic Laws of the United States, 2 vols., 1878; Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, 1885; Perley's Reminiscences, 2 vols., 1886. He was editor of the *Congressional Record* from 1867 till his death.

Major Poore married Miss Virginia Dodge, of Washington, D. C., who survives. They had two daughters, both of whom are dead. One of them, Alice, wife of Frederick S. Moseley, left a son, Ben: Perley Poore Moseley, now living.

Errata.—Page 53, line 36; page 160, line 2; page 255, line 12, *dele* now residing in London, England.

Page 134, lines 34 and 35, *read* Mr. Copeland was appointed under President Lincoln deputy collector of the port of Boston.

For Errata in the Ware Genealogy, see page 316 of this number.

Chas. Adams Jr.

THE

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1887.

[illegible] REV. CHARLES ADAMS, JR., A.M.

[illegible] of Pembroke, Mass.

[illegible] prepared family record, Mr. Adams was [illegible] through Edward[2] and wife Lydia of [illegible] Seasuash of Medfield, Abraham[4] and wife [illegible] Brookfield, Jesse[5] and wife Miriam Richard-[illegible] M.D., and wife Mary McAllister of [illegible] Mass.

[illegible] subject of this memoir, was born at [illegible] known as Woodbury Village, now South [illegible] 1810, and died at his home in North Brook-[illegible] In addition to the advantages of the com-[illegible] attended a select school in Brookfield under Rev. [illegible] studied eight months with Rev. Josiah Clark, [illegible] completed his school education. He served an [illegible] years in a country store at Petersham, and was [illegible] for a single year by J. B. Fairbanks, of Ware. [illegible] Brookfield in 1832, and the next year entered [illegible] the Messrs. T. & E. Batcheller, shoe manufac-[illegible] and accountant, which position he held for [illegible] years. In 1852 he became a member of the firm, and [illegible] 1860, when he retired with a competence.

[illegible] was much in public life—having held by election [illegible] responsible town offices in North Brookfield. Re-[illegible] to the General Court for the years 1860, '71, [illegible] was state senator 1865, '66, '77 and '78; member of [illegible] Council 1867, '68, '69 and '70; Treasurer and Re-[illegible] of the Commonwealth 1871, '72, '73, '74 and '75, [illegible] with special trusts; was commissioner of the [illegible] Worcester Railroad Sinking Fund; and for many years [illegible] of the North Brookfield Savings Bank. Perhaps it is [illegible] that in all these offices and trusts he fully met the ex-

Nat. Adams

THE

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1887.

MEMOIR OF THE HON. CHARLES ADAMS, JR., A.M.

By the Rev. J. H. Temple, of Framingham, Mass.

ACCORDING to his own prepared family record, Mr. Adams was descended from Henry,[1] who came from England and settled in Braintree; the line running through Edward[2] and wife Lydia of Medfield, John[3] and wife Susannah of Medfield, Abraham[4] and wife Mary Cummings of Brookfield, Jesse[5] and wife Miriam Richardson of Brookfield, Charles,[6] M.D., and wife Mary McAllister of Antrim, N. H., and Oakham, Mass.

Charles[7] Adams, Jr., the subject of this memoir, was born at Antrim in the part then known as Woodbury Village, now South Antrim, January 31, 1810, and died at his home in North Brookfield, April 19, 1886. In addition to the advantages of the common schools, he attended a select school in Brookfield under Rev. John H. Bisbee, and studied eight months with Rev. Josiah Clark, of Rutland. This completed his school education. He served an apprenticeship of five years in a country store at Petersham, and was employed as clerk for a single year by J. B. Fairbanks, of Ware. He came to North Brookfield in 1832, and the next year entered the employment of the Messrs. T. & E. Batcheller, shoe manufacturers, as book-keeper and accountant, which position he held for about twenty years. In 1852 he became a member of the firm, and so continued till 1860, when he retired with a competence.

Mr. Adams was much in public life—having held by election most of the more responsible town offices in North Brookfield. He was a representative to the General Court for the years 1850, '51, '52 and '62; was state senator 1865, '66, '77 and '78; member of the Executive Council 1867, '68, '69 and '70; Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth 1871, '72, '73, '74 and '75. He was also honored with special trusts; was commissioner of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Sinking Fund; and for many years was president of the North Brookfield Savings Bank. Perhaps it is enough to say that in all these offices and trusts he fully met the ex-

pectation of his constituents, for industry, ability, foresight, good judgment and integrity.

In manners Mr. Adams had the dignity, without the preciseness, of a gentleman of the old school of official station. What was lacking in courtliness was more than made up by self-poise and an unaffected cordiality that won esteem, while it did not lessen respect. Always collected, and maintaining a proper self-respect, he yet was at home equally in the kitchen of the farmers and the parlors of the educated. He saw a true manhood in whomsoever it existed, and yielded it due homage; he detected and did not conceal his contempt for mere pretence and outside show.

Though he often lamented his early disadvantages of schooling, yet he was, in the best sense, an educated man—not "self-made," as the popular phrase is, which implies the creating of one's surroundings and means. Rather he subjected those surroundings to his will, and made them the means to develop and furnish his mind; and thus he was educated and trained. He utilized whatever advantages were within his reach, whether at home, or at school, behind the counter, or in the counting-room; first as a subordinate, and after as partner, owner and director. He was a learner, always and everywhere; seizing the opportunities, which both old and young so often throw away, to gain knowledge of men, and methods, and principles, and business, as well as books. And this early training, and the formation of habits of observation and inquiry and research, and this steady application to the work and duty of the hour, laid the foundation of the self-reliance, and power of concentrated effort, which fitted him for the higher duties and responsibilities of business life and official position. He succeeded because he had paid the full price of success.

Nor was his lack of school privileges apparent. He was well read in general and local history, as well as in political economy, the industrial sciences and finance. His memory was retentive, and was well stored with available knowledge. He was a good talker; and though commonly very practical in conversation, he yet possessed a mobile fancy and a vein of humor slightly imbued with satire, that, combined and incited by refined instincts and pure thoughts and associations, made him a desirable acquisition to any social circle.

In the quiet life of a busy manufacturer, and even in the responsible station of a state official, there is little of incident and few turns of affairs to attract special notice and give interest to a biographical sketch. The startling situations, and conflicts, and triumphs, which attach to military and professional life, and make the reputation and renown of men of those classes, and furnish the emphatic points in their biographies, are either wanting in legislative, and judicial, and mercantile experience; or they are of strictly personal and temporary concern. They may have touched matters of

success or popularity, vital in their day; but that day was a brief one; and results affected mainly the parties immediately interested.

While a member of the legislature and the executive council, Mr. Adams gave his attention largely to matters of banking and finance and questions growing out of the state's connection with the Troy & Greenfield, and the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroads, and other corporations. He was chairman, or a member of the appropriate committees. To these committees is intrusted the shaping of the financial policy of the commonwealth. And as several of his terms of service followed close upon the ending of the late civil war, his sound views and practical good sense made his influence at that juncture of especial consequence. The reports from his pen are distinguished by a broad grasp, and able reasoning and safe conclusions.

Mr. Adams did not claim to be a popular speaker, and attempted nothing in the line of oratory. He wrote out his intended remarks; and as he was a good reader he made a favorable impression whenever he chose to appear before the public. He had himself and his theme well in hand; his points were clearly put; his evident mastery of his subject enlisted the hearer's attention, while his unaffected earnestness made a deep impression, if it did not carry conviction.

His style of writing was largely influenced by his leading pursuits. It was direct, unadorned, and what in Addisonian times would have been called didactic. He used Anglo-Saxon words and idioms; and the guiding thread of logic was always apparent in his sentences and consecutive sections. Having Scotch blood in his veins, it was only natural that he should have a love for Scottish history and literature. He became particularly fond of the poetry of Gray and Burns, and the poetry and romance of Sir Walter Scott. And the chance he had of going abroad in 1871, to complete the sale of state bonds in London, and which opportunity he embraced for extended travel in Scotland as well as on the continent, intensified the early passion, and gave direction to his study and reflection in later years, after his retirement from office.

In a paper which he wrote in 1873, on "The Life and Times of Robert Burns," he tells us how he was first led into this attractive field. "In the year 1827, when I was in my seventeenth year, in a trade with another young man, to make the bargain even I received a copy of 'Burns's Poems,' in two small red-morocco bound volumes, without at the time knowing or caring who Robert Burns was. On opening the books I was delighted to find in them several songs which I had often heard sung by my mother—a descendant from clan McAllister—who was a fine singer—of course the finest I had then heard, and you will pardon me if I say the finest I have ever heard to this day (in *my* estimation). Some of her favorites, which I found in these volumes, were 'Bonnie Doon,' 'John Anderson my Jo,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Highland Mary,' 'The Lea-Rig,' etc.

And the reading of these songs in their peculiar dialect naturally led my thoughts beyond the songs themselves and the singer, and awakened an interest in the author and his life and home; and thus insensibly I became an ardent admirer of Burns and Scotland." He then relates his visit to the land of Burns in 1871, and gives expression to the thoughts inspired by the sight of the places and associations amid which the poet lived and wrote.

This paper, filling sixty-three closely-written pages of manuscript, reveals a trait of character which was prominent in all his life, viz., tender and appreciative regard for his mother; and it furnishes a fair sample of his literary style. It is characterized by vivid descriptions of natural scenery and peasant life. He groups the hamlet and its occupants and home-surroundings in a spirited picture, charming by its lights and shades, its mingling of the real and ideal, and all enveloped in the fitful sunshine and mists of the Ayr and Ayrshire. This paper, and a *Diary* kept by him, and since written out in full, take rank above many modern published essays and books of travel.

Mr. Adams prepared and delivered an Address at the semi-centennial of the Oakham Sabbath School, May, 1868; an Address at the centennial of Antrim, N. H., June 27, 1877, in response to the toast—"Scotch character: still marked by grit and grace"; an Address delivered on Washington's birth-day, 1874; and read a paper on North Brookfield family history before the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, February, 1884; and had partly completed a Sketch of the Life of Thomas Gray. But his principal literary work was a compilation of Family Biographies, comprising the leading Brookfield settlers, and filling ten large quarto volumes. These manuscript volumes contain historical matter, personal anecdotes and adventures, and family memorials, of great value to genealogists, and are a monument of the author's patient research and discriminating judgment. A summary of these Records constitutes the Second Part of the History of North Brookfield, recently published.

Both by nature and self-culture Mr. Adams was a conservative man. But his was a conservatism that is an element of strength and not of weakness; which was a consequent of deliberation and forecast, and not of timidity. He built on well-laid foundations, and not on the sand. He made no more "haste" than "good speed." The meteor may out-dazzle the evening star, but Jupiter remains king of the nightly heavens. The bold speculator attracts notice, perhaps admiration from the unthinking crowd, and may distance the prudent operator and gain sudden wealth; but it is a well settled maxim in business and finance that prudence is wisdom; and wisdom is safety; and safety is the forerunner of substantial gains.

And this habit of mind fitted him for his work in the State Treasurership and his other financial trusts. A wise conservatism always begets confidence, and when joined with a clear head and

habits of investigation, is the common antecedent of permanent success. This trait appeared as a factor in his daily life; it guided him in his choice of friends; it influenced his views of education; it shaped his plans of political action, and his advocacy of the moral reforms of the day; and it was apparent in his discussion of and conclusions respecting questions of theology and religion. He learned the Assembly's Shorter Catechism from his mother; and its conservative spirit and deference to inspired authority commended it to his maturer judgment, and he was accustomed to recommend it as a safe manual of scripture doctrines to be taught to children. He was for fifteen years a member of a Bible-class taught by Rev. Dr. Snell, a divine noted for his attachment to the old New England ways of religious thought and belief. And he united with the Presbyterian Church because of its steadfast adherence to the old standards of faith and practice.

Mr. Adams was tender and strong in his social friendships, and his heart and purse were open to the calls of the needy and suffering. He bestowed his charities freely, but unostentatiously, on those who had a claim on his generosity and kindness. Many a widow and orphan will miss his timely help and cherish and bless his memory.

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1878. He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society on the 27th of October, 1852, and ever after took a lively interest in its work and prosperity.

Mr. Adams married, May 8, 1834, Eliza, daughter of Hon. Joseph Cummings, of Ware. Their children were: Joseph C., who died young; Charles W., who married Sarah C. Poland, of North Brookfield; Eliza, who married Frank A. Smith and died at the age of 27; John Q., who married Sarah C. Smith; George Arthur, who married Mary L. Ingraham.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By Henry F. Waters, A.M., now residing in London, Eng.

[Continued from page 262.]

Jeffery Disberowe of Borowghe in the County of Cambridge, yeoman, 19 July, 1588, pro: 18 April 1589, mentions John Disberowe of Elsely, Cambridge, yeoman, and his heirs, sister Agnes Disberowe and George Knock *alias* Ansell of Binckley, blacksmith. Leicester, 37.

William Disberowe of Walden in the County of Essex, joiner, 30 March 1610, pro: at Dunmowe 4 Oct. 1610. Wishes to be buried in the churchyard at Walden, mentions wife Katherine and appoints son Nicholas Disberowe executor.

Consistory Court of London, Vol. for 1609–21, L. 21.

Isaac Disbrowe, of Elseworth in the County of Cambridge gentleman (by mark) 6 December 1660, proved 21 December 1660. I give my farm house or messuage situate and being in Eltisley, in the County of Cambridge, and all my freehold land there and in the fields of Gronsdon Magna in the County of Huntingdon, unto John and Isaac Disbrowe, my grandsons, children of Isaac Disbrowe, deceased. John the elder to have the homestall and twenty acres of free land in Eltisley, at twenty one years of age. Isaac to have the remainder of my free lands, being twenty four acres, more or less, in Eltisley, at twenty one. To my son John Disbrowe, twenty acres of copyhold in the fields of Eltisley and one close or pasture between the grounds of James Disbrowe on the West and the ground of Mr Charles Baron on the East, worth four pounds per annum, and one pasture lying behind a barn lately William Michell's, worth seven nobles per annum, to him & his heirs forever. To my grandchild Elizabeth Disbrowe two acres of copyhold land and my close called Great Bottles at the age of twenty one years. To my grandchild Anna Disbrowe eight acres at the age of twenty one years, and the same amount of land to Susan and Mary Disbrowe, two other granddaughters, each, at the same age. To my son Nathaniel Disbrowe my close called Rodins, lying in Eltisley. Elizabeth, Ann, Susan and Mary referred to as the four sisters of John and Isaac. To my son Samuel ten pounds. To my daughter Elizabeth Johnson ten pounds. To my daughter Hannah Stocker five pounds and five pounds among her children. To my daughter Sarah Croxon ten pounds and another ten pounds to my granddaughter Sarah Croxon. To Richard Kempton ten shillings. To Alice Toll five shillings. The residue to my son in law Thomas Croxton whom I make executor.

Wit: John Deane and Richard Croxton. Nabbs, 264.

James Disbrowe of Stepney in the county of Middlesex, Doctor in Physick 26 November 1690. I give & devise the lease of my house at Stepney Causey unto my dear & loving wife Abigail if she survive me, but, if not, unto Mrs Whitfield, spinster, for & during so many years of the said lease as the said Mary Whitfield shall live; and, after her decease, I give the said house & lease, during the residue of the years therein then to come, equally between Mrs Elizabeth Hayter & Mrs Rebecca Hayter. My silver watch to Mr Charles Polhill when he shall attain the age of eighteen years; also Dr. Goodin's book on the Ephesians. All the rest & residue of my goods and chattels &c. to my said wife Abigail. I give & devise all that my "manner" of Elsworth, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, and all my lands & hereditaments in Elsworth in the County of Cambridge, from and after the decease of my father & mother Disbrowe, unto my said wife Abigail until my daughter Elizabeth shall attain her age of eighteen years or die, which shall first happen, if my said wife shall so long live & continue a widow, upon trust that my said wife, during such time as she shall enjoy the said manr & hereditaments at Elsworth, shall pay the yearly sum of sixty pounds by equal quarterly payments unto my daughter Elizabeth for her maintenance; and from & after my said daughter Elizabeth shall attain her said age of eighteen years, or from & after my said wife's second marriage, which shall first happen, I give & devise the yearly rent of sixty pounds unto my said wife Abigail during her life, to be issued & had out of my said manor & lands in Elsworth, by equal quarterly payments.

If it shall happen that my said daughter Elizabeth shall die without is-

sue of her body in the life of my said dear & honored father Samuel Desbrowe then I give my said manor of Elsworth & my manor of ffandrayton in the said County of Cambridge & all other my manors & lands & hereditaments unto my said father Samuel Desbrowe & his heirs forever.

My wife to be sole executrix during her life; and, after her death, my said honored father to be sole executor. 14 January 1690, A Commission was issued to Joseph Marsh during the minority of Elizabeth Disbrowe minor daughter, Abigail Disbrowe, widow, the relict and one of the executors having died before the Testator and Samuel Disbrowe, the father and the other executor having died before he had accepted the burden of the execution. Vere, 4.

Sa: Disbrowe of Elsworth in the County of Cambridge, gentleman, 20 September 1680. My Deare wife Rose being provided of a jointure out of my estate in Elsworth which according to the law she ought to enjoy during the term of her natural life,—my son to take care that my said wife do and may enjoy without interruption or molestation from him. My will is that my wife do enjoy all that household stuff, plate, jewells or other goods whatsoever which was her own at the time of our marriage, and that she be not put to the trouble to prove what was her own but what she shall say and affirm to be hers before our marriage, as aforesaid. I give to my said dear wife during the term of her natural life all that my farm in Elsworth, now in the possession of James Rooke, with all the appurtenances belonging, and that necklace of pearls which I gave her at our marriage, and any other jewells or plate I have or shall give her before my death; also an ebony cabinet & the best coach and horses, with the furniture &c.; and forty pounds in money, to be paid her within one month after my decease. And because I have not yet been able to purchase so much land as might make my dear wife's jointure two hundred pounds a year, as I intended, therefore my will is & I expressly request my executor, my son & heir, that he give sufficient satisfying security to my said dear wife to pay unto her the sum of twelve pounds per annum by half-yearly payments during the time of her natural life. I give her also (for the further bettering of her jointure) all that messuage or tenement with the close of pasture thereto belonging which I lately purchased of Thomas Allin and is now in the possession of Thomas Cole & William Pamplin, to be enjoyed by her during the time of her natural life, provided that if my said wife or any other person claiming by, from or under her shall cut down or destroy any trees or grovage or young spirrs now growing or that hereafter may grow upon any part of those grounds which are her jointure that then and from that time those three legacies aforementioned shall cease and be wholly void &c. I give to my three grand children, Christopher, Samuel & James Mills, twenty pounds apiece to be paid unto them and each of them when they shall attain to their respective age of one and twenty years.

All the rest of my lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels &c. to my son & heir James Disbrowe, and I appoint him Executor. To the poor of the parish of Elsworth five pounds to be distributed amongst the most necessitous of them at the discretion of my executor: Thomas Cole, my old, diligent servant to have twenty shillings thereof; and if the said Thomas Cole shall happen to be in want I desire and charge my said son to give him some competent relief. All such men and women servants as shall be my actual household servants at my death ten shillings apiece; and to

all my other servants I would have my son give them gloves or two six pences apiece. And as to my sister Greene I earnestly require and charge my son and executor that (if God makes him able) he continue the annuity of four pounds a year unto her during her life which I have formerly bestowed on her. Also to my said son James all my right, title & interest to a lease of fifteen hundred acres of land, Irish measure, be it more or less, in the Barony of Nanan in the County of Meath or in any other place or County it shall happen to be or lie in the Kingdom of Ireland, now or late in the possession of John Preston Esq. Alderman of Dublin or his assigns, which lease is granted to me from the Company of Drapers, London, for one and thirty years after the decease of my dear wife.

I would have my son give my son Mills and my grand children mourning.

Wit: John Woodbridge, John Allin, John Cole (by mark), Sarah Berriff.

Decimo sexto mensis Aprilis Anno Doñi millīmo sexcenno nonagesmo primo Em^t Com^o Josepho Marsh ar. avunculo et curatori ltīme assignat Elizæ Disbrowe minori Nepti ex filio Samuelis Disbrowe nuper de Ellsworth in Com̄ Cantabrigeiæ arm dēft heñtis etc Ad admīstrandum bona jura et credita dc̄i dēft durante minori ætate et in usum et beneficium dc̄æ Elizabethæ Disbrowe minoris juxta tenorem et effectum Testamenti ipsius defuncti eo quod Jacobus Disbrowe filius dc̄i dēft et executor in Eodem Testam̄to nōiatus in Vita Testatoris mortem obiit etc.

Vicesimo quarto die mensis Oct. Anno Dōni 1728 Em^t Com^o Elizæ Holworthy viduæ Nept ex filio et prox consanguiñ Samñlis Disbro nuper de Ellsworth in Com̄ Cantabrigiæ Arm^ri etc. Vere, 66.

Hon^rd & Deare S^r

In my last I certifyed you of the receipt of yo^rs dated March 5^t (53) in wch lrē: I receiued a Coppy of one you pleased to write to the Protecto^r at my request in behalfe of yor ffreinds in these pts of New England, entreating his wise & gratious contriuem^t & help in their afflicted & straitned Conditiō. I haue made knowne yor writeing to many so y^t it is spread (I suppose) thorough the Cuntry & I pceiue is marvailous well resented & you laid up in the breasts of people as one of the Cordiall ffreinds of New England there. Captaine Astwood writes that he had admittance to speake wth his highnes who exp^rssed his tender respect of New England & thoughtfullnes wch way to doe y^m good, but said w^thall, that the landes in Ireland were disposed to ye souldyers & Adventurers &c so y^t nothing there could be done, nor ean the dutch be remoued (unless by Compositiō), since the peace wth holland (being p^rvented as by speciall providence to be done before,) as in my last I touched. But Capt: writes y^t my Lord asked him whether it would not be better that New England were remoued to some place where they might haue Cittyes ready builded & land ready tilled & where staple Comodityes might be raised, than either to remoue the dutch or plant in Delawar, the place he hinted it seemes was Hispaniola, But Captaine Astwood answered at p^rsent that he thought we would rather chuse the nearer & probably more peaceable though the poorer, Than be remoued farther wth more hazard to loose peace, & gaine riches. The answer was true for the maine so farr as it went, But we app^rhend some should haue beene added, as we haue inserted in a lr̄e frō our Generall Court to ye Protecto^r this yeare, viz: That w^teuer we might upō selfe respect chuse, yet wee are free in adherence & complyance wth his highnes & our godly natiue Cuntrymen to be remoued to any place whether the lord our god shall call where we may but carry on Chs worke under our handes & provide

necessary Comforts for us and ours. The Captaine saith my lord wished him to Consider further of the matter & come to him againe, when (I hope) he will bethink himselfe of an answer that may shut up no doore of providence towards us, wthout first acquainting us y^{t} so the positiue answer may imediatly proceed frõ our selues, ffor the p^{r}sent I ꝑceiue the cuntry doe most desire to keep themselues in ye most apt waiting posture wch may suit any further discouery of gods minde & will concerning them, whatsoeuer, or whersoeuer, onely attending the p^{r}sent duty of the day or yeare, wch frame cannot chuse but be somew^{t} detrimenting to settlem^{t} here, if so should proue to be our way after all, yet for my ꝑt I think if many had knockt in lesser stakes into the Rocky sandy ꝑts of this wildernes, it might better haue suited a wildernes state, in its infancy esp^{ly}. I heare that Mr Evance his house & ffarme, wch you well know, will not reach to make 20^{li} & many more are so lowly esteemed at Newhauen, for matters here I referre you to conferrence wth yor Cousen, Jordan & yor brother Nathaniell; who fully understand the state of thinges here & can make some apology or excuse for me in regard of the remainder of yor estate here not being returned as yet, haueing had some tast of the difficulty of makeing returnes themselues. If New England Tobacco would vend at some rate considerable, both I & my Boyes would leaue off some other improuem^{t}, to procure a quantity to pay you wthall. That seeing our stock will not be converted that way, we might see to pay you wth worke, wch you haue accepted in New England for Currant pay. Our neighbours at Seabrook haue raised about 20000 weight this yeare they say it is good Tobacco; it may be if it were p^{r}veledged in England it might turne to Account they doe send some to try w^{t} will come of it, & I purpose to send a hogshead upõ Mr Stapeleys Acc^{t}: who wrote to me this yeare to order his estate here, & meeting wth a debt of Corne upõ the Acco^{t}: frõ yor brother Nath: wch I knew not els w^{t} to doe wthall, it haveing lyen upõ losse & charge a good space, I adventured to turne into Tobacco, by wch experiment you may ꝑceiue w^{t} it will make in England & see w^{t} it is if you please, But if this way liketh you not, then haue I propounded somewhat to yor Consideration in my last l^{r}re wch I much entreat may be by yor fauor & Contriuem^{t} brought about, wch if you please to cause to take effect, (as I see not ought to ye contrary) but you may in a faire way unlesse my brother be unwilling either to doe it or resign to another who may, wch I (suppose) he will not, Then may three lawfull ends be attained, viz 1 yor estate returned, 2 I here settled 3 The people here more satisfyed wth me & their iealousy remoued of yor being an instrum^{t} of my remoueall frõ them, Concerneing w^{ch}, Truely I was much afflicted & troubled at some passages the other day y^{t} fell frõ some, seemeing to be affected & to affect others euilly against you in refference to ye goodwill you shewed towards me. Nowthstanding I told them ouer & ouer That you had wrote nothing to me to invite or giue a call, but onely exp^{r}ssions of loue showing reall freindship in a willingnes & gladnes of heart to doe good wth the Talent of opportunity that god had lent you, to me or any other of yor New England freinds in case god called them where they might use you, & I haue said that I wished some mens eyes were not euill because yo^{rs} was good & doe professe they take the wrong course to settle me, if they take up euill surmises or cast any aspersions upõ you; since wch my showing my selfe greiued wth such thinges I hear no more, I wished them if they thought anything of duty were to be done, in order to p^{r}vent or to exhort anything wch frõ yor selfe might have euill Consequence I desired they would be silent here & write their mindes, I told them I was Confident you would

take it well & attend y^{m} in anything y^{t} was right & for their good. I pray mention nothing as haueing a hint frō mee, you may know any of ye matters wth us Viua Voce, by our brethren in England, And if you doe anything in order to my settlem^{t} here, be pleased to Exp^{r}sse yor selfe as doeing it much respecting them therein, It may be that such convicting testimony of yor non alienation but still continued tender affectiō toward the Church of Christ here may cast inward shame upō some spirits, & my desire is not to raise any thing in yor spirit but to bring Convictiō upō some others y^{t} seeing their ffolly, (in an aptnes to haue harsh thoughts on almost all men y^{t} goe for England, as if they regard not Chs poore people here, haueing [soug]ht & obtained great thinges for themselves there,) might learne to be more wise or more charitable for the future, w^{n} they see yor enlarged loue not onely putting forth itselfe to help such as come to you into old England, But also to seeke the upholdm^{t} & encouragem^{t} of them whome god requires to stay in New England, I might well haue left out these latter passages of advise concerneing hints of directiō how you should carry it & exp^{r}sse yor selfe to us, not knowing whether you will please to doe the things I request or no, and also haueing so good knowledge of yor better wisedome than mine in euery matter, but onely that I saw somethings here wch you at a distance could not so well understand, & I desire euery thing you doe may turne to the best acco^{t}: The thing wch I haue propounded in my last lr̃e y^{t} here I referre unto, is That you would please to consult or contriue wth my brother how to produce out of y^{t} place wch my brother writes he holdes as for me so much as may bring me out of yor debt, wch you may see how much by this enclosed Acco^{t}: if it can be but in some annuall way raised (I suppose) it may answer to w^{t} is like to be done here unlesse the times turne, The experience whereof makes Willm Dudley y^{t} he will take no Compositiō for his other 25^{li}: I haue tendered him mares Cowes or Corne &c he saith he had rather it should lye dead in yor handes there, then to haue much more here as thinges stand. I pray carry it wth great & tender regard to my brother that he may be very free to w^{t} is done, for I would not loose an inch either of naturall or christian loue & affectiō for an Elle of profit or worldly Accom̃odatiō; pray S^{r} forget [not?] to show loue & helpfullnes to poore brother Hodley whose wife & Children are come ouer according to his order this yeare he was my Constant Nocturnall Associate, whome I dearely misse, But least I should be tedious wth Cheife respectes & dearest affectiō from my selfe & wife to both yor selfe & deare Mrs Disbrow recomending you & all yo^{rs} to the blessed protectiō & guidance of god our father, The lord Jesus Christ & the holy spirit of grace to lead you through all the troubles and difficult turneings & tergiversations of thinges in this age to enter into rest & finde eternall satisfactiō so prayeth:

S^{r} he who euer desires to be
Yo^{r} most Cordiall loueing freind
to his power to serue you:
WILLM LEETE.

Guilford Octob^{r} 10th (54)

Pray S^{r} remember my respects to Mr Jones & Mr John Whitfeild I desire you may fall in Actes & Consult wth yor owne brother, Mr Hopkins & Maior Haynes &c our New England freinds in this iuncture of time to pro [ ] w^{t} may be for releife of these pts & for o^{r} Comfortable encouragm^{t} here or elsewhere as god shall dispose: One thing I must entreat that in case you should exp^{r}sse y^{t} you haue done in order to my stay here, that you do carry it as not to giue y^{m} advantage to wthdraw w^{t} they doe for me

but rather as expecting they should continue their encouragm^{t} in some certaine way seeing y^{t} I put by what in reason might more advantage me & mine in our low estate

To his much honrd & worthy freind
Mr Samuell Disborow
one of the Comission^{rs}
for Customs at
Leith these
p^{r}sent
Scotland

S^{r}

His Highness the Lord Protector haveing sent into this Nation the publicque seales to be affixed to the evidences and rights of the people according to the rules in that case formerly given & observed and the Great Seale being comitted to yor custody The Councill have thought fit to acquaint you that as by Comission to you from the Councill you were directed only untill the comeing of the said seale to subscribe yor name to dispatches duely comeing to the Great Seale. Soe the subscribeing yor name to such dispatches is not longer to bee used but the said seale is to bee affixed or appended to them by you, according to the rules in that case formerly given & observed. Signed in the name and by the order

Edinburgh 25 Juny 1656 of the Councill
BROGHILL Presid^{t}.

To Samuell Disbrowe Esqr
One of his Highness Councill in
Scotland appointed Keeper of
the Great Seale of Scotland
these

A Commission from Oliver, By the Grace of God Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, giving and granting unto Samuel Disbrow Esquire, one of his Highnesse Privy Councill of Scotland, The Office of Keeper of the Great Seall of Scotland &c.

Given at Edinburgh the Sixteenth day of September (1657)

Whereas by his Maiestyes declaration from Breda the $\frac{4}{14}$ day of Aprill (1660) His Maiesty is gratiously pleased to graunt a free & generall Pardon unto all his Subiects of what degree or quality soeuer, who within forty dayes after the publication thereof shall lay hold upon his grace and fauour, and shall by any publique act declare theyr doing so. And that the returne to the loyalty and obedience of good subiects

I Samuell Disbrowe of Elsworth in the County of Cambridge gent. his Maiestyes most loyall & faythfull subiect with all humblen[ ] & unfayghned thankfulnes doe hereby declare that I doe lay hold of & accept of his Maiestyes grace fauour & pardon in the sayd declaration held forth, And that I am and shall continew by the Asistanc of god a loyall and obedient subiect to his Maiesty Charles the second by the grace of god king of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland Defender of the fayth &c: Witness my hand this 21th day of May (1660) SA: DISBROWE.

This declaration by Samuell Disbrowe was
ighned owned & acknowledged before mee GEORGE MONCK.

Charles R.

Our Will & Pleasure is That yo^{u} forthwth prepare a Bill fitt for o^{r} Royall signature conteyning a Graunt of our gracious Pardon unto Samuell Disbrowe of Elsworth in ye County of Cambridge Esqr. of all such offences & with such restitucon of Lands & Goods & such Excepcons & Clauses in all things as are expressed in the forme of a Pardon prepared for that purpose & remayning wth yo^{u} under Our signnett & signe manuall. And for soe doeing this shalbe yor Warr^{t}: Given att our Court att Whitehall the 24th day of October 1660 in the Twelfe yeare of our Reigne. S.

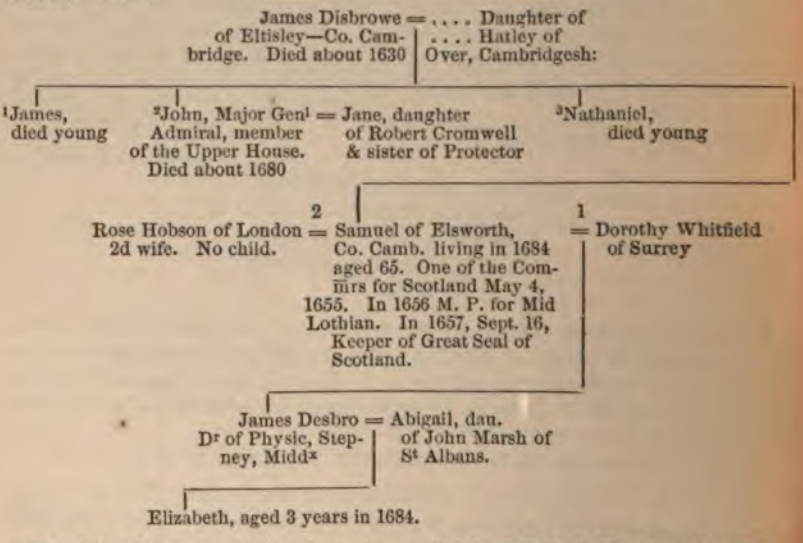
By his Ma^{ts} Comand

To o^{r} Attorney or Sollicitor Generall — EDW: NICHOLAS.

Vera copia

Papers of General Desborough 1651–1660. Egerton 2519.

The following is a mem: of Pedigree in Coll. of Arms, Signed by Saml Desbro 1684.



The following account is taken from Cole's (MS.) Collections for Cambridgeshire, in his description of the church & monuments at Elsworth :—

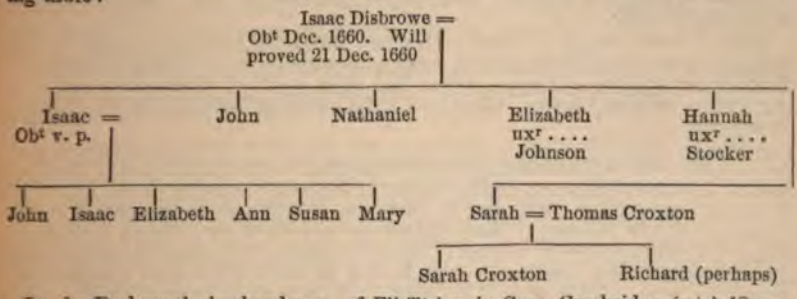
— "a very handsome large black marble slab with these arms at top: viz: 3 *Bears heads eras'd & muzzled on a Fess for* Disbrow impaling *on a Cheuron int:* 3 *Bezants* 3 *Quaterfoils, & a Cheif vairé* for ..... On ye Wall is an Atchievem^{t} with ye same Arms in Colours viz: *O. on a Fess S.* 3 *Bears Heads er: A. muzzled G.* for Disbrow, impaling *A. on a Cheu- B.* 3 *Cinquefoils O. int:* 3 *Torteuxes* a Cheif *vairé O. & B.* with a Crest viz: *a Bears Head er: A. muzzled G.* & Motto *Mors Iter ad vitam.* Under them is this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of
Samuell Disbrow Esquire late
Lord of this Manour, aged 75
He dyed the 10 of *December* in
the *year* of our *Lord* 1690.

Close to this on ye N. lies another black marble of ye same sort with ye aforesaid Arms in a Lozenge, except that ye Cheif is Checquy & ye Quaterfoils are Cinquefoils. I suppose a mistake, but where it lies I know not; for I put them down as I find them: on ye wall is an Atchievem^t with the said arms blazoned, where ye mistake is continued & ye Cheife Checquy O. & B. for .... Under these Arms on ye marble is this Inscription:

Here lieth ye Body of ye virtuous
& pious *M^ris Rose Disbrow*
Relict of *Samuel Disbrow Esqr*
who Soul returned to *God*
who gave it y^e 4 Day of *March*
1698 in y^e 83 *year* of her age.

[The genealogical contents of Isaac Disbrowe's will may be shown by the following table:



Isacke Desbrough, husbandman, of Ell-Tisley in Com. Cambridge (æt.) 18 embarked early in April, 1635, on the Hopewell of London, for New England, having, as fellow passengers, the families of Cooper, Farrington, Purryer, Griggs and Kyrtland, from Olney, Laundon and Sherrington, Bucks, most of whom settled in Lynn, and a lot of Christians from the neighborhood of Nazing in Essex and Stansted Abbey in Herts, many of whom formed a part of the flock of John Eliot at Roxbury. Mr. Disbrowe (as the name seems to have been more commonly spelled) probably lived in Lynn, although I find no record of the transfer of real estate either to or from him. His name appears in the Court records of Essex County, Mass., as a party to sundry suits in the years 1638 and 1639, and then disappears altogether from the records here.

The following is the record of the cases referred to, taken from the earliest Court Record at Salem.

25: 10th mo.: 1638.

Isaack Disberoe pl. ag^t Ann Burt def. who being absent hir husband Hugh Burt Answered to acō of case. Jury finds for pl. viij^s damages & iiij costes.

Isaack Disberoe pl. ag^t Hugh Burt def. in acō of defamacōn Jury finds for pl. fiftie shillinges damag & iiij costes

Isaack Disberoe pl. ag^t Nath: Kertland def. in acō of case Jury finds for pl. xvij^s dama: & iiij costes

25: 4th mo: 1639

John Goit pl. ag^t Isaack Disberoe def. in acō of Debt To grant out attachm^t ag^t him fo^r x^s costes and to app^r next Court

24: 7th mo: 1639

Hugh Burt of Lynn pl. ag^t Isaack Disberoe def. in an acō of case Referred to next Court ag^t wh tyme Hugh Burt is to p'cure ye iudgm^ts granted ag^t him att Boston last Court

31: 10th mo: 1639

Hugh Burt commensing an acō Last Court ag^t Isaacke Disberoe def. now tryed

viz The Jury bring in for pl. 4ᵗᵇ 10ˢ damages & 10ˢ costes John ffarrington was surety

From the Record of the Court of Assistants held at Boston the 3th day of the first month, 1639–1640, we learn that Isaack Deesbro and John Farrington forfeited their recognizance.

Whether he was the Isaac Disbrowe, above named, who died A.D. 1660, or Isaac the son, who died in his father's life-time, remains to be proved. I am inclined to think, however, it was the son.

That Isaac Disbrowe, Senior, was nearly related to Samuel Disbrowe of New Haven and Guilford, Connecticut (brother of the Major-General), there can be no shadow of a doubt. As to the names of his daughters' husbands, I would suggest that Stocker was and is a Lynn name, and it was John Johnson of Guilford, Conn., who married the daughter Elizabeth, 1 Oct. 1651, after her divorce from her first husband, Thomas Relfe or Rolfe.

One of the fellow passengers of Isaac Disbrowe the immigrant, was a John Astwood, who was undoubtedly the Captain Astwood to whom Governor Leete refers in his letter to Samuel Disbrowe. His will may be found in the "Gleanings," REGISTER, xxxviii. 421.

From Lyson's Magna Britannia (London, 1808) we learn that Burgh or Burrough Green (called Borowghe in Jeffery Disberowe's will) is in the Hundred of Radfield and deanery of Camps, about four miles south of Newmarket, and about eight miles north of Linton. Close to it is the parish of Brinkley, called Binckley in the will.

Elsworth, in the hundred of Papworth and deanery of Bourne, lies about eight miles nearly west of Cambridge, and about the same distance south-east of Huntingdon. The manor of Elsworth and the manor of the rectory were purchased in 1656 by Samuel Disbrowe, Esq., who died in 1690; his granddaughter brought it in marriage to Matthew Holworthy, Esq. (called the only son of Sir Matthew Holworthy, knt., of Great Palsgrave in Norfolk). After Mr. Holworthy's death it was possessed by his daughter, Mrs. Heathcote, who, having no children, devised it to Matthew Heathcote, who took the name of Holworthy, and was grandfather of the Rev. Matthew Holworthy, Lord of the manor, patron of the rectory and incumbent. In the parish church, besides the monument of Samuel Disbrowe, are several memorials of the Holworthy family.

Eltisley, in the hundred of Stow and deanery of Bourne, lies about 12 miles nearly west of Cambridge. The manor of Stow, or Goldinghams, afterwards called the manor of Eltisley, belonged successively to the families of Stow, Ward and Goldingham. In 1656 it was sold to Major General Disbrowe, whose descendant, Mr. John Disbrowe, devised it in 1741, to the two sons of his nephew, William Walford of Bocking. The rectory, with the advowson (we are further told) was purchased, about the year 1600, by the Disbrowe family. John Disbrowe, who was buried there in 1610, is called the grandfather of Major General Disbrowe and of Samuel Disbrowe, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, both of whom were born at Eltisley, the former in 1608, the latter in 1619. The Major General was married at Eltisley to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngest sister, in 1636; James Disbrowe, elder brother of the Major General, inherited the estate at Eltisley, where he resided. His descendants possessed this estate until the year 1713. The parsonage house, which had been the seat of the Disbrowes, has been pulled down.

This adds one generation to the pedigree found in the College of Arms, and supplies, perhaps, a father for Isaac Disbrowe, who died in December, 1660.

Of Samuel Disbrowe, an abstract of whose will is given above, our friends in Connecticut can give a better account. I would only suggest that the pedigree gives us important information by disclosing the maiden names of his two wives. The first (Dorothy Whitfield) must have been one of the daughters of his minister and next neighbor in Guilford, the Rev. Henry Whitfield, a reference to whose will I have, but of which unfortunately I have no abstract at hand. His second wife we had known as the widow of Samuel Pennoyer. May not the John Marsh, whose daughter Abigail became the wife of Samuel Disbrowe's son, and the Joseph Marsh, her brother, to whom administration was granted, have been related to John Marsh, of Hartford, Conn.?

The ancestry of the Rev. Henry Whitfield and his wife Dorothy, I expect to show in a future instalment of the Gleanings, having gathered a very large collection of material relating to their families.

It is my intention, also, at some future day, to give some account of the Holworthy family, which became connected by marriage with this Disbrowe family.

Mr. Evance, who is mentioned in Gov. Leete's letter, was doubtless Mr. John Evance, of New Haven, Conn., a son of Hugh and Audrey Evance, of London (see Hist. Coll. Essex Inst., vol. xvii. pp. 27–33). Hugh Evance was a citizen and clothworker of London, according to his will proved in London 28 March, 1636—(Pile 32). Mrs. Audrey Evance, whose will was proved in London, 25 Oct. 1651 (Grey, 184), was a daughter of William Jefferay of Chiddingly, or Chittingleigh, in the County of Sussex, and sister of William Jefferay, who came to New England, it is said, before Endicott's colony was planted. It is well to note that her sister Ann was married to a William Goffe. John Evance went back to England and lived in Aldermanbury, London. In his will, made 13 Dec. 1660, proved 2 May, 1661 (May, 71), he mentions wife Susanna and sons Daniel, John, Stephen and Thomas. His wife, I suspect, was a sister of Capt. Francis Norton, of Charlestown, Mass., for in 1640 Mr. Evance (then of New Haven) called Capt. Norton's wife Mrs. Mary Norton, sister, and again spoke of his brother Norton. Mrs. Mary Norton, I have found, was a daughter of Mr. Nicholas Houghton, of London, and sister of Robert Houghton, who married Mary, sister of Major-General Sedgwick. She does not appear to have had any sister Susanna; so the connection would seem to have been through the Nortons.

John Evance's son Stephen, born in New Haven, Conn., 21 April, 1652, was probably the Stephen Evance, citizen and goldsmith of London, who was knighted at Kensington, 14 Oct. 1690, as we learn from Le Neve (Harl. So. Pub. 8, p. 435).

HENRY F. WATERS.

Mr. Samuel Disbrowe was an early settler of Guilford, Ct., which was founded in 1639. The late Hon. Ralph D. Smith, in his *History of Guilford*, states that he was "one of the first settlers of the town, and one of the seven pillars of the Church at its formation here." He was also a magistrate there, and is mentioned as "holding courts in the town with three or four deputies appointed by the freemen for that purpose." He was associated with Gov. Eaton, Gov. Leete and other distinguished men in forming and establishing the combination and government of the New Haven Colony in 1643, and, while in this country as one of its magistrates and the civil father of one of its towns, shared some of its highest honors. Upon his return to England with Mr. Whitfield, says President Stiles in his History of the Judges (p. 35), quoting from Noble, he became one of the commissioners of the revenues, and in the same year represented the city of Edinburgh in Parliament, at a council held at Whitehall, May 4, 1655. He was appointed one of the nine counsellors of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the same year Keeper of the Great Seal of that nation, and allowed £2000 annually. The year following he was returned a member of the British Parliament for the sheriffdom of Midlothian, and was continued in all his employments under the Protector Richard. Burton, who kept a diary of the doings of Cromwell's Parliament, of which he was a member, makes frequent and honorable mention of Samuel Disborough as one of the most active and talented members of that body. "This shows him," says President Stiles, "a man of political abilities to sustain so many and such high betrustments with the reputation and acceptance with which he discharged them."

The Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, M.D., the editor of the History of Guilford, which was printed after the author's death, adds this foot-note:

"Samuel Disborow was born on the manor of Ettisley in Cambridgeshire, on the 30th of November, 1619, and was the third surviving son of James Disborow, Esquire, and a younger brother of the famous Major General John Disborrow, who married Jane Cromwell, a sister of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, and was a member of several Parliaments, and one of the Judges appointed to try Charles I.

"Mr. Samuel Disborrow studied law with his brother John Disborrow, who in early life was a barrister." See *History of Guilford*, pp. 120–1. EDITOR.

The Disbrow gleanings, and particularly Leete's letter, are quite interesting. As the records of New Haven jurisdiction from 1644 to 1653 are lost, and the Guilford records as we have them now only begin with 1645, I can add very little to the notice of Disbrow given in R. D. Smith's History of Guilford, p. 120–1. There are, however, in Part II. of Vol. VI. of the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, published by the government, some letters, &c., by and relating to him, which Mr. Smith never saw.

I suppose the brother Nathaniel, mentioned in Leete's letter, was Nathaniel Whitfield, D.'s brother-in-law.

Brother Hodley, named in Gov. Leete's letter, was John Hoadly, born Jan. 1616–17, who came to New England in the same ship with Leete, 1639, and was one of the "seven pillars" of the first church gathered in Guilford June 19, 1643, as were also Leete and Desborough. John Hoadly married in G. in 1642, Sarah Bushnell, by whom he had twelve children, seven of them born in Guilford, where three died infants. Of two sons born in G. the younger became rector of Halsted, Kent,—the elder also took orders in the Church of England, and died master of the free school in Norwich, in the cathedral of which city he is buried. He (Samuel, born Guilford, Sept. 23, 1643) was father of Benjamin Hoadly, successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury and Winchester (born 1676, died 1761), and of John Hoadly, successively Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop of Armagh (born 1678, died 1746).

John Hoadly the emigrant returned to England in the autumn of 1653; the next year was appointed (presumably through Desborough's influence) chaplain of the garrison of Edinburgh Castle. His family went over (as the letter states) in 1654. He continued at Edinb. until 1662, when he settled at Rolvenden, Kent, where he died June 28, 1668. His widow survived him more than twenty years.

CHARLES J. HOADLY.

William Leete, whose letter is here printed, was also an early settler of Guilford. From the Visitations of Huntingdonshire, 1613 and 1684, we learn that he was a son of John Leete of Diddington, co. Huntingdon, and a grandson of Thomas Leete of Oakington, co. Cambridge. His mother was Anna, daughter of Robert Shute, and his wife Anne was daughter of John Payne, a clergyman of Southoe, co. Hunt. (See *The Family of Leete with special Reference to the Genealogy of Joseph Leete, Esq., F.S.S.* London, 1881, pp. 11, 12 and 64.) He was born about 1612, and died April 16, 1683. He was governor of New Haven Colony, 1661–3, and of Connecticut from 1676 till his death. A biographical sketch of him will be found in Smith's *History of Guilford*, pp. 121–2.

For Cromwell's plans for the removal of the people of New England to what he supposed would be a more favorable location, which is mentioned in Gov. Leete's letter, see Palfrey's *History of New England*, vol. ii. pp. 389–93.—EDITOR.]

A TENTATIVE PEDIGREE OF THE LITTLETON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

By ROBERT PATTERSON ROBINS, A.M., M.D., of Philadelphia.

NATHANIEL LITTLETON, the progenitor of the Littletons of Virginia, is said to have come of the well-known and respectable family of that name in Shropshire, England, which in turn derived from the Littletons of Worcestershire. The first notable member of the family was Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, of Frankley, co. Worcester, Knight of the Bath, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and author of the celebrated "Treatise on Tenures," which Lord Coke has characterized as "the ornament of the common law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any human science." He married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, of Ingestre, co. Stafford, and daughter and coheiress of Sir William Burley, Knt., of Broomscroft Castle, co. Salop, by his wife Ellen, daughter of John Grendon. He died in 1481, leaving issue (with two daughters): (1) Sir William, his successor, from whom the Lords Lyttleton derive; (2) Richard, of Pillaton Hall, co. Salop; (3) THOMAS, of Speckley, near Worcester, who was knighted two days after the battle of Stoke in 1487.

Sir Thomas married Ann, daughter and heiress of John Bottreaux, of Abbot's Salford, in Warwickshire, and had several children, of whom JOHN, second son, and heir to his elder brother Thomas, was parson of Houndslow in Salop. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Thoines of Cendover in the same county, and had several sons (of whom Thomas the eldest was of Stoke Milburgh, co. Salop, and having married Frances, daughter of Adam Burley, of Broomscroft Castle, died in 1621, leaving five sons). The second son of John, parson of Houndslow, was Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, of Henly, co. Salop. He was Chief Justice of North Wales, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Walter, of Ludlow, co. Salop, Chief Justice of South Wales, and dying in 1621 left issue eight sons: (1) Edward, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1639, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 1640; (2) William, a Sergeant at Law; (3) James, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; (4) William, who married, but left no male issue; (5) John, Fellow of All Souls' College; (6) NATHANIEL; (7) Sir Timothy; (8) Samuel, who died unmarried.

NATHANIEL LITTLETON, who emigrated to Virginia *circ.* 1635, and settled on a plantation on Nandua Creek in Accomac County, Virginia,* is supposed to have been the sixth son of Sir Edward Littleton. Of his early history we have no record, save that he saw military service in the Low Countries.† In 1640 he was chief magistrate of Accomac;‡ in 1652 a member of the House of Burgesses§ and one of the governor's Executive Council (under the Parliamentary goverment, Richard Burnet being governor and William Claiborne secretary of the colony). His name heads the list of those who signed the "Engagem't to be true and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England, as it is nowe established without Kinge or House of Lords." This he signed on the 25th of March, 1651.‖ This act may have been simply a matter of policy on his part, for his continued intimacy with Sir William Berkley, the royalist governor, is evidenced by the following letter:¶

Collonell Littleton

I pray (vpon sight hereof) deliuer vnto Mr Edmund Scarbrugh Towe [two] of y^or best Ewe Lambs wch I have given him, for his daughters Tabitha & Matilda, charge ye same to Accott, fr.

April 10, 1652. Yor Llovinge frend WILLIAM BERKLEY.

* The following are the land-grants to members of the Littleton family: LITTLETON, *Southey*, 2340 acres in Northampton Co., March 25, 1656; *Edward*, 1200 acres in Northampton Co., son and heir of Nathaniel Littleton, 1050 acres of the tract formerly granted Charles Harmer, June 4, 1635. 150 acres granted Eliz. Harmer, Sept. 17, 1644, daughter and heir to sd. Charles Harmer, assigned May 1, 1654, by Thomas, son of Dr. John Harmer, and heir of said Charles and Eliza. Harmer, deeded May 1, 1654, and made over to Nathaniel Littleton, March 25, 1656; *Southey*, 2340 acres in Northampton Co., March 25, 1656, 850 acres in Accomac Co., Sept. 12, 1664; *Edward*, 1200 acres in Northampton Co., Nov. 26, 1621; *Capt. Southey*, 4250 acres in Northampton Co., Oct. 5, 1674 (with Edward Bodman), 2264 acres in Accomac Co., Oct. 5, 1674, 1000 acres in Accomac Co., April 4, 1678, 2800 acres in Accomac Co., Sept. 28, 1678, 150 acres in Accomac Co., April 30, 1679.

† Mr. William Littleton Savage's MS. history of the Littleton family, compiled *cir.* 1835.

‡ Northampton Co. Order Book. § Ibid.

‖ Neill's "Virginia Carolorum," p. 221. ¶ Ibid, p. 418.

Col. Littleton married, in Virginia, Ann, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Southey, of James City, Virginia,* and died *cir.* 1654. After his death his widow removed to Magothy Bay, Northampton County, leaving the plantation "Nandua" in the hands of her son, Col. Southey Littleton. She died in 1656, and in her will† she requests the non-conformist brother-in-law of Gov. Stone, "Mr Francis Doughty, minister and preacher of ye word in this parish, to Councell my children, not only in the management of their estates, and ciuill behauior in ye world. But bee a meanes to instruct them in ye feare of God & seruice of ye Allmighty and Creator, and in ye true faith in Jesus Christ, into whose hands I committ in common, all our soules when it pleaseth him to take them from us out of this sinfull life, to wch. desire I say Amen and Amen."‡ Nathaniel and Ann (Southey) Littleton had issue:

1. Col. EDWARD, eldest son and heir; added to the Commission of the Peace in Northampton Co., 1657:§ he was named as executor of his mother's will; he married first, in 1658,‖ Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Col. Douglass of Northampton Co. She died s. p. and he married second, March 7, 1661,¶ Frances, youngest daughter of Col. Obedience and Grace (O'Neil-Waters) Robins, and had issue:

   i. GRACE, d. unmarried.

2. SOUTHEY, born in 1645; inherited "Nandua." He took up by patent much land in Virginia and in Somerset Co., Maryland, and was a man of considerable prominence on the Eastern Shore. He was a member of the court-martial held by Sir William Berkley on board of "Capt. John Martin's shipp in Yorke River," Jan. 11, 1676–7, for the trial of insurgents concerned in Bacon's Rebellion.** In 1679 he was sent to New York with Col. William Kendall, as a Special Commissioner to confer with Gov. Andros on Indian affairs.†† He died in Albany in 1679, and his will, which was executed in September, 1679, is recorded in New York city. He had married —— Bowman, of Maryland, and left issue:

* Northampton Co. Records, 1632–40. See also "Hotten's Lists," p. 191. Savage in his MS. history makes Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Southey, and places the marriage and the birth of Edward Littleton in England.

† Recorded Northampton Co. Ct. in 1656.

‡ Neill's "Virginia Carolorum," pages 387–8.

§ Northampton Co. Order Book, 1657.

‖ Deed of Jointure recorded 1658.

¶ Parish Record, 1661. After the death of Col. Edward Littleton his widow married Francis Pigot. (See Deed of Reconveyance to Southey Littleton.)

** The Court consisted of "the Right Honorable Sir William Berkley, Knight, Governor and Captain-General of Virginia, Colonel Nathaniel Bacon, Colonel William Clayborne, Colonel Thomas Ballard, Colonel Southey Littleton, Colonel Philip Ludwell, Lieutenant-Colonel John West, Colonel Augustine Warner, Major Lawrence Smith, Major Robert Beverley, Captain Anthony Armistead, Colonel Matthew Kemp and Captain Daniel Jenifer." Four of the insurgents were condemned by this court.

†† "The Five Nations, however, continuing to be troublesome to Virginia, that government, in September, 1679, sent Col. William Kendall and Col. Southey Littleton to Albany to renew and confirm the friendship between Virginia and the Five Nations. Col. Littleton died at Albany before the Indians arrived, and Col. Kendall spoke first to the Onondagas," etc. etc. (Colden's "Indian Nations," vol. i. p. 43.) Dr. Neill (Virginia Carolorum, p. 338) quotes from Palmer's Calendar of Virginia State Papers (p. 12), "The Onandagas answer upon the propositions of Col. Wm. Kendall, Agent for ye County of Virginia," &c.

i. NATHANIEL, m. Susanna Waters, and had issue:
   1. Southey, m. Mary Eyre, of the Society of Friends, and died s. p. 1712.*
   2. Sarah Custis, m. —— King, and died s. p. 1716.†
   3. ESTHER, m. Nov. 27, 1722,‡ to Thomas Savage, of Cherrystone, Northampton Co., Virginia, son of Capt. Thomas and Alicia (Harmanson) Savage,§ of "Savage's Neck," and had issue.

ii. BOWMAN, d. unm. He is mentioned in Col. John Robins's will (1709) as "my kinsman Bowman Littleton decd.‖

iii. ESTHER, of "King's Neck" on Chincoteague Island; m. Col. William Whittington,¶ of Northampton Co., but died s. p.

iv. SARAH, m. John Dennis, of Somerset Co., Maryland,** and had issue.

v. ELIZABETH, m. Richard Waters, of Somerset Co., Maryland,†† and had issue.

* Will recorded 1712. His widow married second, Edward Mifflin. (See administrator's bonds, North. Co. Ct.)

† Chancery papers, North. Co. Ct., 1716.

‡ Marriage License Bonds, North. Co. Ct., 1722.

§ THOMAS SAVAGE arrived January, 1607–8, in the "John and Francis," Captain Newport, and was then a boy. He was given unto Powhatan as a hostage for Namontack a young Indian, whom Captain Newport took with him to England. Eventually he settled upon the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, at a point still known as Savage's Neck, and was considered a valuable interpreter (Smith's Hist. Virginia, Book iv. pp. 18, 61 and 167). John Pory mentions that he served the public without recompense, and in the discharge of duty an Indian arrow was shot through his body. He was married to Ann or Hannah, whose family name is not given, but in the muster of January, 1624–5, she is mentioned as coming over in 1621 in the ship "Sea Flower." Thomas Savage died before 1627. In the Virginia Land Records at Richmond, "Hannah Savadge, widow of Thomas Savadge, gent." has 50 acres "on the Eastern Shore within the p'cinct of the plantacon of Accowmacke, on the consideration of the annual payment of foure shillings at the feast of S't Michael the Archangel, Nov. 27, 1627." The records also show the following grants: *Ensign Thomas Savage*, a parcel of land in Accomac, Aug. 24, 1635; *Thomas Savage*, 100 acres in Accomac, Mar. 14, 1632; 500 acres in Northampton, June 20, 1646. JOHN SAVAGE, the only son of Thomas and Hannah Savage, was born in 1624, and was a magistrate of the colony and a member of the House of Burgesses. He married first, Ann Elkington, by whom he had issue: (1) Susannah, m. John Kendall; (2) Grace, m. George Corbin. John Savage married second, 1668, Mary, daughter of Col. Obedience Robins, and had issue: (3) Thomas (of the text); (4) Mary, d. unm.; (5) John; (6) Elkington; (7) Sarah.

‖ Chancery Papers, North. Co., 1716.

¶ Col. William Whittington was several times a burgess from Northampton Co. The following curious document is quoted in Palmer's Calendar of Virginia State Papers, p. 13:

Knowe all men by thesse pressents, y^t wee, Sarah Yardley, of ye County of North^ton, widdow, Capt. William Whittington, and John Leeke of ye same, gent., doe Acknowledge and Confesse o^rselves to owe and stand justly indebted to Coll. John Stringer and ye Resst of his Ma^tjes Justices of ye Peace for ye County Aforesaid in ye sume of forty thousand pounds of good Tobacco and Casks, to be paid to ye said Coll. John Stringer and Justices, their Exec^trs, Adm^trs, and Assignes upon demand, to ye wch paym^t, well and truly to be made, wee bind us, o^re heires, Exec^trs, and Adm^trs and every of us and them Joyntly and Severally by these presents. Dated and Sealed with our Seales, ye sixth day of November, in ye yeare of o^re Lord God, one Thousand six Hundred Eighty and Two.

The Condicon of ye Above Obligacon is such that if ye above bounden, Sarah Yardley, Capt. Wm. Whittington and John Leeke, their heires, Exec^trs and Adm^trs or any of them, shall well and truly save, indemnifye and keepe harmelesse, or caused to be saved, indemnifyed or kept harmlesse, ye raid Coll. John Stringer and Justices, their heires, Exec^trs and Adm^trs from all Countrey and County dues and payments wch Mr Argoll Yardley, deceased, Late high Sheriffe of ye County aforesaid, was by ye said Justices (or such as were then sitting in Court) ordered to Levy and Collect, then ye Above obligacon to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and Remaine of full force and Vertue in ye Law.

SARAH YARDLEY.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of John Custis, Jnr: John Tancred.

** John Dennis, born 1696, died 1741, was the son of Dannock Dennis, who settled in Somerset Co., Md., in 1665.

†† Richard Waters and Elizabeth his wife are mentioned in Col. John Robins's will (1709) as the reversionary legatees of Bowman and Southey Littleton, and a deed in the clerk's office, Princess Anne, Md., bearing date 1719, conveys a part of "Pharsalia," formerly the property of Southey Littleton, and which was devised to his daughter Elizabeth who had intermarried with Richard Waters.

vi. GERTRUDE, m. Henry Harmanson, of Northampton Co., Va.,* and had issue.

vii. SOUTHEY, the youngest child, was by his father's directions "to be kept four years with his nurse, Nicholas Tyler's wife." He was then to be under the control of his father's "Hon^d and loving friends, Thomas Teackle, clerk, Col. Wm. Kendall, Major Edmund Bowman, Capt. John Robins and Capt. Daniel Jenifer," who were "overseers of his will," and "entreated to look after the education" of his younger children. Southey Littleton, the younger, married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Denwood) Brown,† of Northampton Co., Virginia, and had issue:

1. Southey, d. unm.
2. Leah, m. Col. George Gale, of Somerset Co., Maryland, and had issue.

3. ESTHER, born in 1646; married Jan. 9, 1662, to Col. John Robins, of "Salt Grove," near Cherrystone, Northampton Co., Virginia, and had issue. John Robins was the son of Col. Obedience and Grace (O'Neil-Waters) Robins, of "Salt Grove."‡ He was born Jan. 6, 1636, in Virginia, was educated in England under the care of his uncle Richard Robins, Esq., of Longbuckbye, Northamptonshire. He inherited "Salt Grove," and was for many years a prominent man in Northampton Co., being several times a member of the House of Burgesses, a Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner of the Monthly Courts. He died in 1709.

* "William Tazewell, son of James and Anna Kingswell Tazewell, of Limington, co. Somerset, England, bapt. July 17, 1690; emigrated to Virginia 1715; married 1721, *Sophia*, daughter of Henry Harmonson by his wife Gertrude, daughter of Col. Southey Littleton; died 1752, leaving issue now represented by John Nivison Tazewell, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., son of Littleton Waller Tazewell, governor of Virginia." Other issue of Henry and Gertrude (Littleton) Harmanson, were *Henry*, and *Gertrude* who married Severn Eyre, Esq., of Northampton Co., Va.

† Some account of the Browns of Northampton Co. can be found in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," vol. i. p. 255. The intermarriage of Southey Littleton and Mary Brown is mentioned in a curious old MS. written by John Gibson (who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1772), which is printed in full in Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," pp. 128, 129.

‡ Obedience Robins was born April 16, 1600, at Beckley, Northamptonshire, England. He emigrated to Virginia in 1621, and settled on the James River; in 1628 he removed to the Eastern Shore and bought lands in Accomac Co. He is recorded as a Burgess from "Accowmacke," March 24, 1629–30, as "Commissioner of the Monthly Courts of Accowmacke," February, 1631–2; he was appointed "Commander of Accowmacke Plantacon" in 1632, and in 1642, when the plantation was made a County and divided, the lower County was named Northampton out of compliment to him (Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," vol. i. p. 252). In April, 1642, he was one of the signers of the "Remonstrance of the General Assembly to the Crown" (Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia, vol. i. p. 231), and he is recorded as a Burgess from Northampton Co., October, 1644, and April, 1652; in 1655–6, 1657–8 and 1658–9, he was a member of the Governor's Council. He married, in 1634, Grace (O'Neil) Waters, widow of Lieut. Edward Waters, of Elizabeth City, and had issue: (1) *Obedience*, died unm.; (2) *John*, who married Esther Littleton; (3) *Dorothea*, who married first, Mountjoy Evelyn, and married second, William Andrews, Jr.; (4) *Mary*, who married first in 1668, John Savage, of "Savage's Neck," and married second, William Cowdrey; (5) *Frances*, who married first, Col. Edward Littleton, and married second, Ralph Pigot. Col. Robins died in 1662.

The following land-grants are on record in the Virginia Land Office: ROBINS, *Obedience*, 2000 acres in Accomac Co., Dec. 3, 1640; *Elizabeth* and *Rachel*, "orphants of Edward Robins," 350 acres in Northampton Co.; *John*, 100 acres in Northampton Co., Nov. 5, 1645, 500 acres in Northampton Co., March 25, 1643; *Grace*, two tracts of 100 acres each in Northampton Co., Sept. 3, 1663; *Arthur*, 1000 acres in Accomac Co., Oct. 9, 1667.

THE SAVERY FAMILIES OF AMERICA.*

By A. W. Savary, M.A., Judge of the County Court, Digby, N. S.

Mea me virtus, et sancta oracula Divum
Cognatique patres, tua terris dicita fama
Conjunxere tibi. Virg. Æn. viii. 131.

IN spelling the name as above, I observe the form that has almost universally prevailed in the "Old Colony" family from which I am descended, and which is the oldest of the name in America.† And I think that there is better authority for "Savery" or "Savory," as an English or American name, than there is for "Savary." The latter is distinctively the French form, the other two are English forms of the same ancient name. In old Norman French the *a* and the *e* were almost convertible letters.‡ In the French language there is no accent, or what is the same thing, the accent is equalized over all the syllables of a word, with a slight stress on the last; while the progress of the English language developed a marked accent on a particular syllable, generally the ante-penult, and a consequent tendency to abbreviation. Hence the second or unaccented vowel in this name became a matter of indifference, with an ever recurring preference for the e, which practically reduced it to two syllables.

Settled rules for the spelling of surnames were unknown or despised until about the beginning of this century. In early colonial days learned men on both sides of the ocean not only wrote their names phonetically, but often in several different ways in the same document. So great was the diversity in orthography generally that an eminent authority on names§ suggests that its display may have been considered ornamental, just as a writer aiming at elegance to-day would strive to avoid repeating the same word or phrase in a sentence.

Among the French similar differences existed in respect to this name. In Agnew's "List of French Protestant Exiles in England," we find not only Matthew and Stephen Savary and sons Luke and John,¶ and Daniel Savary, but in 1701 Elias Savoret, John Savouret, Zachary Savory.

The most rational etymology of the name is that of Ferguson in his excellent work on English surnames. He makes it a compound of a word in the ancient Teutonic languages, "saba" or "sabas," a sword (whence our modern "sabre"), and the familiar *old* German termination *rih* or *rich*, implying *rule* or *dominion*, and generally rendered "Prince," as in Heinrich, German, whence Henry, English, from *old* German Heim, home—quasi "Prince of Home;" and Freidrich, German,—Frederick, English,—from *old* German Fried, Peace, meaning "Prince of Peace."** I select these

* This article will form the opening portions of the writer's Savery genealogies; and he cordially invites in respect to it criticisms or corrections of any kind, either through the Register or by personal correspondence.

† My father was the first in his line to substitute the *a* for the *e* as a matter of taste. His descendants and those of Benjamin[6] are the only ones of "Old Colony" origin who have spelt it otherwise than Savery since the second generation. Savory was universal in the Essex family till I think Thomas,[6] whose descendants spell it Savary.

‡ Bardsley on English Surnames.

§ Lower.

¶ Mentioned in letters of denization reproduced by Mr. Hassam from Suffolk Deeds, Hist. Gen. Reg. vol. xxxv. p. 245.

** Perhaps the true significance is rather that "home," "peace," "the sword," &c., is ruler or prince. *Rich* is connected with the Latin *rego*.

two examples as illustrating the evolution of two terminations *y* and *ic* in names compounded of the same aboriginal *rih* or *rich*. The letter b softened into a v made the name Savarich, under which form perhaps it may be found in central Europe to-day.*

Thus the name means "Prince of the sword."†

Sabas was a Gothic Bishop in the 5th century, mentioned in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall;" and the name and various compounds of it existed not only on the continent, but in England before the Norman Conquest. It is suggested that the name Savage is from this root, Savarich shortened into Savich, and thence modernized to its present less congenial form. Sabe latinized to Sabinus would be re-anglified to Sabin, and Seabright may come from Saebeorht.‡

But the Normans were not only the most martial of the northern nations: they earlier attained a comparatively refined and complex civilization, and a more complete and polished language. Descended from the vanguard of the pristine Germanic tribes,—themselves the flower of the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, they had settled themselves in that part of ancient Gaul to which they gave the name indicative of their northern origin, learned and improved on the native language, and left indelible traces of their conquests and domination around the coasts as far as Italy itself. It was soon after their ascendancy in England that surnames began to be used to permanently distinguish families, and wherever the influence of that brilliant race prevailed in an age of war, a name of such import, applied to greater or lesser knights and chieftains was sure to be multiplied; sometimes conferred as a title of honor, or mark of military distinction; sometimes as a prœnomen, as Savary de Bohun; then as a cognomen, and finally as a permanent surname, as given or christian names developed into surnames, as we understand their use and meaning in modern times. The Normans may have been the first to plant the name in Holland and Flanders, countries which produced the distinguished painters and engravers, John, Roland and Solomon Savery, born in the 16th century.

A Roeland Savery from Holland visited the New Netherlands in the service of the West India Company in 1654, and in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at New York, is noted, A.D. 1675, the baptism of Franciscus, son of Leendert Savara, and Jeannettie Stevens, his wife. Perhaps the earliest occurrence of the name in regular history is in Daru's "Histoire de la Bretagne," p. 334, where it is recorded that Duke Conan III., in the early part of the 12th century, set himself to chastise the no-

* The transition of B to V in the development of European languages, is well known to the linguist. The Greek B has the sound of V in modern Greece. In post-classical latinity such words as mirabile are found written miravile; verbum, vervum, &c., indicating a change of sound. In Germany the metal is still "*silber*," while it is "silver" in England. Any one can observe how children will call marbles, "marvels." In our early records learned but careless writers wrote Marvil Head for the name of the Massachusetts town.

† A writer on such subjects has suggested for the origin of the name the same root as the French Xavier, with the meaning "bright," "brilliant," which has prompted a neat ode to the name from the gifted pen of John Savary, Esq., of the Congressional Library, Washington.

‡ Webster derives the adjective "savage" from the Armoric, i. e. Breton, savaich, which points to the origin of the *name*, though his suggested connection with the Latin sylva is probably fanciful. Lower says the name was brought over to England in the train of Isabella, the French consort of Henry II. I might suggest that the loss of the *r* was due to the less perfect enunciation of Franc and Saxon as compared with the more correct and polished Norman. Burke, however, assigns a Norman origin to an Irish family, armorially identified with a prominent English one of the name.

bles of Brittany for their cruel exactions from the peasantry, in the course of which he "demolished the mansion of Savary, Viscount of Donges, and confined in the tower of Nantes, Oliver of Pontchantrain, who had become the tyrant of his country." It would be interesting to know whether the unhappy noble fled from his desolated domain to that ever hospitable asylum England,* there to found that Devonshire family of Savery or Savory, which it is said "came originally out of Brittanny," and, as so often happens, reversed the traditions of the name in later generations. Daru tells us that when William invaded England† "several Breton nobles, whom the civil troubles of their Province had allied to the interests of this foreign Prince,‡ accompanied him." We know that the Conqueror rewarded his followers with large estates, and (translating again from Daru, pp. 306–8), "The immense fortunes so suddenly acquired excited the cupidity of these transmarine people so that they rushed to the newly conquered island as it were to a new world which belonged to every new comer." The Northmen had obtained a foothold in Brittany as early as A.D. 912, and about the year 990 the Norman Geoffroi, Count of Rennes, assumed the title of Duke of Bretagne. At the time of the conquest many of the nobles of Brittany were of Norman origin; to which fact the name of "Savary" in that Province was unquestionably due. Doubtless Bretons of all classes mixed their blood in some degree with the Norman element which infused itself into the south and south-west of England, as Britain herself had contributed to Brittany in the 5th and 6th centuries. Neither Brittany nor Normandy was then a part of the kingdom of France; their histories and traditions were quite distinct; and whether the goodly Devonshire tree, or a still older and more immediately Norman trunk sent out our New England offshoot, it would be erroneous to say that we are of French extraction. The name is by no means peculiarly§ a French one, and where we find it in France it is doubtless due to the influence of the Norman race: and it is surely inaccurate to assign a French extraction to an American family whose ancestors were part of the English people before the advent of the Huguenots. The centuries preceding that immigration were the formative period of the English character and language. It is a historical fact not always sufficiently considered in English ethnology, that for a century or two after the accession of William the Conqueror a copious and unbroken stream of Norman migration poured into England. The author of a very learned and interesting work, "The Norman people and their descendants in England and America,"‖ proves that this result of the conquest gave the so-called Anglo-Saxon race an admixture of fully one third Norman blood. To this source he traces in England and America very many French names erroneously assigned by their modern bearers to a Huguenot origin. I gather from him that the name Peter Savore appears in Norman records in 1180 and 1198; Richard Savaria in the Canterbury rolls, England, 1202, and Laurence de Savore and Richard Saveri in the Hundred rolls, England, c. 1272. A correspondent in London¶ tells me that the name John Savary occurs in the Hundred Rolls as a juror, temp. Henry III. in the Hundred of Westbury, county of Wilts, a significant fact in connection with my recent discoveries in that county.

* Sub anno 938, Daru says, "L'Angleterre était alors l'asyle des Princes détrônés."
† A century earlier than the occurrence just related.
‡ "Ce Prince Etranger."
‖ Savarese is an Ecclesiastic at Rome, who lately attracted a good deal of attention.
§ Anonymous. H. S. King & Co., Lond. 1874.
¶ W. H. Hart. Esq., Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery Lane.

From translations of Wendover's Chronicle (Bohn's edition,)* it appears that in 1176 one Savary with Nicholas and Herbert was appointed Archdeacon by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1192, Savary, Archdeacon of Northampton, was elected Bishop of Bath. In 1194 *Savaric*, Bishop of Bath, with others was delivered by King Richard I. to the Emperor Henry VI. as "hostage" for the remainder of the money due for his ransom, and for the keeping of the peace towards the Emperor. Later on we find that Henry, Emperor of the Romans, sent *Savaric*, Bishop of Bath, his "relative and Chancellor," from Burgundy to Richard, King of England, to offer to restore to him his ransom.

Thus early do we find the name in England. It does not appear in "Domesday Book," and therefore it must have come in between the year 1086 and the close of the following century.

The Name in France.

The facts recorded in Worcester's Chronicle, p. 315, that in 1212 Savary de Mauléon rose in arms against John of England in Poictiers, and that Pierre Savary was one of the Arbitrators or Ambassadors on behalf of the French king in negotiating the peace which followed, reminds me that there have been French families of the name of great renown, notably that of Touraine, which has given to France from a very remote period a continuous and brilliant line of generals, diplomatists, statesmen, ecclesiastics. A branch of this family, known as "de Savary," were Seigneurs of the Isle Savary in the Inde. The arms of this family, or of a branch of it, are given in "le Dictionnaire de la Noblesse," tome 18, as "écartelé d'argent et sable" (quarterly argent and sable). Savary, Duc de Rovigo, Napoleon's Minister of Police and most devoted adherent, according to the "Nobiliare Universelle, par M. Le Vicomte de Magny," tome 4, was born in Champagne. Arms: "D'azur, du chevron d'or accosté en chef de deux mollettes d'éperon d'argent, et en pointe, d'un sabre de cavalarie posé en pal, d'argent.—Couronne de Duc." Most of the celebrated French authors and artists of the name in recent times have been natives of Brittany.

Modern English Families.

Of these, Burke, in the last edition of his "General Armory," mentions as bearing coat armor, the following:

1. Savary. Certified in 1799. Arms: "Az. a chevron or, betw. two roses in chief of the last and a lion ramp. in base ar. on a chief gu. a crescent betw. two estoiles of the third. Crest—A cubit arm in armor holding in the hand all ppr. a sword erect ar. hilt and pommel or, enfiled on the blade with a boar's head erased, also ppr. Motto: 'Nocentes prosequor.'" The features of the arms and crest, in common with de Rovigo, point to a cognate origin; but perhaps it would be strained to connect the sword in each with the original significance of the name. This family, I learn, was founded by a noble Huguenot of Perigord, who at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to the Low Countries where he allied his fortunes to those of the Prince of Orange, and following him to England, settled in Kent.
2. Savery. Arms: "Quarterly or and azure; a bend gules."
3. Savory. "Paly of six argent and az. a chief sable" (not very dissim-

* Kindly communicated by the late John Newell, Esq., of Detroit, to Miss Lydia A. Savary, of Wareham.

ilar from those of de Savary). Crest—"A hand holding a chapeau betw. two branches of laurel in orle, all ppr."

4. Savery or Savory of Devonshire. Arms: "Gules, a fesse vair betw. three unicorns' heads or." Crest—"A heron's (sometimes an eagle's) head erased betw. two wings displayed sable, holding in the beak an olive branch vert." Motto: "Aut vita libera aut mors gloriosa." The latter is no doubt of modern adoption, perhaps dating from the great civil war. This is the most celebrated family of the name that England has produced. A sketch of it, as well as a brief biography of Capt. Thomas Savery, the first inventor of a practical-working steam engine, will be found in Smiles' "Lives of Bolton and Watt." It gave a member or members to Parliament for forty consecutive years. Christopher Savery, son and heir of Sir Christopher Savery, Knight, High Sheriff of Devon, was an active Colonel in the Parliamentary army. The Reverend Servington Savery was a patron of the great literary genius Gifford, when the latter was an indigent youth. Gifford, in his characteristic autobiography, speaks of him in terms of affectionate gratitude.

Capt. Thomas Savery also produced an invention which prefigured the modern steamboat. He certainly deserves a statue in Westminster Abbey, beside or in a more honored place than those of Bolton and Watt. If he had not lived we would possibly yet have been without the steam engine. He was the pioneer; they the later and more successful of a long line of followers in the field of discovery. He created, others nurtured, they developed into maturity the first of that series of scientific prodigies which are the glory of our age. It was only by a long and gradual process that such an invention as Savery's could be brought to perfection; for an efficient steam engine cannot be constructed without the aid of machinery moved by steam.

It may not be uninteresting to note that Joseph Savory is now sheriff of Middlesex, England.* His descent is traced through a female ancestor to King Edward I.† He is of the celebrated house of goldsmiths which for generations carried on business in Cornhill, the name Savory by which the firm was formerly known being now merged in the "Goldsmith's Alliance." I do not know to which, if either, of the above four families he belongs.

Before passing to matters of more immediate concern, although of earlier date, I will also note here that William Savery, age 25, was among the passengers of the ship "Globe," of London, Blackwell master, to Virginia in 1635. On July 2d, 1660, Bridget Busby, widow of Nicholas B. of Boston, mentions in a deed her daughter Katherine, wife of William Savery‡ of Norwich, England. In Barbadoes in 1674, and again in 1678, John Savery, one of the "Society of Friends," was fined for refusing to supply arms to the troops or to serve in arms. In 1680 he was the owner of fifty-three acres of land in the parish of St. Andrews. Jeremiah Savery was also punished as a Quaker in Barbadoes in 1674.§ Charles Lamb had a

* Appointed in 1883.

† From Foster's "Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent." Communicated to Rev. W. H. Savary by his kinsman John R. Rollins, Esq., Lawrence.

‡ Suffolk Deeds, Lib. III. p. 383.

§ Since writing this article I have received records of a numerous family in Barbadoes, Anthony, buried January 24, 1682, suggesting an alliance with the Wiltshire and Plymouth County Saverys.

companion named Savory in the India office, and Hester Savory* was the Quaker maiden whose early death he deplored in a tender poem.

The Name in New England.

The fiftieth name on the first list of Freemen of Plymouth Colony, 1633, is Anthony Savery, repeated in a longer list of 1636–7, and again in a list of 1639.† Opposite the name on this list is the word "dead," showing that he died in or soon after 1639. The next mention of the name is that of Thomas Savory in April, 1634, as one of that ill-advised expedition organized by Howland, then one of the Governor's Assistants, to dislodge the alleged intruder Hocking from his trading position on the Kennebec River, which he held, it was said, in defiance of the chartered rights of Plymouth Colony. Hocking refusing to depart when summoned, Savory was ordered, with John Frish and William Rennoles, to "cut his cables," and succeeded in cutting one, "but were drifted away from the other by the strength of the streme." Mr. Howland, seeing they could not reach it, "called him abord and bid Moses Talbot goe with them, who went very reddily and brought the canow to Hocking's cable." But Hocking then came on deck with a "carbine and a pistole in his hand and p'sently p'sented his peece at Thomas Savory; but the canow with the tide was put nere the bow of the barque, wch Hocking seeing p'sently put his peece almost to Moyses Talbott's head, wch Mr Howland seeing called to him desiering him not to shut his man but to take himselfe for his mark," saying "his men did but that which he commanded them." Hocking, however, fired and shot Talbot, and was himself immediately killed by a shot from Howland's "barke." Bradford in his journal calls this affair one of the saddest things which befell them since they came. Governor Winthrop deplores it as "much condemned by all men," and which "brought us all and the gospel under a common reproach of cutting one another's throats for beaver." John Alden, the puritan magistrate, was present, and was arrested and put under bonds for his appearance to answer for his complicity in it when required. An investigation by the proper authorities in England disclosed that Hocking was really a trespasser; and therefore the assault on him was technically justified, though none the less injudicious and reprehensible. But it came near making this genealogy impossible.

The next mention of the name is among the passengers of the "Mary & John," who took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy exacted before leaving England on the 24th day of March, 1633, which in old style was the last day of the year. Thomas Savery is the twelfth on the list, and William Savery the twentieth. They arrived at Ipswich in May, 1634, after a passage of about five or six weeks. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," betrays a strange carelessness in confounding this second Thomas with the Plymouth man so often and favorably mentioned in "Old Colony" affairs. But however unsavory the tale told by the Ipswich records of this new comer, we are left in the dark as to the precise nature or degree of his offence. It was certainly in part of an ecclesiastical character, for it took place "in the time of exercise." We know that bitter dissensions existed in the early church at Ipswich, by which some account for the loss of the church books,—their destruction prompted, it is supposed, by a desire to bury the scandal. In a small community aiming at

* It is said she was of Pendleton, Lanc.

† Wrongly printed "1633," as a close look at the MS. shows.

an ideal perfection in faith and morals, the administration of church and state was blended, and the most venial delinquencies were regarded with a microscopic eye; while the alternative of whipping (and even sometimes death) or banishment was presented as the dread penalty of a too aggressive religious heterodoxy. That this Thomas was not a bad man is proved by the fact that immediately after his second and more serious escapade, he removed to Newport, R. I., with Coddington, one of the earliest champions of freedom of religious thought in the new world, who undertook after his own way to found a colony which was to be "judged and guided by the laws of Christ;" of which it must be confessed those of Massachusetts Bay were but a travesty. In a list of "Inhabitants admitted at the town of Nieuport Since 30th 3rd mo. 1638" (R. I. Hist. Coll. vol. i. p. 92), the name "Thomas Sauorie" occurs next before that of Hugh Durdall. Turning back to page 48 of the volume just cited, we find a receipt from the Indian Washaganeeset witnessed by *Hugh Durdall* and Thomas *Sabery*, the latter signing by mark, for money paid by Coddington and his friends for ground broken up, or any other title, &c., of the Island of Aquedneck. I find no trace of him after his settlement at Newport, nor any indication that he left posterity. *Requiescat in pace.*

Of his companion William we find no further mention, but we suspect that he removed to Newbury with the Ipswich people, and was the father of the Robert who was the undoubted progenitor of the Essex County Savorys.

What relation Anthony and Thomas of Plymouth were to the Thomas and William of the "Mary & John," is as yet undiscovered. Several distinct traditions in the Plymouth branches represent the early Saverys as remarkable for greatness of stature, aquiline or Roman nose, and black hair contrasting with blue eyes;* and I have met with striking examples of these physical traits in both families. My father told me that a friend of his recognized the late Hon. George Savary, of Bradford (6th from Robert of Newbury), before he knew his name, as a probable relative of my grandfather's (5th from Thomas of Plymouth), by a characteristic gait in walking. But settled conclusions are not to be drawn from coincidences of this nature, however interesting they often are.

Nor can I tell what relation Anthony and Thomas were to each other. I sometimes imagine them father and son—Anthony coming with son and daughter—for a Mary Savery in 1661 married a Joseph Ramsden when Thomas's daughter Mary was but seven years' old; and it seems probable, for reasons to be shown, that Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Eddy, married before 1637,† was a sister of Thomas.

And I am yet in the dark as to their parentage or place of birth. Farmer in his "Genealogical Register" (A.D. 1829) says, as if with authority, that they came from Slade in Devonshire. Savage says "no such place was found" by him; but Slade was the name of the manor or family seat

* Some ethnologists consider this contrast indicative of a Norman extraction. In some places in Great Britain the Norman blood has been preserved in more purity than in others, and so with Welsh and Danish, while other communities are more purely Saxon. The Normans who invaded the South and West of England were distinguished from their cognate race, the Danes of the North and East, by darker hair and less florid complexion, while both preserved the "truces cerulei oculi," noted by Tacitus in the ancient Teutonic tribes. The Normans probably had to some extent, during a southern residence, mixed their blood with people who had inherited a darker complexion by an earlier admixture with remnants of the primitive Basque or Iberian race, hemmed in or driven to the sea-coast in a still more remote age, by the advancing Celts.

† But twenty-five years would be a long space between the marriages of two sisters. Mary of 1661 may have been widow of Anthony.

of a branch of the Saverys of Devonshire, situate in the (then) Parish of Plymton St. Mary (now Plymton and Cornwood), a few miles from Plymouth. My grandfather, who came to Nova Scotia in 1783 and died in 1826, was understood to say that his ancestors came from Plymouth, England, to Plymouth, Mass. His cousin, Deacon Thomas of Carver, who died in 1821, spoke of the West of England as the region of the ancestral home; and a grandson of the deacon, Capt. William Savery of Wareham, at the age of 83 recorded a statement of the deacon that they came from Slane in Devon; but it is my turn to say that I can find no such place. Only slight confidence is to be placed in traditions on such a point, so likely is a plausible theory suggested in one generation to be accepted as a settled fact in the next.*

They could not have come from Slade, for the name does not appear on the records of Plymton St. Mary till 1645, and the first Savery settled there was Richard, of Willing, in Rattery, who succeeding his father at Willing in 1618, afterwards removed to Slade, and died there in 1646. A careful search by an able archæologist† to whom I am much indebted, fails to find any trace of them in Devonshire; but in the parish of Hanington, in Wiltshire, the names so common in the early generations in America, William, Thomas, Robert Savery appear in embarrassing profusion late in the 16th and early in the 17th century. On May 1, 1598, Robert Savery was buried at Hanington, and on the 15th his will, in which he is styled husbandman, was proved by his widow Joan. He left his "free lands" to his son Thomas, and 40s. each to his "three brothers Richard, *Thomas* and *Anthonie*." One may plausibly conjecture that the father of this testator was the common ancestor of the Anthony, two Thomases, William and Robert, who came to America, but it is only conjecture.‡

There is a William "Xtened ye xxviii. November 1585," but who *may* have been the same one buried the following year. Parentage is rarely given in the case of baptism, and ages at death never, in these records. Most of the passengers of the "Mary & John" were followers of the Reverend Thomas Parker, and came from Wiltshire or places on its borders.§

1.

THOMAS SAVERY OF PLYMOUTH. The next mention of his name is in Pierce's Colony lists (company rolls, p. 73), containing names of all male persons residing in Plymouth Colony able to perform military duty, i. e. between 16 and 60 years of age, in April, 1643, "as shewn by the special returns of an actual examination and inspection made at that time." As he must have been over 16 at the time of the Kennebec affair, he must now be as old as 26, perhaps 30 or upwards. In 1641 we find he sold a house at Squerrill to Josiah Pratt. "Squerrill hill" is supposed to have been on Summer Street, near the site of the rolling mills in modern Plymouth. In deeds he is always styled "Planter." In 1646 he had a dif-

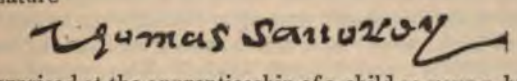
* The late George Adams, grandson of the deacon, who commenced a genealogy of the family, prefixes his compilation by a note in which, so far from referring to any Devonshire tradition, says it is supposed the two American ancestors came from the North of England.

† W. P. W. Phillimore, Esq., of 124 Chancery Lane, London, of whose skill and industry I have had the benefit.

‡ The Devonshire Saverys may have sprung from the Wiltshire stem through the intervening county of Somerset, in which they early had branches, the parent stock in Wilts coming directly "out of Brittany."

§ As pointed out by Mr. J. C. J. Brown, in his article on the Bartlett family, REGISTER, vol. xl. p. 192.

ference "about a canoe" with William Bradford, who was ordered by the Court to pay him five shillings. From 1644 to 1650 he is often mentioned as custodian of the cattle kept at the public expense for the benefit of the poor.* In 1652 "Thomas Savory is endented with by the Court to serve in the office of under-Marshall, and to have 20 nobles per annum besides his ordinary fees." On the 2d August, 1653, Thomas and his wife Anne covenanted with Thomas Lettice that Thomas Savory Junior, "aged 5 years or thereabouts on the 15th day of March" previous, should remain with him as an apprentice till the age of 21. This document, found in volume 2, part 1, p. 71, of the Registry of Deeds, Plymouth, contains the autograph signature



We are surprised at the apprenticeship of a child so young, but it was quite in accord with the custom of the times. So we find John, son of Samuel Eddy, not yet 8 years old, apprenticed to Francis Gould April 3, 1645.† "Happy is the man who hath his quiver full of them." Was it a rule of brotherly love to share a plethora of such blessings with friends or kindred less highly favored?

Again, on the 3d day of November, 1653, they indenture a son Benjamin to John Shaw and Alice his wife, he being "9 years old in March next ensuing." In 1655 he was granted "one share" of land for his children in the "Major's purchase." On the 2d March, 1657, he and his wife again indenture Benjamin to Stephen Bryant, describing him as "13 years old this present month." He is to be "instructed in husbandry," and to receive £5 stg. at the end of his term.

That our immigrant ancestor was entrusted with the management of very important affairs, appears by the following extract from the accounts found due by the colony in the report of Major Josias Winslow, Mr. Josias Winslow, Sr., and Nathaniel Bacon.

1660. 13 June

To Thomas Sauory by the countreye's order . . .	£14. 10. 0
More paied by him for charges of taking up, drieueing, grasing of the countreye's cattle for horse hier att seuerall times for money paied on account of trooping horses and seuerall other charges p'ticularly appeering in his accounts . . .	£214. 13. 4

From this it would appear that he was commissioned to buy horses for the use of the colonial troops in the Indian wars.‡

Again we find in these accounts:

More to Thomas Sauory by the countres order . .	£20. 00. 00

And again in 1661, 10 June, appears among other items due by the Colony,

To Thomas Savory yet unpaid	5. 18. 1

Similar mentions of sums due him at various times occur.

In 1661, January 4, Thomas Savory sells to Zachariah Eddy a piece of land lying near Whetstone's Vineyard in Major's purchase, abounded on or near where Eddy lives.

* In 1623 Mr. Winslow had visited England, and returning brought with him the first cattle introduced into the colony, consisting of a bull and three heifers. One of the latter, sent by Mr. Shirley, a warm friend of the colony, was to be held, with its increase, for the benefit of the poor.

† Eddy Family Genealogy, p. 102.

‡ Query—Where was the source of supply?

On the 20th February, 1662, Thomas Savory makes over to Samuel Eddy (who it will be seen was his brother-in-law) land commonly called and known as Point Puncateeset, lying over and against Pond Island, for and in lieu of a piece of land belonging to the said Samuel Eddy, lying near 4 mile brook in the Township of Plymouth, also a piece of upland lying and being near Fresh Lake.

On the 21st of February, 1663, ten acres of land were granted to Thomas Savory "at the foure mile brook lying next unto his other land there." By a record dated March 22d, same year, "the several lots on Puncateeset Neck are described: 3rd lot is on the West side of the South Point bounded on the south end with a walnut stake standing at the highway side betwixt 2nd lot and this; at the North end butteth to the highway at the Cove as far as a white thorn bush; at the east side bounded with the highway; at the West side with the sea and fogland beach." This record is under the names of Thomas Savory and Samuel Eddy. On the 6th day of March, 1665, we find another autograph signature as witness to an administration bond.*

In May, same year, he became surety for the good behavior of John Barlow, who being charged with an offence against good morals, protested his innocence. July 10, 1667, he sold to Zachariah Eddy 30 acres adjoining land on which the latter then lived at Middleboro'.

On the 7th day of June, 1670, with the usual strong and expressive adjectives unfortunately used by our stern old forefathers to emphasize every adverse record, we find that Thomas Savory was dismissed from his office of under-marshall for lack of vigilance in his care of prisoners, "especially by letting of one Joseph Turner,† commited to him as his prisoner make his escape from him to the great offence of the Court and country; the said Turner being found guilty of many abominable crimes, and had received his demerits had he not made his escape as aforesaid." But on a petition of the inhabitants for his reinstatement, the Court, as early as the 5th of the following month, was "persuaded .... to admit him to his place again," and he evidently held the office until his death. Finally, on the 7th March, 1676, his widow Ann proves his will, dated April 1, 1674.

The last Will and Testament of Thomas Savory Senior. I give my soule to him that gave it and my body to a decent burial. And next I give to Anne my dearly beloved wife all that estate that I have that is to say my house and lands both uplands and meddows with all my mouables in the house and belonging to the house or all that appeares to be mine from any other thus I say and will and give to Anne my deare wife, shee to pay all my debts, and I desire my deare wife to consider my son Aaron att her decease if she have anything left, and the Reasons why I give all to my wife is because I have little my debts being payed; I leave her sole administrator and executor. THOMAS SAVORY.

Witness
Samuel Dunham
John Richard

The inventory comprised, *inter alia*, "land at 4 mile Brook, £12," "Bi-

* These signatures are a little reduced.

† Turner was probably son of Humphrey Turner, one of the founders of the church in Scituate, and his "crimes" would in our eyes probably seem mere peccadillos.

ble and psalm book," and "other books;" "house and land upland and meadow and orchard and plough land, 9 acres at hand and 5 more lying at the fishing point, and 3 score acres lying at 4 mile brook, and 4 acres of meddow lying att the four mile brook."

Thus looms up through the vista of a quarter of a millenium the venerable figure of our first American ancestor. It projects from incidents most of them insignificant of themselves, but magnified to us by the mists of time through which we would fain estimate his character. As a youth we see him ready to offer his life in the discharge of a duty laid on him by his superior in civil authority. That he disbursed large sums of money for the infant commonwealth with fidelity and honor, the public accounts and his pathetic testamentary allusion to his own slender means amply prove. No temptation to turn this to his own profit ever overcame him. The records do not lack indication that he was not always in outward deportment a Puritan "after the straitest manner" of his sect. Of pure motives and strict probity, his failings, like those of Goldsmith's country parson, "leaned to virtue's side." We can imagine him exceptionally genial in manners, and perhaps imprudently trustful of others because strictly faithful and true himself, while the family bible and psalm book never wanting in his household attest his devotional feeling, and that his was the language of old, "yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." He was evidently better educated than the mass of his contemporaries, and although not among the leaders of the colony, he was high up in their confidence and in the esteem of the people at large, and a conspicuous figure in social and civic affairs. Descended, probably, from a long and honorable line of independent English yeomen, or small landed proprietors, he inherited in ample measure those more splendid qualities which the Norman race grafted on the sturdy tree of the Anglo-Saxon character, and was a fair type of the dauntless planters of British civilization in the new world, amidst gloom and terrors scarcely conceivable by us to whom they bequeathed such a magnificent heritage. Probably the date and the exact place of his birth—like the features of his countenance and his physical aspect—are lost forever in the shadows of the past; and the place of his sepulchre has been forgotten by his posterity.

> "No longer seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,—
> The bosom of his father and his God."

It is to be regretted that we have no reliable records illustrating the character of our "Pilgrim mother," except the affectionate and devoted terms in which she is thrice mentioned in the short will of her husband, evidently his own composition, for its phraseology is not that of an official or professional scribe. There is nothing whatever to show her parentage, any clue to which evades research. In a deed dated March 22, 1677–8, recorded Vol. 4, page 311, of Plymouth records, she conveys to Anthony and Aaron, her sons, the land at 4 mile brook which "fell to my late husband Thomas Savory by exchange with our brother-in-law Samuel Eddy." In which of several ways the affinity thus spoken of consisted, we can only conjecture. Samuel Eddy, the progenitor of a distinguished American family, was a son of the Rev. William Eddy, A.M., a native of Bristol and vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, England. (See Eddy Family, with Genealogy, by R. H. Eddy, Boston, 1882.) He had a

sister Anna, born May, 1603, but besides that the language "*our* brother-in-*law*" was not precisely what would be used by her, she could scarcely have been the mother of the Mary born 1654,—and we believe there were still younger children of Thomas and Anne Savory. She and Samuel Eddy's wife may have been sisters, but the language shows better grounds for supposing that Samuel Eddy married Thomas Savory's sister. In this deed, also, we find the only reference to a son Anthony. We may conjecture that he and Aaron were younger sons who had remained under the parental roof after the others had left, or been otherwise provided for; and no doubt the deed was intended, as far as Aaron was concerned, as a fulfilment of the testamentary behest. The loss of some old book or books of town and church records deprives us of complete data of the births of Thomas Savory's children—a matter in respect to which the Savery family in this, and, as will be seen, in the next generation, is exceptionally unfortunate. Five only are found recorded. In Vol. 4, p. 50, on March 1, 1663–4, we find this: "Richard Willis and Joseph Savery fined 3s 4d for breaking the peace towards each other." I suspect that this Joseph was still another son of Thomas. I therefore construct the following list of his children:

i. JOSEPH[2] (?), of whom there appears no further trace.
ii. BENJAMIN, b. March, 1644–5. No trace of him appears except the two apprenticeships already mentioned.
iii. THOMAS, b. Mar. 15, 1647–8. We have seen that he was at the age of five apprenticed to Thomas Lettice. It would seem that later he was apprenticed to or in some way employed by the worthy and distinguished Timothy Hatherly, the founder of Scituate, who was so active and influential in the history of the infant colony; for he is remembered by him in his will, dated Dec. 20, 1664, by the bequest of 50s. "to be payed when his service is expired." He was killed in a battle with the Indians, 27th March, 1676, while serving under Capt. Pierce, who was sent with a company of 50 white men and 20 friendly Indians from Cape Cod to pursue the Indians to Rhode Island. They crossed the river at Pawtucket, and were surrounded and defeated. See Deane's History of Scituate, pp. 121, 122, where will be found a letter from the Rev. Noah Newman of Rehoboth to the Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth. He says that 15 out of the 18 men from Scituate in this expedition were slain; the major part of whom (among them "Thomas Savary") he says were heads of families. Deane says (p. 336), "Thomas Savory had settled at Scituate in 1675. He was the son of Thomas of Sandwich. He had lands in the 2 mile, but probably had no family." The "two mile" was a strip of land added to Scituate at the instance of Hatherly.
iv. MOSES, b. January 22, 1649–50; d. June 9, 1650.
2. v. SAMUEL, b. June 4, 1651.
vi. JONATHAN, b. March 4, 1652–3. In the original MS. record I find the name first written "Daniell," which was erased and "Jonathan" written above it. No further trace of him appears.
vii. MARY, b. April 7, 1654.
3. viii. ANTHONY, b. probably 1655 or 1656.
ix. AARON, b. probably before March 22, 1656–7. From the records of the laying out of lands, in the Registry Office at New Bedford, I find him living at Dartmouth (head of Acushnet River) in 1711. His will was proved Aug. 1717, mentioning only his wife Hannah. He probably left no children. At Dartmouth, Oct. 19, 1728, the intentions of marriage between John Perry of Sandwich and Hannah Savery of Dartmouth were entered by the town clerk, but no record of the marriage can be found. John Perry died 1732, leaving no widow.

What became of the sons not accounted for above I cannot say, although I have made most diligent and persevering efforts to ascertain. Samuel

and Anthony alone remained in Plymouth County or left any issue that I can discover. Considerable migration from the old colony to New Jersey took place in that generation and the next, especially among those who favored the doctrines of the "Friends," and from New Jersey colonies went over to Pennsylvania; and thus perhaps the ancestry of William Savery, the eminent minister of Christ in the Society of Friends, may be accounted for. The pedigree of President Lincoln* illustrates this migration in connection with the same unpopular belief.

Second Generation.

2.

SAMUEL[2] SAVERY (*Thomas*[1]). Born in or near Plymouth, June 4, 1651. No record of his marriage or death is to be found, and we are even left in ignorance of his wife's christian name. In 1681, January 30, he was granted 20 acres of land "between John's Pond and the Cedar Swamp" Swanhold. On the 6th February, 1701–2, the government decreed that every freeholder of six years' standing, who had not received a grant of 30 acres of land, should forthwith receive that quantity. July 20, 1716, he sold 30 acres of land granted him by the town of Plymouth on February 9, 1701–2, to Abiel Shurtliffe for 40s. As to his children, the records again fail us. About the middle of page 52 of the town records of Rochester, we find "Samuel Savory Jr. born ye 16th day of November in the year 1695." Then after the entry of John Bumpas's children (from 1695 to 1709) there follows this: "The births of Samuel Savery Senrs children are as follows"—proceeding to mention "Judee"† in 1679–80, and Susanne in 1690, with the note "his son's age may be seen above." These entries were evidently all made at one time, and not earlier than the year 1715, probably copied from the remains of some older book which was going to decay or partially destroyed. It is obvious to every investigator that these records are incomplete. In Vol. 1 of Plymouth "Town records," page 112, the entry of the births of the children of Thomas[3] Savery is headed thus: "Children of Thomas Savery. Born Oct. 3. 1681." Whoever made this, to me, lucky addition to the name, may have been prompted to do so by the knowledge that Thomas's birth was not to be found recorded elsewhere. Thomas in 1699 (18 years old) was a member of the South military company of Plymouth, embracing Rochester where Samuel was settled. There was no other Savery than Samuel then in Plymouth County who could have been this Thomas's father. Thomas handed down the name Samuel to his posterity, and his birth evidently fills the first vacant space after that of Judith. The children of Samuel were therefore:

i. MARY,[3] b. Jan. 3, 1679; m. 1703, James Bumpas.
ii. JUDITH, b. Jan. 10, 1680; m. Feb. 27, 1719–20, Ebenezer Perry, by Samuel Prince, Esq.
4. iii. THOMAS, b. Oct. 3, 1681.
iv. SUSANNA, b. May 16, 1690; m. April 3, 1728, Peter Oman, a Quaker. They had children—*Elizabeth*,[4] b. March 22, 1729; *Deborah*, b. Feb. 23, 1730-1; *Simon*, b. Aug. 25, 1733.
v. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 16, 1695. Was living with Margaret Savery, widow of Anthony,[2] in 1723, an invalid. Mention is made of him as late as 1724. Never married.

* The Quaker ancestry of President Lincoln is traced through Pennsylvania to New Jersey, where they were an offshoot from the Old Colony.
† Not Judah, as Savage carelessly gives it.

3.

ANTHONY[2] SAVERY. Date of birth unknown, but probably he was one of the youngest of the family. I presume that he and Aaron were born before Mar. 22, 1656–7, for they were probably of age when they obtained the deed from their mother, already mentioned. Ricketson's History of New Bedford, page 347, places his name at the foot of a list of those who had taken the freeman's oath as citizens of Dartmouth in and previous to the year 1686. He married Feb. 2, 1703, Margaret Price, and died January 27, 1711. With tantalizing incompleteness the Rochester record says he was "in ye [blank] year of his age." He was a well-to-do proprietor. His widow survived him many years. I must, however, here confess a little uncertainty whether the Anthony of Dartmouth and he of Rochester, husband of Margaret Price, were not different persons. The latter may have been son of Samuel.[2] If so he must have been older than any of those whose births are recorded; and both he and his father must have been as young as 25 when married. If on the other hand he belongs, as I place him, to the second generation, he married at an unusually advanced age. Children:

i. RUTH,[3] b. July 28, 1704. She married —— Look. Her children, *Margaret*,[4] who m. Wing, *Alice* Look and *Ruth* Look are mentioned in the will of her brother Anthony. A descendant, Savery Look, m. Jemima Swift in 1796.

ii. JOSEPH, b. April 5, 1706; m. Oct. 13, 1736, Experience Hiller, of a Quaker family living near the Dartmouth line. In 1740 and again in 1742, he was fined £4 for refusing to serve in the office of constable. I suspect that he had embraced the religious tenets of his wife, which, while they fully recognized the obligations of civil authority, prescribed caution in the acceptance of such offices as required the taking or administering of oaths, or the employment of arms. I find no trace of any posterity nor record of his death, and in respect to him also it is quite probable that he may have removed to more congenial religious surroundings.

iii. ANTHONY, b. Oct. 24, 1708; d. July 31, 1788. He accumulated a good property, and lived and died at Rochester, leaving no issue, and probably unmarried, mentioning in his will only his brother Joseph and his sister's children, Margaret Wing and Alice and Ruth Look.

Third Generation.

4.

THOMAS[3] SAVERY (*Samuel*,[2] *Thomas*[1]). Born probably at Rochester, Oct. 3, 1681, O. S. Married Dec. 14, 1705, Esther Sanderson, or Saunders, by Rev. Roland Cotton, supposed to have been daughter of Henry Saunders, of Sandwich. After he became of age he probably lived at Plymouth, for in a deed dated March 6, 1727, from Micah Gibbs, of land at Agawam, he is described as "of Plymouth, husbandman." He settled at Agawam, then part of Rochester, now of Wareham; was a prominent proprietor in the "Agawam Plantation," and died there about 1731. His eldest son Uriah administered on his estate, which was inventoried at £162. Children:

i. MERCY,[4] b. June 21, 1706; m. Ichabod Sampson, whose parents were S. Sampson and Mary, daughter of Obadiah Eddy, who was son of Samuel Eddy.

5. ii. URIAH, b. April 30, 1708.

6. iii. THOMAS, b. April 26, 1710.

7. iv. LYDIA, b. July 21, 1712.

v. ESTHER, b. April 2, 1715; m. 1735, Lemuel Jackson, of Plymouth.

8. vi. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 18, 1718.

vii. MEHITABLE, b. April 15, 1721.

Fourth Generation.

5.

URIAH[4] SAVERY (*Thomas,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Thomas*[1]). Born April 30, 1708; married Sept. 3, 1738, Deborah, daughter of Isaac Bumpas, of Rochester, afterwards of Lyme, N. H., by his wife Mary, daughter of Ezra Perry, Sr., of that place. She was born August 31, 1712, and received into full church membership August 15, 1736. This name, in defiance of euphony, has become abbreviated to Bump, in which form it is adorned by the laurels of a distinguished law writer.* No doubt the immigrant ancestor was the first of the name in the Old Colony,—Edward Bompasse, who arrived in the "Fortune" in 1621. Rejecting the double consonant and superfluous terminal vowel, peculiar to the orthography of that age, we have here the name Bompas, well and honorably known in the legal annals of the past and present generation in England.† The old Norman and French name Boupas, literally translated Goodstep, is an aristocratic one in France. Doubtless it came over to England with the Normans, and perhaps again with the Huguenots. But Bumpus also exists as a distinct name, derived from Boneboz in Normandy, a fief held from the Earls of Mellent.‡ Which is the correct name in this case I do not decide. Children:

i. THOMAS,[5] b. August 6, 1739; m. Oct. 15, 1768, Elizabeth Randall.
ii. MERCY, b. July 24, 1741; probably m. March 1, 1769, Zephaniah Thomas, of Middleborough.
iii. ISAAC, b. Sept. 5, 1743; m. Jan. 1, 1772, Deliverance Clifton, of a family connected with the Saverys of Plymouth County almost from the first, Savery Clifton being a resident of Rochester in 1712. From him, through Benjamin,[6] who married Lydia Whitlock, are descended Adolphus[7] Savary, C. E., John W.[7] and Miss Lydia A.[7] Savary, of East Wareham, Mass. To this esteemed kinswoman I am deeply indebted for indefatigable assistance, and the entire family for a large amount of valuable genealogical labor and research.
iv. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 5, 1746. His "intentions of marriage" to Lois Sturtevant, of Halifax, Mass., are recorded Sept. 11, 1788, but nothing further is found concerning him.
v. NATHAN, b. 1748; m. 1st, Nov. 28, 1770, Elizabeth Nye; 2d, May 28, 1785, in Nova Scotia, Deidamia Sabin, daughter of Jeremiah Sabin and his wife Susanna Levalley, or La Vallée. From him, by the second marriage, through Sabine[6] who married Olivia, daughter of Samuel Marshall, an American Loyalist, of note early in the century as a merchant and member of the Provincial Parliament in Yarmouth, N. S., is descended the writer of this article.
vi. ESTHER.

6.

THOMAS[4] SAVERY (*Thomas,*[3] *Samuel,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) was born April 26, 1710; married Priscilla Paddock; settled at Plympton, now North Carver, Mass. Children:

i. BETHIAH,[5] b. Feb. 19, 1735; m. —— Rodgers.
ii. Dea. THOMAS, b. July 1, 1736; m. 1st, Zilpa, daughter of Peleg Barrows; 2d, Aug. 10, 1763, Hannah Bennet; 3d, Mary Crocker; 4th, Mary Shurtliffe. From him, by his first marriage, through Peleg[6] who married Hannah Perkins, and Hon. John[7] who married Mary Atwood, is descended Hon. William[8] Savery, of Leyden Cottage, South Carver, whose children are in the ninth generation of adult descend-

* Orlando F. Bump, author of the "Law of Bankruptcy," "Fraudulent Conveyances," and other standard works. I believe he is a member of the New York bar.

† Sergeant (at law) Bompas is said to have been the original of Dickens's Sergeant Buzfuz in the "Pickwick" trial.

‡ The Norman people.

ants from our immigrant ancestor, and to whom I am much indebted for active sympathy and valuable assistance in my work. By the last marriage of the deacon, through Mercy[6] who married Thomas Adams, came the late George Adams,[7] of Boston, the author of an Adams genealogy, who gathered many materials for one of Savery. I am incorporating his record of the children of Thomas and Priscilla, and of all the descendants of Dea. Thomas. His son, Theodore P.[8] Adams, of Boston, has been my constant counsellor and assistant in my work.

iii. PRISCILLA, b. May 8, 1739; m. Ezra Burbank.
iv. WILLIAM, b. August 12, 1744; m. Lydia Holmes; d. young, leaving several children.
v. ESTHER, b. Jan. 7, 1746; m. 1st, John Allen; 2d, William Stephens.
vi. RUTH, b. June 8, 1749; d. Sept. 14, 1754.
vii. JAMES, b. Dec. 13, 1752; m. Mercy Burbank.
viii. RUTH, b. March 27, 1755; m. Dr. Coy.
ix. LEMUEL, b. July 7, 1759; m. Elizabeth widow of George Deverson, or Davidson, whose maiden name was Stephenson, a native of Canada. From him, through John,[6] was descended the late John[7] S. Savery, a celebrated temperance and anti-slavery orator, fellow-worker with William Lloyd Garrison.

7.

LYDIA[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Thomas*[1]), born July 21, 1712; married Thomas Bates of the "Agawam Plantation." Children:

i. SARAH,[5] b. Dec. 6, 1737.
ii. MERCY, b. Nov. 13, 1739.
iii. LYDIA, b. Jan. 16, 1747.
iv. PATIENCE, b. March 23, 1754; m. May 4, 1771, John Carver.
v. MARGARET, b. May 8, 1756.
vi. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 11, 1758.

8.

SAMUEL[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*,[3] *Samuel*,[2] *Thomas*[1]). Born August 18, 1718; married Dec. 13, 1739, Elizabeth Bumpus, probably sister of his brother Uriah's wife. He is of very honorable memory, having been a leading spirit in the affairs of Rochester, and of Wareham after it was set off as a distinct town, for over forty years; a coroner in 1769. His wife died in 1787, aged 69, and he in 1812, aged 93. Children:

i. MEHITABLE,[5] b. Jan. 29, 1741; m. April 8, 1767, Ebenezer Clark.
ii. LYDIA, b. April 15, 1744; m. June 4, 1772, David Swift.
iii. BENJAMIN, b. March 26, 1746; d. 1754.
iv. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 14, 1748; m. Aug. 4, 1770, Ruth Gibbs.
v. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 31, 1750; m. Sept. 11, 1784, Jeremiah Bumpus.
vi. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 29, 1755.
vii. PHINEAS, b. April 8, 1757; m. 1796, Hannah Swift. From him, through Dr. Phineas,[6] a physician of repute and large practice at Attleboro,[7] by his wife Nancy Messenger, is descended Phineas M. Savery,[7] of Baldwyn, Miss., attorney at law—he and the writer, the one on the extreme southern, the other on the extreme northern branch of the family tree, being its sole representatives in the legal profession bearing the family name.
viii. MERCY, b. Jan. 30, 1760.
ix. ABIGAIL, b. March 18, 1764; m. probably Sept. 11, 1784, Lot Bumpas.

THE ESSEX COUNTY BRANCH.

1. ROBERT SAVORY, OF NEWBURY. We find no record of any children, nor any trace whatever of the William who came over in the Mary & John, which vessel arrived at Ipswich on the 1st May, 1634. If Robert of Newbury was his son, he was nevertheless probably born in England, for we

presume that he was over 22 when he on Dec. 8, 1656, married Mary, widow of William Mitchell, who had died July 16, 1654. It is also probable that he was born in the Parish of Hannington, in the immediate vicinity of which was the English home of the Rev. Thomas Parker, the first pastor of Newbury, who removed thither from Ipswich to continue his connection with Wiltshire friends who had preceded him, while still others followed to join him there. Robert removed to Bradford and died in 1690 while returning from Canada. His widow administered March 29, 1692, and his eldest son William was appointed co-administrator March 5, 1704–5. Children:

i. SARAH,[2] b. Nov. 12, 1658.
2. ii. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 15, 1659.
iii. SAMUEL, b. March 8, 1662. We find no further trace of him, but I suspect that he married and was the father of a Benjamin Savory, who "owned the covenant" at Bradford Dec. 25, 1709, m. Lydia Parker Dec. 8, 1715, and d. Sept. 28, 1747. Had children—1. *Martha*,[3] b. March 4, 1717–18; 2. *Benjamin*, b. Nov. 26, 1721. I have found no posterity of this Benjamin.[3]
iv. REBECCA, b. Jan. 20, 1663. Not Richard, as erroneously given by Savage. She m. Robert Mullican, Dec. 15, 1687.
v. ROBERT, b. Aug. 8, 1666; d. April 9, 1685.

Second Generation.

2.

WILLIAM[2] SAVORY (*Robert*[1]) was born Sept. 15, 1659. He married Hannah ——, and was living in 1729. Children:

i. HANNAH,[3] b. Jan. 25, 1691.
3. ii. ROBERT, b. June 10, 1694.
iii. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 6, 1696; m. July 24, 1724, Abigail Ordway; d. 1729, leaving children—1. *Abigail*,[4] b. Jan. 2, 1725–6; and 2. *Samuel*, b. Nov. 20, 1727. His widow administered, and Nathaniel Ordway was appointed guardian to the children July 7, 1729.
4. iv. THOMAS, b. June 23, 1701–2.*
v. MARY, b. Sept. 1, 1704; m. July 31, 1722, John Rawlins, or Rollins.
vi. DORCAS, baptized with Thomas and Mary Aug. 10, 1712; m. March 30, 1730, Seth Petty.

Third Generation.

3.

ROBERT[3] SAVORY (*William*,[2] *Robert*[1]), born June 10, 1694; married Jan. 10, 1717–18, Elizabeth Anderton, of Newbury, who died Sept. 4, 1720; 2d, Rebecca, daughter of Aquila Chase. Children, by first wife:

i. ELIZABETH,[4] b. Sept. 4, 1720.

By second wife:

ii. CHASE, b. Oct. 5, 1723; m. 1st, Priscilla Hardy; 2d, Hannah Burbank. From him by his first marriage, through Benjamin,[5] who married Judith, daughter of John Burbank, was descended Nathaniel[6] Savory, the celebrated governor of Peel Island, one of the Bonin group in the North Pacific, whose strange career and character are described in Commodore Perry's account of his eventful expedition to Japan, and in Harper's Magazine for March, 1856. Chase left a large posterity.
iii. HANNAH, twin sister of Chase. They seem to have been baptized the next day, and she probably died soon, as her name does not appear on the town records.
iv. ANNE, b. Dec. 5, 1729.
v. ABIGAIL, b. April 1, 1731; m. April 25, 1753, Abraham Burbank.

* So *copied* from records; evidently wrong in *month* or *year*. Probably *June* should read *January*.

4.

THOMAS[3] SAVORY (*William,*[2] *Robert*[1]), born June 23, 1701–2; m. Mercy Adams, of Ipswich; intentions published at Ipswich, August 10, 1723. His will, a very elaborate and interesting document, was dated January 28, 1751, and proved April 23, 1753. His son John, made sole executor, being under age, administration *durante minoritate*, with will annexed, was granted to his widow, who was also appointed guardian of children William and Betty, then under fourteen years of age. She died Nov. 10, 1785. Children:

i. HANNAH,* b. Sept. 19, 1724; m. Nov. 26, 1744, Eldad Hardy.
ii. MERCY, b. Oct. 23, 1728; m. Dec. 20, 1748, John Barbank.
iii. MARY, b. Nov. 9, 1730; m. Jan. 24, 1749, Samuel Palmer, Jr.
iv. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 13, 1734; probably d. young. See viii.
v. JOHN, b. May 21, 1736; m. Sept. 11, 1755, Sarah (Spofford) Wood. From him, through Hon. Thomas[5] Savary, who married Polly Rollins, and Hon. George[6] Savary, who married Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Balch,* is descended Rev. William H.[7] Savary, now pastor of the Unity Church, South Boston, to whom I am indebted for much aid and cordial sympathy in my researches.
vi. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 30, 1737–8.
vii. BETTY, b. July 11, 1740; m. Dec. 31, 1761, Solomon Tenny.
viii. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 6, 1743. By wife Mary had a large family.

THE MARBLEHEAD AND MIDDLEBOROUGH FAMILIES.

Syvret,† *Severit, Severy, Savery.*

Progressive changes of name, begetting genealogical puzzles and perplexities, are well exemplified in this family and its branches. A Guernsey family of Syvret is mentioned in "Burke's General Armory"; Arms: "Sable a lion rampant ar." The same name under the form Sivret exists now among the French population of New Brunswick. Tradition in a quarter‡ where it would be most likely to approach accuracy, points to the Jersey and Guernsey founders of Marblehead as the source of this American family. The final consonant being mute or imperfectly sounded, and the y or i in the French language being equivalent to our e, led to the transitions in spelling indicated above when descendants were settled apart in purely English communities—the various forms of the English name so familiar and similar in sound finally superseding the forgotten original. At Marblehead, where it is now always Savory, we sometimes find it written Scivery, while there and at Wenham before the beginning of the last century it was connected contemporaneously with the christian names Thomas, Andrew, Peter, James and John; and very soon after we meet Clement and Gregory, redolent of the Channel Islands and France. The more Puritan and scripturally associated names Jonathan, David, Solomon, still extant in the family, appeared simultaneously in branches widely separated for generations.

At Wenham,§ Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Severy, was born

* For a history of the Balch family, see REGISTER for July, 1855, vol. ix. p. 233.

† I have adopted here an explanation kindly suggested to me by Samuel P. May, Esq., of Newtown, in response to my query in Hist. Gen. Reg., vol. xxxvii. p. 309. Its correctness seemed self-evident.

‡ The Sutton, Worcester Co. branch. But in one line of the Plymouth Co. branch I found a tradition of a Scotch origin, which was consistent with a theory I first formed, that the name was the same as the modern Scotch Sivewright.

§ Rev. J. H. Childs, pastor of Wenham, probably had no conception of the immense value to me of the three pages of note-paper MS. which he furnished me from his church rolls bearing on the name. By them I was enabled to disentangle the pedigree of the Middleborough Saverys from the other Plymouth County family, and account truly for their origin. The nearest approach to the original name on the Wenham records is Sevrit.

16–1–84. The estate of a Peter Severy, Sevore, or Sevoree, was administered on by his brother Thomas, May 14, 1685, and that of Andrew S. by his widow Mary, May 21, 1715. I think they died at Marblehead.* I can go no further back lineally than

1. JOHN[1] SEVERIT, or SEVERY. At Wenham "John Severi died Nov. 8, 1742, in the 98th year of his age." "Goodwife Severit" had died March, 1737. Children:

2. i. JOHN.[2]
ii. JOSEPH. His intent of marriage under the name Joseph Saveret of Wenham to Mary Crocker of Topsfield, was recorded July 13, 1712. She died March 8, 1712–13, and on September 13, 1713, we find again an "intent of marrig" between "Joseph Saveret of Wenham and Sarah Stockwell of Ipswich," not Joseph Severy of Ipswich and Sarah Stockwell of Rehoboth, as Tracy in his history of Sutton gives it. In Ipswich he was published under the name "Seavery." His son Joseph[3] was born June 26, 1714, recorded at Wenham and Sutton, and was the ancestor of the Sutton, Worcester County, branch and its various offshoots to Warwick, Northfield, Oxford County, Maine, &c., most of whom still spell it Severy. John[7] Savary, Esq., of the Congressional Library, is descended from him through Joseph,[4] who married Rebecca ——, Joseph Emerson,[5] Stephen.[6]
iii. JAMES. "Jeams Seuerit, son of John Suerit by Mary his wife died 1722-3." And probably others.

Second Generation.

2.

JOHN[2] SEVERIT, Jr. (*John*[1]). Born probably at Marblehead or Wenham, date unknown; m. Martha Parlow, of Middleborough, who under the name Severy on the probate records, Plymouth, was June 11, 1727, allotted one third of the estate of her father. Her death at age of 85, Dec. 19, 1768, is recorded at Wenham. Children:

i. JOHN,[3] b. March 29, 1706; d. May 7, 1706.
3. ii. JOHN, b. Aug. 13, 1707.
4. iii. THOMAS.
iv. ELIZABETH. Perhaps other daughters.

Third Generation.

3.

JOHN[3] SEVERIT, or SEVERY (*John*,[2] *John*[1]). At Wenham, "John Son of John Severtt Jr. by Martha his wife was born Au. the 13, 1707," married July 17, 1729, at Middleborough, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, whose mother's maiden name was Stewart. He probably settled on his mother's share of the Parlow estate. He mentioned in his will only his wife Mary, his daughter Lydia Tinkham, and Nehemiah and Daniel, sons of his deceased son John. His gravestone in the Middleborough cemetery says he died June, 1778, in his 72nd year. We would say he was in his 71st year. His survivors may have confounded his year of birth with that of the John who died in infancy. Children:

i. MARTHA,[4] b. June 29, 1731; d. before 1743.
ii. MARY, b. 1733; d. May 18, 1794; unm. as appears from the inscription in the old cemetery, Middleborough. Birth not recorded.
iii. JOHN, b. Sept. 6, 1735; m. 1764, Thankful Cobb; d. July 17, 1770. His widow m. Oct. 20, 1774, David Bates. His son *Daniel*,[5] b. 1764, m.

* Edward Severy, of Marblehead, John Severy and others of the name, appear among the soldiers in King Philip's war.

April 22, 1794, Huldah Soule, d. Sept. 30, 1836. Was a man of fine presence and ready wit, prominent and influential in church and civic affairs. From him, through Peregrine White Savery[6] who married Mary Cobb, is descended Hon. Albert T. Savery, late member Massachusetts House of Representatives.

iv. PEREZ.
v. NEHEMIAH, b. Jan. 24, 1740.
vi. MARTHA, b. April 1, 1743.
vii. JOANNA, b. Sept. 14, 1745.
viii. LYDIA, b. Feb. 27, 1747; m. Tinkham.

4.

THOMAS[3] SEVERY (*John*,[2] *John*[1]), married Mary Williams in 1738. In a deed, Dec. 29, 1741, recorded Book 37, p. 71, Plymouth, he conveys a ninth share of the land derived from his "honored grandfather Thomas Parlow." He bought land at Hebron, Conn., 1753, and removed there with his family. His wife was "dismissed" in 1758 to the church at Andover, then forming one society with Hebron. Died at Hebron, 1761. Children:

i. MARTHA,[4] b. 1738.
ii. LUCIA, b. 1740.
iii. SOLOMON, b. 1742; d. Dec. 14, 1749.
iv. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 11, 1744; lived in Tolland, Conn. Had children, *Ira*[5] and *Backus*. Ira settled in Onondaga County, and afterwads in Steuben County, New York, and left a large posterity, of whom I have a pretty full record.
v. SARAH, b. Sept. 11, 1746.
vi. SOLOMON, b. April 22, 1749; d. about 1814, and estate divided among three daughters—Sally, who m. Aaron Bills, Clarissa, who m. Simon House, and Betsey *Savory*.
vii. THOMAS, b. April 6, 1751.
viii. MARY, b. May 14, 1753.
ix. JOHN, b. Oct. 4, 1756; d. 1804. No trace of posterity.
x. HIRAM, b. Jan. 25, 1761. Spelt on town records "Fyrom."

This article affords me an opportunity of thanking the custodians of town and church records and registrars of deeds and probate in the New England states, who all, when requested, have striven most obligingly to give me every information in their reach—in case of church records always without charge; in case of other records generally with a very moderate charge or none at all. My grateful acknowledgments are also especially due to John Ward Dean, Esq., editor of the REGISTER, Hon. W. T. Davis, Alfred Poore, Esq., Rev. Anson Titus, Samuel P. May, Esq., J. C. J. Brown, Esq., R. C. Ingraham, Esq., of the City Library, New Bedford, W. P. W. Phillimore, Esq., of London, already mentioned, and last, but not least, John Thomas Savery, Esq., of Ivybridge, Modbury, Devon, who with the true courtesy of an English gentleman placed his family manuscripts at my disposal.

DIARY OF REV. SAMUEL COOPER, OF BOSTON.

Communicated by Rev. WILLIAM HALL, of New York City.

IN a volume of ancient Boston Almanacs, in our Historical Library, I have found one year's issue containing the clerical monthly diary of the

Rev. Samuel Cooper, for 1753, including January, 1754, which, by its mention of so many names of your city's former days, I think is of historical value and peculiar local interest, so that I have copied and herewith enclosed it to you for insertion in the REGISTER, by your imprimatur. It is written in a plain legible hand, with few abbreviations, and on blank leaves appended to every month.

Rev. Sam. Cooper's diary for 1753 and Jan. 1754. Presented [to the N. York Historical Society] by Mr. J. J. Buckminster, 1809.

On ye 7. of this month (January) was surprized in the Forenoon as I stood up to Prayer with a note for my dear Friend and Brother, Mr Gray, near his End. After ye Communion I went to his House, and found him dying: he had been confined a few days with a Colic, wch seemed to be going off: he had slep't comfortably ye night before, and smoakt a Pipe that Morning: but between 7 and 8 °Clock, was seized with a pyralytic Disorder, that at once deprived him of Speech and Reason.—He expired about 2. P.M. His Death was in many circumstances so much like my dear Father's, that ye Sorrows of that day were strongly revived and added to those of this.

7th. Pch't all day and administered L. Sup. Mr Gray died. Propounded for Bapt: Cov't. Mary Smith.

11. Was a Bearer at ye Funeral of dear Mr Gray.—Marry'd in Evening *John Welch*, and Elizabeth Hall. Fee 5.£. 0. 5.

14. Exchang'd A.M. Mr Mather. Pch't at home P.M. baptized *Sarah* of Mary Smith: *William* of Mary Doller.

8. Marry'd Jacob Ridgeway: Mary Donkam. 30s.

21. Pch't all day at home.

28. Exchang'd Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. —— At home P.M. ——

FEBRUARY.

4. Pch't at home all day and administer'd. baptized *Sarah* of Sarah and —— Currier, *Hannah* of Timothy and Abigail Fitch.

11. Exchang'd with Mr Elliot A.M. Pch't at home p.m. marry'd in Evening JOHN WHITE & Elizab. *Beachham*. F. 1 Doll. et ½.

18. Dr. Chauncey pch't for me A.M. I pch't P.M. baptized *Nathan* of Nathan and Grace Spear.

25. Pch't all day at home.

March 1. Marry'd Benjn Hail. Mary Beal. F. 25^s.

2. Pch't Fryday Lecture.

4. Pch't all Day and administered. baptized *Abigail* of Joseph and —— Greenleafe.

11th. Pch't for D'r Mayhew A.M. Mr Foxcroft for me; at home P.M.

18. Pch't at home all day, baptiz'd *John* of Joseph and Abigail Jackson.

22. Marry'd Tho's Symmes Rebecca Marshall. Fee a Pistole.

25. Exchang'd Mr Welstead A.M. at home P.M.

April 1. Pch't all day and administered.

5. Marry'd Dr Simpson Jones of Hopkington and Grizzel Martin of Boston. F. 3 Doll.

8 Exchang'd Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. at home P.M. baptiz'd *Susannah* of Benjamin and Mercy Sumner.

15. Exchang'd Dr Chauncy A.M. at home P.M. baptiz'd Margarett and Mary, Twins, of Henry and Margarett Newman. *Abigail* of Henry and Margarett Bromfield. pch't in Evening to Society of Young Men at Dawes.

19. Exchang'd Mr Welstead A.M. being Publick Fast. At home P.M.

22. Exchang'd Mr Elliott A.M. at home P.M. Dear Mr Welstead was seized this afternoon in his own Pulpit with a Palsie just after he had begun Prayer. He had pch't and administered the Sacram. at Roxbury in ye Forenoon.

23. Fast for Mr Welstead, by his own Chh. Mr Prince pray'd before, Mr Checkley after Sermon. Dr Chauncy pch't A.M. Mr Abbot pch't before Mr Eliot after Sermon. Dr Sewal pch't P.M.

29. Pch't for Mr Checkley. Mr Checkley Jun. for me A.M. at home P.M. Mr Welstead dy'd about 7 o clock.

May 1753.

3. At Funeral of dear Mr Welstead.

4. Mr McCarty pch't Fryday Lect: for Dr Chauncy.
6. Pch't all day and administer'd. baptized *Edward* of John (I think) Bell, blind man.
13th. Pch't for Dr Mayhew A.M. Dr Chauncey for me. Mr Ross candidate from N. Jersey, pch't for me P.M. I baptized *William* of David and Elizabeth Bell.
20. Pch't for Mr Checkley jun: Mr Elliott for me A.M.—at home p.m. baptiz'd *John* of Solomon and Elizabeth Davis.
27. Pch't all day at home.
June 6. At Fun. of Col. Dawn.
10. Exchang'd Mr Mather A.M. at home P.M. baptiz'd Elizab. of David and Eliz Boyer, and *James* of Mensas, free, and Lettise, Serv't to Mrs Staniford.
17. Exchanged Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. at home P.M. baptiz'd, William of Benjamin and Elizabeth Eustice: propounded for communion, Elizab. Cromartie.
21. Marry'd *John Pulling*; Jerusha Bradburg, F. 2. Doll.
24. Pch't all day.
28. Pch't Thursday Lecture.
July 1. Pch't and administer'd A.M. admitted Eliz: Cromartie. Dr Chauncey pch't for me P.M.
8. Pch't at N. Brick A.M. Mr Fayweather for me. Mr Prescot of Salem for me P.M.
15. Pch't at home all day. baptiz'd 2. Elizab: of Isaac and Elizab: Smith. Elizab: of Elizab: Cromartie.
19. Marry'd James Top. Joanna Price. F. ½ Doll.
22. Pch't for Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. Mr Elliott for me. Pch't at home P.M. baptized Sarah of James Dodg.
29. Exchang'd with Mr Prince A.M. at home P.M.
Aug. 5. Pch't A.M. and administer'd. Dr Sewal pch't for me P.M. I baptiz'd *Joseph* of Benj: and Mary Hallowell: *Thomas* of Story and Sarah Daws. *Thomas* of John and —— Edwards.
8. Pch't to Society for encouraging Industry and collected 453£.
12. Pch't at Workhouse 1 A.M. Mr Checkley Jun. for me. At home P.M.
19. Pch't at home all day. baptiz'd *Gideon Ray* of Thomas—Hubbart.
23. Mary'd Rev'd *Joseph Parsons*, Mrs Elizab: Scott.
26. Pch't at home A.M. Mr Parsons P.M. baptiz'd Walley of Joseph and Mary Shuburn.
Sept. 2. Pch't all day & administered Commun.
9. Exchang'd Mr Elliott A.M. at home p.m.
16. Mr Pemberton of N. York pch't for me A.M. at home P.M. baptiz'd Phebe, of Benj: & Hannah Colman.
18. This evg embark'd on board Capt. Saunders in ye Province sloop on a Voyage to Genges: with the Commissioners for renewing the Peace with ye Indians.
23. Pch't Sabbath in Town End Harbor; & pch't all day on board. Mr Elliott pch't for me A.M. Mr Parsons of Bradford p.m.
30. Kept Sabbath on board ye sloop in Kennebec river: & pch't all day. Mr Foxcroft pch't for me A.M. Dr Chauncey P.M.
Oct. 4. Arrived at Killing; and din'd with Commissioners at Sir Wm Pepperell's.
5. Din'd at Capt. Wibird's at Portsmouth. Sat out P.M. for Boston in a Chair with Brother Cooper.
7. Our horse having tired, kept Sabbath at Malden; attended communion at Mr Emerson's: din'd with him—prayed P.M. having no notes, he pch't. D Sewal pch't and administer'd for me A.M. Mr Prince pch't for me P.M. arrived at my own house about 8 o'clock in Evening.—Laus Deo.
14. Pch't at home all day—gave Baptism Cov't to Margery Tilloch. propounded for bap: Cov't John Mico Wendell. Married in Ev. Benj: Walcut: Eliz. Marshall. F. 2. Dollars.
24. Exchang'd with Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. pch't at home P.M. baptized *William Brattle* of John Mico and Katherine Wendell.
28. Exchang'd with Mr Mather A.M. At home P.M. Baptiz'd Jane of —— and Margery Tilloch.
Nov. 1st. Public Thanksgiving; pch't all day at home.
4. Pch't A.M. and administered, Dr Chauncey for me P.M.
8. Married Noah Dogget and Mary Clark. F. one Dollar.

11. Pch't at Mr Elliott's; Mr Checkly Sen. for me A.M. at home p.m. P.M. baptized William of Wm and Mehetabel Hyslop.
13. Married Joseph *Eustice* and Ann Beers. F. 1 Dollar.
15. Pch't Thursday Lecture.
18. Pch't at home all day. baptized Phillip of Isaiah Oldbur. gave to him Bapt: Cov't. propounded for same Jacob Ridgeway and Abigail Blackman for Communion.
25. Pch't at home A.M. Dr Sewall for me P.M. I baptized John of Jacob Ridgway.
30. I pch't Fryday Lecture.
Dec. 2. Pch't all day and administered. Admitted Abigail Blackman.
9. Pch't at Work House; Dr Chauncey for me A.M. at home P.M.
13. Married Honble John Osborn and Mrs Elizabeth Pierce. Fee ½ Guinea. John Sever of Kings Town Judith Cooper of Boston.
16. Pch't for Mr Checkley Sen: Mr Checkley Jun: for me A.M. at home P.M.
18. Married *Jonas Byles* and *Mary Dixwell.* Fee a Guinea.
30. Exchang'd with Mr Elliott A.M. pch't at home P.M. baptiz'd *Martha* of Benj: and Elizab. Brandon. *William* of Wm Dale.
1754
Jan. 4. Pch't all day and administered. admitted to Communion Sarah Savage. baptiz'd Mary of Andrew and Sarah Hall.
13. Pch't all day. baptiz'd *Mary* of Martin and *Mary* Gay. *Katherine* of Jonas and Mary Fitch.
3rd Sabbath in Jan. Exchang'd with Dr Chauncey A.M. at home P.M.
4th. Pch't all day. baptiz'd *Elizabeth* of Timothy and Abigail Fitch.
Feb. 1st. Marry'd Jonathan Simpson and Margaret Letchmere.
4. Pch't all day and administered.
11. Exchang'd Mr Checkley Jun. A.M. Pch't at home P.M. baptiz'd 2. Susannah of Wm and Mary Greenleaf: Hepzebah of —— Mue, held up by D. Parker.
13. Marry'd Thos. Phillips, and Mary Barron. F. 3£.

AMERICAN GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, TO 1809.

Communicated by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

THE following list of Medical Graduates from the University of Edinburgh, is taken from the Alumni Catalogue of that institution. They are communicated to the Register for the benefit of those who cannot have access to the catalogue, only one copy of which I have been able to hear of in the United States, although others may exist. That one is in the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in Baltimore. The Christian names of the graduates are recorded in Latin, but for the convenience of others they are given here in English. The Catalogue records in order, the name, residence, time of graduation and subject of thesis of each graduate, which order is followed here. Where no thesis is named none was recorded.

The records of those marked with an asterisk (*) will be more fully given in my forthcoming volume of "Virginia Genealogies."

Adams John, Va., 1796, de Suspensa Respiratione.
Archer John Randolph, Va., 1799.
Ball William, Va.,* 1773, de Tabe Mesenterica.

Bard Samuel, American, 1765.
Bland Theoderick, Va., 1763, de Concoctione Alimentorum in Ventriculo.
Berkley Carter, Va., 1793, de Corpore Humano.
Bott John Boswell, Va., 1799.
Boush William, Va., 1778, de Hysteria.
Brockenborough John, Va., 1795, de Rabie Canina.
Brown Gustavus Richard,* Maril, 1758.
Brown Gustavus,* Brit., 1770, de Cynanche.
Brown Richard,* Aug. 1795.
Campbell Archibald, Va., 1770, de Inflammatione.
Clayton Thomas, Va., 1758, de Parca et Simplice Medicinæ.
Downman Robertus, Va.,* 1793, de Puerperarum.
Feild Alexander Schow, Va., 1789, de Typho.
Feild Richard, Va., 1789, de Menorrhagia.
Fisher Edward, Va., 1795, de Febre Flava.
Fitzgerald John, Va., 1800, de Diabete.
Gilliam James Skelton, Va., 1786, de Diarrhea.
Griffin Corbin, Va., 1765, de Viribus Camphoræ.
Griffin John, Va., 1774, de Potione Frigida.
Goodwin Joseph, Va., 1769, de Epilepsia.
Greenhow James, Va., 1792, de Dyspepsia.
Hall Isaac, Va., 1771, de Thermis.
Hodges John, Va., 1801, de Oxygenis.
Jones James, Va., 1796, de Tetano.
Jones Walter, Va., 1769, de Dysenteria.
Lee Arthur, Va., 1764, de Cortice Peruviana.
Lewis William Burd, Va., 1792, de Dysenteria.
Lyons James, Va., 1785, de Cholera.
McClung James, Va., 1770, de Calore.
McCraw James Drew, Va., 1792, de Rhematismo Acuto.
Meade Richard Everard, Va., 1799.
Meriwether Charles, Va., 1792, de Pneumonia.
Minor Charles, Va., 1793, de Typho.
Morgan John, Penna., 1763, de Puris Confectione.
Moores Daniel, Maril., 1787, de Febre Remittente.
Morton Samuel, Ameri., 1765.
Morris James Maury, Va., 1805.
Nicolls Samuel, Va., 1776.
Peyton Francis,* Va., 1793, de Dysenteria.
Peyton Valentine,* Edinb., 1754, de Abortu.
Parnham John, Maril., 1772, de Cysterrhea.
Randolph Bathurst, Va., 1799.
Ravenscroft John, Va., 1770, de Ictero.
Screven Richard Bedon, Va., 1797, de Gradibus Vitæ Humanæ.
Scott William S., Ameri., 1827, de Tuberculis.
Shore John, Va., 1777, de Floure Albo.
Smith Augustus, Va., 1787, de Morbillis.
Spratt Robert Beverly, Va., 1793, de Febre Intermittente.
Stark Bolling, Va., 1797.
Strachan John B., Va., 1809.
Steptoe George, Va., 1767, de Febre Nervora.
Stevenson George Pitt, Maril., 1789.

Stuart James, Maril., 1779, de Spasmo.
Taliaferro John, Ameri., 1798, de Diaeta.
Tapscott James, do. 1765.
Taylor Jo., Va., 1806.
Turpin Philip, Va., 1774, de Epilepsia.
Walker Davis, Va., 1796, de Inflammatione.
Walker Robert, Va., 1787, de Cynanche Maligna.
Weems John, Maril., 1792.
Wilson Samuel, Va., 1792, de Variolas.

THE ODLIN FAMILY.

By JOHN TAYLOR PERRY, A.M., of Exeter, N. H.

[Concluded from page 271.]

IN the genealogy of the Odlin Family, published in the REGISTER for July, there were a few misprints, mainly of little importance, and some omissions. For most of these last my informants, rather than myself, must be held responsible. The notice of the family of Peter[6] Odlin, hereto appended, formed the last page of my manuscript as originally prepared, but by some means was lost. The following are the corrections which should be made:

Page 268, line 3, for "1844" read "1814." On same page, line 18, after "*Joseph*[7]" insert "*George*.[6]" "Ann[7]" in the same line should be "Ann.[6]" To "*Thomas*,[7]" line 34, same page, add "*Jefferson*." *Mary Esther*, line 47, same page, died unmarried.

Page 270, line 14, for "Hannah Potter," wife of Thomas Odlin, read "Hannah Patten." Line 39, for "Theodore Lyman," read "Theodosia Lyman." Line 46, for "*Russell Nason*," read "Russell Mason." The name of "ANNA MAY" should be inserted as the fifth of the *six* children of JAMES WILLIAM ODLIN,[6] page 270, and that of "GEORGE FARLEY" as the second of the *five* children of GEORGE OSBORN ODLIN,[6] page 271. The first wife of JOSEPH EDWIN ODLIN,[6] on the last named page, was "Parker," not Porter, as printed.

To render the genealogy complete, the following record, that of the only surviving family descended from the Rev. WOODBRIDGE,[4] of Exeter, and bearing the name of ODLIN, should be added to the tables already printed.

19. PETER[6] ODLIN (*Peter*,[5] *Woodbridge*,[4] *John*,[3] *Elisha*,[2] *John*[1]). Born at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27, 1798. Studied law under William Wirt at Washington, D. C. Married Ann M. Ross, and moved to Ohio 1820. Settled first at Somerset, and afterwards at Dayton, where he died 1877. He was eminent as a lawyer, was a member of the Ohio Senate, and very influential in Presbyterian church circles. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters:

i. WOODBRIDGE.[7]
ii. PETER.
iii. HUNTER.
iv. JOHN.
v. ELEANOR, m. William Delano.
vi. CAROLINE, m. Adam Spiess.
vii. LOUISA, m. —— Howells.
viii. JANE, m ——
ix. ANNA MARIA, m. —— Davis.

THE GENEALOGY OF ROBERT WARE, OF DEDHAM, MASS.*—ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

By Miss Emma F. Ware, Milton, Mass.

Page 21, line 8 (Reg. for Jan. 1887.) A tracing of this entry from the records at Wrentham, and the discovery of the will of Robert Moore (Mooer, More, Moor), proved 28 March, 1635, show that this name should be read Moare, not Weare. The old *e* was so much like an *o* that it is often difficult to distinguish between them; the same is true of the numerals 4 and 9.

P. 21, line 22. The earliest date at which the name of Robert Ware occurs on the Dedham records, is Nov. 25, 1642; when "Robert Weares is Admitted to the purchase of Thomas Eames his house lott and three acres of land."

The following items from the Dedham records show that this lot was on the "Great" or Dedham Island, and it probably became Robert Ware's house lot. Henry Deengaine had a house lot on the Great Island. June, 1640, Henry Wilson and Samuel Bullen were granted a parcel of land in the corner beneath and next to Deengaine. September, 1640, Thomas Eames was granted the parcel, four acres of upland, formerly granted to Henry Wilson and Samuel Bullen, next Mr. Deengayne's lot on the Great Island. This lot was bounded N. by waste; E. by swamp meadow; S. by Thomas Eames his swamp; W. by the highway. November, 1641, Henry Aldridge bought the northerly two acres of Thomas Eames his lot. December, 1641, Thomas Eames, Henry Deengaine, Austin Kalem, etc., were granted each two acres of swamp lying in the end of the swamp next the meadow in the Great Island. November, 1642, Robert Ware took the southerly two acres of Thomas Eames his lot; and also two acres of swamp south of it, which were bounded E. by waste swamp; S. by Austin Kalem; and W. by Henry Deengaine. The only highway at this time on the Island was the road leading from Cart Bridge [on Bridge St.] to the Great Causeway at the south end of Long Ditch, together with a small piece which, starting from near the bridge, curved to the east and north back into the other road at Ware's Causeway. [The northerly half of this curved road now forms part of Ames St.] Robert Ware's house lot was probably at or near his Causeway.

Various other grants were made to him of land in different parts of the town: on Dedham Island, and (in what was afterwards Needham), on Rosemary meadow brook, on the Great Plain, and near Magus Hill, etc. One lot of "three roods and twenty rod, more or lesse," was the second lot east from the N. E. corner of Webster Street and Great Plain Avenue in Needham.†

Robert Ware joined the church at the time of the baptism of his eldest child, Oct. 11, 1646.

P. 21, note †. "Two highways, one from Little River as far west as the common; the other from the landing place on Charles River to Wigwam Pond, crossing each other as Common [High] and Court Sts. do now and nearly in the same place." "According to tradition, the first houses were built on the rising ground on the north side of Little River or Dwight's Brook, in front of the present bridge. The village lots, however, were laid out upon the highways I have described, forming two sides of a triangle, between which were situated the meeting house and burying ground."‡

P. 22, Will of Robert Ware. *Island planting field.* Dedham Island, just north of Dedham village, formed by a bend in Charles River and the "Long Ditch" which unites the upper and lower parts of the stream. It is about a mile and three

* For the items relating to the Day and Wight families, the compiler is indebted to Mr. D. F. Day, of Buffalo, and Mr. W. W. Wight, of Milwaukee; for extracts from the records of Bristol County, Mass., to Mr. J. W. Wilcox, of Taunton, and Rev. W. L. Chaffin, of North Easton; for the topography of Dedham, to Mr. D. G. Hill, of Dedham, and Mr. C. C. Greenwood, of Needham.

† The localities mentioned can be found in the "Atlas of Norfolk County, Mass." Comstock & Cline, New York, 1876.

‡ Worthington's history of Dedham. A plan of these lots has been made from the old records and printed.

quarters from north to south, and three quarters of a mile from east to west, and contains about 1200 acres. The "Planting field plain" is in the northern part of the Island. The "Long Ditch," about half a mile long, part of which is now the boundary between Dedham and Needham, was cut through the *Broad Meadows* in 1653. The "Great Causeway" is a narrow strip of land about quarter of a mile long, along the river on the S. W. of Broad Meadows; on this a road was laid out in 1644. "Ware's Causeway" is a small part of the road leading from the Great Causeway to Cart Bridge, on the western side of the Island.*

Magus Hill is in the northern part of Needham (now Wellesley), just east of the Wellesley Hills station, on the B. & A. R. R. The reservoir is on the summit. In 1681, John Magus and Sarah Magus, Indians, gave to the town of Dedham a deed of a tract of land lying within Dedham bounds, bounded N. by Watertown and Natick (now Weston), W. and S. W. by a line running from the mouth of Rosemary Meadow Brook on the N. E. to the mouth of Natick Brook† on the S. W. The rest of what is now Needham, S. E. of this tract, had been deeded to Dedham the previous year by William Nahaton (Nehoiden) and his brothers. *Foule Meadow.*—"Fowl meadows" lie on the Neponset River in the eastern *part of Dedham* and in Canton.

South Playne borders on the edge of the swamp southward of Ridge Hill in the southern part of Dedham *Clapbord trees* is in the S. W. part of Dedham east of Buckmaster pond; it originally included the eminence where the West Dedham Church stands, with the land adjoining on the north and east. *Stamping place* is supposed to be a herding place for cattle, and to have been situated approximately in the space now enclosed within Linden and Washington Sts. at Wellesley Hills. *Chestnut Hill* is about half way between Magus Hill and North Hill, Needham. *Lands at the north end of planting field abutting on the pond north.* The pond is Cow Island Pond, formed by Charles River, just east of the northern end of Long Ditch. *Vine Rock Bridge* is on the eastern side of Dedham Island, on the road passing from Dedham to West Roxbury. The *Great Cedar Swamp* was in the part of Dedham now Walpole, between the Plain and South Walpole.‡

Robert Ware's sons in Wrentham, John, Nathaniel and Robert, seem to have received their land as a part of portion during their father's lifetime. (See p. 26, note §.)

The house of Ephraim,[2] essentially the same as formerly, is in Wellesley, on Oakland St., opposite the end of Brookside Road. The Indian Magus very probably lived near the spring which is just south of the house. The house of Ebenezer[2] was probably at the corner of Rosemary and Highland Sts., Needham. (C. W. Morton, on map.) The house of Josiah[3] (Nathaniel[2]), and later of his son Joseph,[4] the journalist, stood, until 1886, on the north corner of Russell Place, just north of Ridge Hill in Needham (opposite "J. Cartwright").◊

P. 23, line 13. For *superuisors*, read *superuisers;* line 17, for *heeunto*, read *hereunto*.

P. 23, note †, line 5. Mehetabel, daughter probably of Isaac Jones (see Savage), m. Dec. 29, 1704, Robert[3] (Abraham,[2] Abraham[1]) Newell, of Roxbury (b. 1674, d. 1741), and d. Nov. 4, 1739, aged about 70.—(Reg. vii. 331.)

P. 24, No. 1, v. 1. Samuel Dearing (died 1753, aged 96) was in 1687 invited by the town "to settle with us, to follow the calling of a blacksmith." His first wife was Hannah ———, by whom he had at least three children, born between January, 1688–9 and April, 1691.

P. 24, No. 1, v. 6. Hannah, daughter of John and Mary (Winchester) Aldis, b. in Wrentham, Feb. 19, 1687–8.

P. 24, No. 1, v. 9. Jemima, daughter probably of Nathaniel[2] (John[1]) and Sarah (Whiting) Farrington, b. in Dedham, Jan. 1, 1696–7.

P. 24, No. 2. John Ware's commission as Lieutenant of the Foot Company of Militia in the town of Wrentham, signed by Gov. Stoughton, Aug. 5, 1696, is still extant. He seems to have served as Lieutenant from 1689 to 1704, and as Captain till 1715. The journal of the company was kept in a small book, six by four inches, written in a crabbed, almost indecipherable hand, and was filled with notices of

* Mann's Annals of Dedham.

† Natick Brook runs through the two ponds in the western part of Wellesley, south into Charles River. It joins Dewing Brook near its mouth.

‡ History of Norfolk County, p. 709.

◊ Photographs of this house (Nos. 445, 446) may be obtained of Holmes Bros., 19 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

musters, with the names and amount of fines of the absent and "defective"; the names of those "prest for Canada" or elsewhere, including those who "ran away"; and the precautions taken against the Indians. At the end of the book are the following lines:—

> "He that is wise will Learn to prise
> an art that is most skillfull
> but as for fools theyel Spoyl all Town
> and Live not wise but willfull."

John Ware headed a band of men in an attack against the Indians at Indian Rock during King Philip's war.*

P. 24, No. 2. Nathaniel Whiting, Jr., first husband of Joanna Gay, and son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, of Dedham, was b. Sept. 26, 1644, and d. in Roxbury, whither he removed from Medfield on account of the Indian war. His five eldest children were born in Medfield; Jonathan in 1677, in Roxbury.

P. 24, note †. See Dedham Records, page 28, for *Rockwood* in 1696.

P. 25, Will of John Ware. Line 3, after *presence of* insert *the*. *Cruse.*—In "The Ancient Customs of London," printed 1670, we find:—"Now to debar him of all other Trades which are more befitting his crazy body, were somewhat unreasonable." *Gex* (Jack) *pasture*, now the site of the City Mills in the western part of Norfolk. *Bunge Road.*—Bungy Brook, a branch of Peter's River, crosses the S. W. corner of Wrentham into Bellingham. In 1698 Lieut. John Ware, Lieut. Samuell Guild and Samuell Gay, a committee appointed for that purpose, present to the Proprietors of the Common lands of the Town of Dedham an account of the division by lot they had made of about two thousand one hundred acres lying westerly from Wrentham, and easterly from Mendon; and propose that they should receive one hundred acres in full satisfaction for their services lying upon Peter's River. This was granted, being "voted in the affirmative."† 1690–1, John Ware stood second on a tax list of twenty, paying £5; while John Blake, Sen., paid £6.14.11; and Robert Ware, £1.15.5. Inventory of John Ware's estate, Aug. 29, 1718, £605.2.2. Some items are:—Books, £7.14; the homestead and Jack paster medow, £200; piece of land Given to John's Three sons, £30; cattle, £35.17; one horse, £5.10; physick books, £4; husbandry, carpenters' and joiners' tools, surveying instruments, etc. etc.

P. 26, No. 2, x. Joshua Fairbanks d. Oct. 11, 1742; his second wife, Mercy, Sept. 11, 1742.

P. 26, No. 3, vi. Kezia (Ware) Man m. secondly in Wrentham, Aug. 14, 1754, Joseph Shepard (d. Aug. 28, 1773).

P. 26, note §. The land mentioned in the inventory of Nathaniel[2] Ware's estate is:—The Dwelling house and Barn and meadow and upland at Home; Sixty Acres lying on both sides of Mill Brook, Downstream of the Homestead; nine and a half acres, etc., of Pine Swamp, lying in the Long Swamp above Bungee; Five Cow Common Rights; the Sawmill standing upon Mill Brook, etc.; land due on the twelve Acre Devision, and yet to be laid out at Ten shillings per Acre.

P. 27, No. 4. "Taken at Dedham the 9th Day of Xber, 1675, for Capt. Samuell Mossely's Company; Saml Colburne, John Day, Robt Weare, Abra Hartway, Henry Ellitroop." There seems to be some question whether this Robert Ware was the father or the son. The age of the first two recruits was about the same as that of the younger Robert; Colburne and Day being about twenty, and Robert Ware twenty-two.

P. 28, note ‡. Sarah Fuller, b. May 7, 1659, in Dedham; m. first, Dec. 6, 1682, Ralph Day. Children: *Ralph*,[3] b. Oct. 29, 1683; *Thomas*, b. June 19, 1686; *Sarah*, b. April 1, 1689; *Mary*, b. Oct. 2, 1691; *Jeremiah*, b. Sept. 28, 1692; *Abiell*, March 29, 1695.‡ Sarah[3] Day married Jan. 17, 1716–7, David, son of Daniel[3] (Henry,[2] Thomas[1]) and Anna (Dewing) Wight (b. Dec. 19, 1686). Abiel[3] Day m. probably, Michael Bacon ("Michael, of John and Lidia Bacon, b. March 21, 1695–6"; Michael, of Michael and Abiel Bacon, b. July 25, 1722. See Dedham Records). Omit the question mark after *John*. "To John Carpenter of Dedham, in ye County aforesaid, housewright, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Day and wife of Ralph Day, late of Dedham, bricklayer, administrator of the Estate of Ralph Day." (Suffolk County Records, March 7, 1705–6.)

* History of Norfolk County, p. 632. Indian Rock is near Jordan St. in the eastern part of Franklin.

† "Passed in the negative" is a not uncommon record.

‡ These dates, taken from Savage, are corrected from the printed Dedham records.

P. 29, line 6. Omit the quotation mark.

P. 29, note †. "Mr. Thomas Stedman, of Brooklyne, and Mrs. Hannah Metcalf, of Dedham," were married in Dedham, Nov. 18, 1729. In REG. vi. Eleazer (Jonathan,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) Metcalf, b. Feb. 14, 1687, is said to have married Hannah Ware; no children given. Eleazer (Michael,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) b. Feb. 12, 1684-5 (name of wife not given), is said to have had children *Hannah* and *Deborah*. It seems probable that it was Michael's Eleazer who married Hannah Ware (probably daughter of Ephraim[2]), whose children would thus be named for herself and her sister; and that it was Jonathan's Eleazer who married Feb. 15, 1709-10, Judith George.

P. 31, No. 7, vi. 3. Mr. D. F. Day remarks, that the name *Abiel* ("GOD my Father") was frequently given to a posthumous child. See No. 26, vii.; also No. 54, ii.

P. 31, No. 7, viii. 9. Ebenezer,[5] son of Jonathan[4] (Ralph,[3] Ralph,[2] Ralph[1]) and Hannah (Battle) Day, was b. in Dedham, Oct. 12, 1747; d. in Needham.

P. 31, No. 8. For *Chapin* read *Chaplen*. She was probably daughter of William Chaplen, of Dorchester, who had besides other children, *Barbara*, *William*, and *Mehetabel* b. Feb. 22, 1674-5 (aged 75 yrs. 1 mo. 3 days, on March 25, 1750). *Aged* 76 should probably be read *in her 76th year;* as in other cases where copies of inscriptions have been carelessly made.

P. 31, No. 8, iv. Mary, d. Jan. 5, 1799; m. in Norton, June 21, 1732, Seth, son of William[3] (William,[2] Thomas[1]) and Abigail (Tisdale) Makepiece (b. in Taunton, June 23, 1702, d. 1749). Children, b. in Norton:—

1. *Mary*,[5] Nov. 11, 1733; m. 1756, George Wetherell. No issue.
2. *Mehetabel*, Oct. 8, 1735; d. unm.
3. *Hannah*, Sept. 25, 1738; d. March 10, 1795; m. 1761, William Wetherell (b. 1740, d. 1823). Six children.
4. *Abigail*, Aug. 26, 1741; m. 1761, Elisha Capron. Five children.
5. *Sarah*, July 8, 1744; d. July 11, 1799; unm.

P. 31, No. 8, vii. Children of William and Rebeckah Puffor, b. in Norton:—

6. *John*,[5] May 27, 1746.
7. *Timothy*, April 19, 1748.
8. *Mehetabel*, April 16, 1750.
9. *Mary*, Feb. 21, 1752; m. David Cobb.
10. *Benjamin*, July 25, 1754.

P. 32, No. 9. For *aged* 74 read *in his 74th year;* for *aged* 89 read *in her 89th year*.

P. 32, No. 9, vi. Jonathan Day, second husband of Jerusha Ware, was b. March 21, 1687, and d. June 7, 1759. Child of Jonathan and Jerusha Day: *Abigail*,[5] b. Jan. 6, 1743; probably m. Sept. 16, 1762, Samuel Hunt, of Norton,* and d. Nov. 10, 1813, aged 70. Jerusha (Ware, King) Day m. third, Oct. 24, 1759, Jonathan Clapp, of Wrentham. March 20, 1761, Samuel King (appointed administrator, Sept. 7, 1759), settled the estate of Jonathan Day, yeoman; inventory, £319.15.8. The widow, now Jerusha Clapp, received one third; only child, Abigail, two thirds.

P. 32, No. 9, vi. 1. Read *d. Oct.* 28, 1755*; erase question mark.

P. 32, No. 9, viii. After *unm.* add *.

P. 33, No. 12. The commission of Nathaniel Ware, gentleman, to be Captain of ye Second Company in the Fourth Regiment, was signd by W. Shirley in 1746.

P. 34, No. 12, iv. 1. Tryphena (Everett) Balcom, d. in Attleboro', June 8, 1857, aged 92. 9.

P. 34, No. 12, vi. Abigail[4] (Ware) Wight d. March 29, 1799. Joseph Wight was son of Jonathan[4] (Jonathan,[3] Henry,[2] Thomas[1]) and Jemima (Whiting) Wight (b. Dec. 29, 1729, d. Oct, 20, 1804).

P. 35, No. 15, vi. Elizabeth, d. in Westhampton, Mass.; m. Feb. 24, 1780, Aaron,† son of Jonathan[4] (Josiah,[3] Josiah,[2] Anthony[1]) and Mehetabel (Metcalf) Fisher (b. in Dedham, March 3, 1756, d. Nov. 22, 1839). Children: *Aaron*,[5] 1780; *Milton*, 1782, d. young; *Anthony*, 1784; *Grace*, 1786; *Milton*, 1792, d. young.

P. 36, No. 16, iii. Bethia,[4] d. at Wrentham, June 1, 1775. Caleb (John,[3] John,[2] Ralph[1]) Day (b. April 9, 1711, living Aug. 17, 1775). Children:—

* Hunt Family, p. 310.

† Maj. Aaron Fisher was a member of the convention that met in Boston, January, 1788, to ratify the constitution of the United States. He was always proud of having been one of the majority of nineteen.

[illegible]

P. 26, No. 16, v. *Jonathan*.[illegible] Died at Lebanon at Canterbrook, where he was [illegible] from the army that went against Crown Point, Nov. 19, 1755." This extract from the Wrentham records may refer to this Jonathan (and not to No. 69, although his relatives said nothing was ever heard of him after he went to the war.

P. 26, No. 17. In the list of the members of the Second Military Company of Wrentham, dated 1746, the names of all the seven sons of Robert appear; Robert as "Ellisons Clerk."

P. 26, No. 17, vi. Bur. d. Nov. 19, 1755; read d. Sept. 2, 1773.

P. 26, Note (Foot 18). Jonathan Wight was son of Henry (Thomas?) and Jane (Goodenow) Wight.

P. 26, No. 18. Jane (Wight) Ware married Daniel Hawes, and d. April 26, 1754, in her 60th year. As Daniel Hawes d. Jan. 15, 1763. Her daughter Jane married John Fairbank (d. May 10, 1754).

P. 26, No. 19, ii. Bur. d. June 7, 1763; read d. Aug. 10, 1782, in his 32d year. Margaret (Ware) Metcalf m. second, April 1, 1761, Elias, son of Robert (Daniel) and Joanna (Lawrence?) Pond. "She was probably the widow Margaret that died at Franklin, Nov. 22, 1807."

P. 26, No. 18, iv. and vi. Erase the question marks.

P. 26, No. 19, vii. Phebe (Ware) Pond d. June 28, 1786; m. March 26, 1747, Elisha, son of Tobias (Robert,[7] Daniel[6]) and Milicah (Farrington) Pond (b. March 28, 1725; d. May 30, 1780) [he m. second, Meletiah Cheever]. Children of Elisha and Phebe Pond: *Martha*,[8] 1747; *Elisha*, 1748-9; *Leonard*, 1750-1; four died young; *Zelma*, 1759; *Apollos*, 1764.

P. 27, No. 19, i. Bur. d. Sept. 3, 1775; read d. March 8, 1774.

P. 27, No. 21. William[8] Ware m. first in Attleboro', Mass., May 4, 1726, Mary Maxey or Mazey, daughter of Alexander (d. Sept. 30, 1723) and Abigail Maxey. In her will, dated Oct. 23, 1729, Abigail Maxey leaves to "granddaughter Mary Ware, on the behalf of her mother Mary my daughter deceased," various pieces of property, provided she "shall arrive at the full age of twenty-one years." Dr. Ware, of Norton, was, March 30, 1730, "appointed guardian of Mary Ware, under 14 years, granddaughter of Alexander Mazee, of Attleboro', lately deceased." In Dr. Ware's will of Aug. 22, 1763, proved July 4, 1764, he leaves property to Benjamin, "if he be now arriving and return home, he being now absent on a voige to sea." March 29, 1784, William Ware, of Dighton, physician, was appointed administrator to Benjamin Ware, of Dighton, lately deceased.

P. 38, line 1. For Whitney read Whiting. She was daughter of John (Nathaniel and Hannah Dwight) and Mary (Billings) Whiting, of Wrentham. She m. Lewis Sweeting in 1721; her son Lewis, Jr., was b. in 1723, and her husband died 1725. Dr. William Ware brought up the child, and gave him a medical education.

P. 38, No. 23, i. Children of Jonathan and Mary Eldy: *Jonathan*,[9] b. 1730; *William*, b. 1732; *Benoni*, b. 1734; *Elias*, 1737.

P. 38, No. 23, ii. Lucy[8] m. first in Norton, Feb. 2, 1748, Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Sarah Lawrence. She m. second (pub. Oct. 15, 1753) Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Hepestill Talbot (b. Nov. 16, 1729). Children: *William*,[9] 1754; *Nathaniel*, 1755; *Lucy*, 1760.

P. 38, No. 23, iii. William[8] d. 1764; m. Mary, daughter of Elinkim Walker. *Uriah*[9] (not *Zerubah*), b. 1739.

P. 38, No. 23, v. George.[8] In his will of Feb. 4, 1771, he mentions wife Mary, and children Anne, Sarah, William Richmond, George, and John Hodges. Wife executrix, with friend and brother, Sylvester Richmond, 3d. Proved Feb. 25, 1771.

P. 38, No. 23, viii. Joseph,[8] in his will of May 5, 1782, mentions wife Hannah and daughter Abigail; and provides for a posthumous child if there shall be one. Lydia Ware, his sister, executrix. Children: *Abigail*[9]; *Joseph*, Aug. 11, 1783. Widow Hannah m. probably (pub. Sept. 12, 1790) Zephaniah Talbot.

[illegible] may have been the daughter of Jonathan Wight, as in 1764 she joined with other [illegible] ing estate of 'their father,' Jonathan Wight, of Wrentham." He was, of course, [illegible] ther. (Pond Family, p. 26.)

P. 38, No. 24. Erase note ‡. John[4] m. Mehetabel, daughter of William[3] (William,[2] Richard[1]) and Mehetabel Briggs, of Taunton. (William Briggs, Sen., d. 1728, aged 82; William Briggs, Jr., d. Feb. 20, 1731, aged 53; widow Mehetabel d. Oct. 17, 1732, aged 61.) In the inventory of William Briggs, Jr., dated June 12, 1731, is one quarter right in North Purchase, £4. A deed from John Ware, Jr., and Mehetabel Ware, his wife, the daughter of William Briggs, of Taunton, to William Ware, of one quarter right in North Purchase, was dated March 20, 1731-2.

P. 38, No. 24, ii. For *aged* 62 read *in his* 62*d year;* after *Sept.* 12, 1809, add *in her* 71*st year.*

P. 38, No. 25. Moses[4] m. first, in Attleboro', June 23, 1731, Elizabeth Lane of that place. Change *first* to *second* and *second* to *third.*

P. 39, No. 25, i. Rebecca Puffer was daughter of William Puffer, Jr., and Rebeckah[4] (John,[3] John[2]) Ware (b. Nov. 18, 1741).

P. 39, No. 26, v. Israel,[4] son of John[3] (John,[2] Ralph[1]) Day.

P. 39, No. 27, ii. Mary (Ware) Robechaux d. April 1, 1806, aged 56. Joseph Robechaux was "cast on Lovell's Isle, Boston Harbour, and perished Dec. 10, 1787, aged 31." Both buried at Wrentham Centre.

P. 41, No. 29, ix. 6, line 8. For 45*th* read 44*th.*

P. 41, No. 29, ix. 7, line 3. Erase *Probus.*

P. 41, No. 29, ix. 9, line 6. After 1834 insert *H. C.* 1853.

P. 42, No. 29, ix. 14. Dr. Ware died Sept. 3, 1887.

P. 42, No. 29, ix. 18, line 2. For *Feb.* read *Jan.*; for *Chedorlaomes* read *Chedorlaomer*; For *Martha* (*Fox*) read *Martha Fox* (*Upton*). Charles Eliot,[7] b. July 17, 1853; H. C. 1876; m. June 30, 1881, Harriet P. Long. Children: *Mary E.*,[8] b. 1882, d. young; *George L.*, b. 1884; *Charles E.*, b. 1885.

P. 42, No. 30. For *aged* 83 read *in his* 83*d year;* for *aged* 82 read *in her* 82*d year.*

P. 42, No. 31. For *aged* 88 read *in his* 88*th year.* Nathaniel[4] had another daughter Sarah,[5] b. March, 1770; d. in Augusta, Me., 1834; m. in Wrentham, May 6, 1791, to Jesse Craige (b. in Wrentham, August, 1764, d. in Augusta, November, 1852).

P. 42, No. 31, i. For JARIUS read JAIRUS. He was graduated at Brown, 1797. For *aged* 64 read *in his* 64*th year.* "A good man and a just." For *aged* 43 read *in her* 43*d year.*

P. 43, No. 31, iv. Mrs. Nancy (Ware) Hawes d. Aug. 28, 1876, in her 97th year.

P. 43, No. 31, v. For *aged* 14 read *in his* 14*th year.*

P. 43, No. 35, iii. For *Mrs. St. John Rochester* read *Sally Parker Brighton.*

P. 43, No. 35, vi. Darius[5] d. March 18, not 16. Add to his children: *Cyrus*,[6] b. 1826; *Cleveland*, 1829.

P. 44, No. 39. Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer[4] (Josiah,[3] Isaac,[2] Abraham[1]) and Elizabeth (Allen) Newell (b. in Dover, Nov. 24, 1764).

P. 44, No. 39, iii. Lydia Pratt (Smith) Ware, b. March 27, 1796; d. May 3, 1887.

P. 45, No. 39, vi. Nabby or Abigail, still living in Leicester, Mass.*; m. April 14, 1842, as his second wife, John, son of John[5] (Nathan,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] William[1]) and Sarah (Gates) Sargent (b. May 19, 1797, d. Feb. 13, 1850).

P. 45, No. 39, vii. and viii. Mrs. Mayo died Aug. 4, 1839; Mrs. Smith March, 1871.

P. 45, No. 40. Bethia, daughter of William[4] (William,[3] William,[2] William[1]) and Bethiah (Metcalf) Avery, of Dedham.

P. 45, No. 40, iii. Children of Rev. Moses and Bethia (Ware) Miller: *Samuel W.*,[6] 1807; *Sarah*, 1809 (m. Dickinson); *Mary*, 1811 (m. Leavitt); *Hannah B.* 1813; (m. Leonard); *Bethia A.*, 1815 (m. Nichols); *Thomas S.*, 1817; *Moses A.*, 1819; *William*, 1821, d. young; *Samuel F.*, 1822.

P. 45, No. 40, iv. William Bonney (b. April 6, 1779, d. Nov. 25, 1839.) Children: *Lucy A.*,[6] 1812 (m. Sherwood); *Samuel Ware*, 1815†; *Sarah A.*, 1818 (m. Nichols); *Mary Ware*, 1821 (m. Pratt).

P. 45, No. 40, v. Dr. William Ware probably d. later than 1822. Children: *William*,[6] *Mary*, *Martha*, *Sarah*, *Lemuel*, *Samuel*.

P. 45, No. 40, vi. Children of Samuel and Mary (Ware) Howland: *William*,[6] 1817; *Samuel*, 1819; *Joseph A.*, 1821; *Mary E.*, 1823 (m. Smith); *Elizabeth S.*, 1826 (m. Perry).

* She is probably the last living member of the 5th generation.
† Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. with his four sons.

P. 45, No. 41. The nine eldest children of Jonathan[4] were born in Norwich (now Huntington), Mass.

P. 45, No. 41, ii. Sarah[5] m. Dec. 18, 1794, Eliakim Sylvester.

P. 45, No. 41, vii. Olive, daughter of Joel and Sybil (Woodbury) Smith, and third wife of William Boltwood, of Amherst, Mass. (b. at Leverett, Mass., Feb. 19, 1792).

P. 46, No. 42, xvi. For *Floud* read *Florid*. Thomas Ware d. at Granville, Ill., on the 6th of December, 1886.

P. 46, No. 43, ii. Daniel, son of Jacob (Ephraim,[2] Daniel[1]) and Abigail (Heath) Pond (b. Feb. 9, 1726–7, d. Nov. 30, 1804). He m. first, May 21, 1751, Sarah Thurston, who d. Oct. 22, 1776, aged 46. Children of Daniel and Edee Pond: *Ebenezer*, 1781; *David*, 1783; *Jacob*, 1785.

P. 46, No. 44, iv. Elizabeth (Ware) and Lemuel Wight, both died in Foxboro'. Lemuel was probably son of Thomas[4] (Eliezer,[3] Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]) and Mary (Richardson) Wight (b. in Medford, Sept. 16, 1746).

P. 47, No. 44, viii. For *d. in Wrentham, Jan.* 30, 1820, read *d. in Franklin, March* 16, 1819. Oliver[6] (No. 24, ii.) d. Jan. 30, 1820. Oliver Ware, Jr., b. 1775; changed his name March 16, 1805, to Arom Allchorous.

P. 48, No. 49. For "*Died*—1755," read *died in Wrentham Sept.* 3, 1775.

P. 48, No. 49, i. Abiel[5] m. Feb. 14, 1771, Joseph,[5] son of Caleb[4] (John,[3] John,[2] Ralph[1]) Day and Bethiah[4] (Ebenezer,[3] Robert[2]) Ware (b. Feb. 18, 1748, and m. second, April 23, 1778, Mary Newland). Children of Joseph and Abiel Day: *Enoch*,[6] 1771; *Eunice*, 1773, d. unm. 1852.

P. 49, No. 53, vii. Rachel, daughter of Benjamin (John,[3] John,[2] Daniel[1]) and Mary (Park) Pond.*

P. 50, No. 55. JONATHAN,[4] b. in Wrentham, April 16, 1734; d. in Mansfield, Mass., March 8, 1774. He m. in Wrentham, May 28, 1756, Melatiah, daughter of Samuel[4] (Eleazer,[3] Michael,[2] Michael[1]) Metcalf and Judith (John,[2] Thomas[1]) George (b. Oct. 16, 1736, d. in Foxboro', July 28, 1821). Jonathan[4] d. intestate; inventory made and widow appointed administratrix, March 29, 1774. The estate was settled by Melatiah Everett, May 3, 1776; and on the same day John Everett was appointed guardian to Nancy (over fourteen), Paul, Eleanor, Leonard, and Cyrus. [Melatiah (Metcalf) Ware m. second,† April 25, 1776, as his second wife, John, son of Ebenezer (John,[3] John,[2] Richard,[1] of Dedham) and Joanna (Stevens) Everett, of Wrentham‡ (b. June 1, 1736, in Methuen; m. first, Abigail Nickerson; d. in Foxboro', March 25, 1799). Children: *Melatiah* and *Metcalf*, June 24, 1777; *Horace*, July 18, 1779. She m. third, Feb. 25, 1802, John Whiting, of Wrentham (d. 1811)].

P. 50, No. 55, ii. FREDERICK d. at Pomfret, Vt., Dec. 16, 1832. From the time of his father's death, until he was of age, he lived and studied medicine with Dr. Hawes, of Foxboro'; he then settled in Pomfret, where he m. first, Jan. 25, 1784, Eunice Emerson (d. May 9, 1785). Child: *Stella*,[6] 1784 (m. Briggs). He m. second, Sept. 29, 1785, Jemima, daughter of William and Mary Manning (b. Sept. 1761, d. April 23, 1850). Children: *Milla*[6] (*Melatiah*), 1786, *Nancy*, 1788; *Frederick H.*, 1790; *Horace*, 1793; *Mary*, 1795 (m. Thompson§); two d. young; *Leonard*, 1801‖; *Thomas*, 1803; *Lucy*, 1805.

P. 50, No. 55, iii. Hannah, daughter of Thomas[3] (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]) and Susanna (Fisher) Brastow (b. March 28, 1771). She was a descendant of Rev. Samuel and Esther (Ware) Man.

P. 50, No. 55, v. JONATHAN[5] was b. April 24 (not 27), and m. June 19, 1794, Betsey P., daughter of John W. Dana, of Pomfret, Vt. He studied law in Ben-

* "Pond Family," p. 33, gives the birth of Rachel as Oct. 16, 1765. The death of Amos Ware is given there as May 3d, but the Paxton record says the 18th.

† The marriage with Job White was inserted on the authority of Judge Cyrus Ware, who wrote:—"My mother mourned four husbands; . . . . by her second, Job White of Mansfield, none." Other evidence, however, has proved that the marriage, though contemplated, never took place, prevented probably by the death of Job White, which occurred Sept. 27, 1775, in his 50th year. In his will, dated the previous day, he leaves "to Mrs. Melatiah Ware two pounds for her to get morning with." Job White's second wife, Susanna, had died the previous February.

‡ The youngest of the nine children of Ebenezer Everett was Oliver, born in Dedham, June 11, 1752. He was the father of Hon. Edward Everett, and grandfather of Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., of Boston, Mass.

§ Still living in Afton, Minn.

‖ Still living in Pomfret, Vt.

nington, Vt., and was instrumental in starting the first newspaper in that part of the State, "The Green Mountain Patriot." He afterwards taught school for some years*; but his great interest and occupation was the study of foreign languages, in which he became a proficient. He devoted the last ten or twelve years of his life to a Polyglot Lexicon of the Bible,† which was nearly completed at the time of his death. His daughter Camilla, who was also an excellent linguist, assisted him in his work. Children: *Jonathan*,[6] 1796; *John*, 1798; *Mary Betsey*, 1800 (m. Butterfield); *Camilla*, 1804; *Eleanor*, 1807.

P. 50, No. 55, viii. Leonard d. Sept. 9, 1800.

P. 51, No. 56, vii. Melatiah[5] d. March 7, 1845. He m. Jan. 1, 1804, Susan Dix[7] Fox (b. Aug. 18, 1782, d. March 31, 1869). Children, b. in Wilmington, Vt.: *Corydon*,[6] 1804; *Melatiah*, 1807; *Marella*, 1809; *Horatio Gates*, 1811 (living 1887); *Susan E.*, 1814 (living 1887); *Mary R.*, 1817; *Harriet P.*, 1822.

P. 51, line 15. Insert * after Deborah.

P. 51, No. 58. Ephraim[4] m. second, in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13, 1785, Mrs Abigail Gamage.

P. 51, No. 58, i. Abel[6] Ware (b. 1798) is still living in Anson, Me.

P. 51, No. 58, ii. See William Allen's History of Norridgewock.

P. 52, No. 60, iv. Samuel,[5] d. Sept. 21, 1840; m. Abigail Bailey, who d. Jan. 1, 1866, aged 82 yrs. 9 mos. 13 days. Children, b. in Leominster: *Olive Broadstreet*,[6] 1810; *Abigail*, 1813; *Martha Rogers*, 1815; *Samuel B.*, 1820, d. young; *David Edm.*, 1826.

P. 52, No. 60, v. David[5] d. Feb. 5, 1802.

P. 52, No. 60, vi. James[5] d. in Townsend, Mass., March 18, 1856, aged 75. Rachel Wood, b. in Fitchburg, 1785; d. in Leominster, Mass., Jan. 25, 1822. Children: *Abel*,[6] 1804; *Sally*, 1806; *Loring*, 1809; *George*, 1811; *Eliza*, 1812 (m. Eaton); *Lavina*, 1815; *William*, 1818; *Mary Ann*, 1819, d. young.

Besides the descendants of Robert Ware, there appear to be in the United States several other families, descended from emigrants who, as far as is known, had no connection with each other, though they may have come from the same stock in England.

1. Peter Wyer or Ware, of York, Me., freeman, 1652, was a prominent man in his time. Another Peter, of Newbury, died 1653.—(See Savage.) Both these men have numerous descendants (unless one was father to the other, which Savage does not suggest), among whom may undoubtedly be counted the celebrated Meshech Ware, H. C. 1735, a prominent man in New Hampshire in the last century,‡ and Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, Me. This family usually write the name *Weare*.

2. There are many Wares in Kentucky and Missouri, emigrants mostly from Virginia. Nicholas Ware, of Virginia, m. before 1655, Ann (b. 1629), daughter of William Vassall, of Scituate. James Ware, b. 1714, had sons James and Nicholas. Esaw de la Ware was in Virginia, 1623. John, in 1653, and others since appear upon the records.§

3. Joseph Ware came to New Jersey with Fenwick's Colony, in 1675.‖ He had two sons, Joseph, b. 1684, and John, 1688; both left numerous descendants, many of whom are still living in New Jersey. A Benjamin Ware, b. about 1700, who has descendants, probably belongs to this family.

4. There are many items on the old Boston records in which the name is spelled Ware, Wares, Wear, Weare, Wier, Weir, Wyer, Wire, Wair, Wayer. Some of these may, of course, belong to the Maine or New Hampshire stock; but very few, if any, can come from Dedham. The following are notices of some who may have handed down the name.

John Ware, of John and Sarah, b. 1688.¶ Capt. John Ware d. 1694; wife Sarah administered. (Prob. Rec., vol. 13.) The son John d. 1724 (vol. 23).

* The sign "J. Ware's Greek School" can be seen on an old print of Joy's Building, Boston; reproduced in several works.

† In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Russian, Spanish, French, Italian and English. See Arvine's Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts, copied from the Cong. Journal.

‡ See Belknap's History of New Hampshire.

§ Rev. H. E. Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa., is preparing a history of the old Virginia families, but finds little thus far about the Wares.

‖ Notes and Queries in Boston Transcript, No. 10,943 (W. B. T. who refers to Shroud's History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, p. 329–41).

¶ In Reg. xxxiii. 407–9. "Coll° Dudley returnes home with John Ware (bound for N. Y. or Boston, wch first happens)." Letter from London, 5 Nov. 1690.

PETER and NATHANIEL were sons of Peter Ware, 1667.

JOHN WARE, leather breeches maker, in his will, 1722, mentions sons Robert and John.

In the Boston Directory for 1789 and 1796, besides John, town crier, and John, Jr., housewright, appear Robert (and sons), distiller; two Johns, riggers; and William, a sailmaker. Descendants of the town crier are still living.

HENRY WARE was in Dorchester in 1668. "Left town in K. Philip's war."

SAMUEL WARE joined the First Church, Boston, February, 1675; but nothing more is known of him.—(Savage.) He may have been the Samuel Ware who was guarding a house in Marlboro', in October, 1675.—(REG. 40, 315.)

INCREASE WARE was in Marlboro' at the same time.—(REG. 8.)

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 278.]

No. XX.

CAPT. JOSEPH SILL AND HIS MEN.

JOSEPH SILL (or as it is variously spelled, Syll, Scill and Scyll) was the son of John and his wife Joanna, of Cambridge, 1637–8, and was born there about 1639. He married, December 5, 1660, Jemima, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Danforth) Belcher, of Cambridge, and had children—Andrew, born February 5, 1665–6, died June 12, 1666; Jemima, born September 21, 1667, who married December 21, 1687, John Hall, of Medford, and inherited for him her father's Narragansett claim; Elizabeth, born September 12, married November 12, 1685, Samuel Green, Jr.; Andrew and Thomas, of whose births no record is found.

Capt. Sill was called into military life early in the war, and served almost continually, in important times and places, till its close. When Capt. Richard Beers marched with his company up to relieve the garrison at Brookfield, Aug. 5th, 1675, Sill was his lieutenant, and shared the fortunes of the company in that campaign; was probably in the fight at "Sugar-Loaf Hill" on August 25th; but was probably left at Hadley in command of the rest of the company when Capt. Beers, and his twenty-six men, marched to the relief of Northfield on September 3d, and were ambushed and nearly all slain on the 4th, on what is since known as "Beers's Plain." After that disaster he remained in command of the remnant of the company for the rest of the campaign, and up to October 5th, when he is mentioned in Capt. Mosely's letter as having gone with Captain Appleton and a company of one hundred and ninety men to protect Springfield. On October 4th a letter from the Council to Major Pynchon directs that "Lieut. Scill be dismissed home to his family," and his soldiers to make up some of the other companies as the Major thinks best.

In a letter from Capt. Appleton at Hadley, October 17th, Capt. Sill is mentioned as being still in command of a company of sixty men; but he had evidently returned home before November 1st, as

upon the 2d he was called out again and given commission with the following instructions:

Orders and Instructions for Capt. Joseph Syll.

By virtue of An order pr. Council impowring mee to give you Instructions &c.

1] You are to Take charge of the soldiers raised from Charlestown, Wattertown & Cambridge; which are about sixty men; & being fitted & furnished with Arms, Ammunition & provision for a weeke; you are to march away; forthwith to Naticke & there take such trusty indian guides with you (as Corporall watson hath p^r^pared for that purpose) & then march away wth all conv'nt speed to Hassanamesitt (an indian plantation neare nipmuck River) from whence you are to send intelligence unto Captain Daniel Henchman who with his company is marched to Mendon; informing him y^t^ you are ordered to joyne with him to pursue the enimy, whom we heare is come down to a place called Packachooge about 7 miles from Hassanamesit Norwest, & hath killed and surprised some of o^r^ neighbour Indians that were gathering corne there; and as wee have ground to feare hath latly Attacked marlborow.

2] Being joyned with Capt. Henchman you are to be under his order and joyntly to seeke out for the enimy at ye said place or any other place where you can understand hee is; and if you meet the enimy you are to use your best skill & force to surprise, sease kill and destroy the enimy; and to receive and release any of our friends either English or Indians y^t^ are taken or injured by him;

3] You are to be very careful to send forth scouts; before you to discou^r^ the enimies quarters & if it may bee to com upon him in the night.

4] You are carefully so to march y^r^ men in the woods so y^t^ if it be possible to avoide or shunne or well serch before you com to neare all thick places as swamps or thicketts wher the enimy uses with subtilty to lurke in Ambushments.

5] You are in all yor Attempts & enterprises to have yor harts lifted up to God in Ch^t^ Jesus; who is the Lord of hosts & God of armies that hee will give his p^r^sence with you & assistance unto you & yor Company in all yor undertakings not trusting or relying upon the Arme of flesh but upon the Lord alone from whose greatness Blessing & p^r^sence all good comes.

6] And you are carefully so to demeane yo^r^selfe in yor conv^r^sation y^t^ you may give yor soldiers a good example in piety & vertue & so govern the soldiers under yor command y^t^ yor campe may bee holynes to ye Lord & to this end you have ye military laws printed and published, which are for yor rule & direction in that matter.

7] If you finde a considerable quantity of corne at Packachooge if yu can save it wee give it you and yor soldiers together wth Capt. Henchman and his soldiers for plunder.

So desiring the ever living Lord God to accompany you & yor company with his gratious conduct and presence, And that he will for Chts sake approve in all the mounts of difficulty; & cover all yor heads in the day of Battle & deliver; the blood-thirsty & cruel enimy of God & his people into yor hands, & make you executioners of his just Indignation upon them and returne you victorious unto us We comitt you & yor company unto God & remaine Yo^r^ very Loving freind DANIEL GOOKIN, Senr.*

November the 2^d^ 1675.

* Thus signed, and then scratched out and the Council's authority substituted by the Secretary.

These orders & Instructions past by the Councill November 2, 1675.

E. R. S.

[Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 40.]

The account of this expedition has been given in part in connection with Capt. Henchman's company, but many additional particulars, and, indeed, the most reliable account attainable now is given in Gen. Daniel Gookin's account of the "Praying Indians." It would seem by his account that the chief cause of this expedition of Henchman and Sill, was the capture by the hostile Indians of three of the villages of the "Praying" or "Christian" Indians, viz.: Magunkog (Hopkinton), Hassanamesit (Grafton) and Chobonokonomum (Dudley). Capt. Sill was at Hassanamesit on November 6th, having with him as guides six of the Natick "Praying Indians," of whom the principal were James Quannapohit and Eleazer Pegin. These two, with about a dozen of the company, went out to scout, and discovered seven hostile Indians leading away a white boy captive. The hostiles fled, but were so closely pursued by the Natick scouts that they were forced to abandon the boy, who was taken by our Indians and brought back to Capt. Sill. This boy's name was Christopher Muchin, a servant or apprentice of Peter Bent, a miller at Marlborough; and he told the Captain that he was seized the day before at Bent's mill, and that Bent's son, a lad of about nine years, was taken at the same time, scalped and left for dead—who, however, recovered. After this Capt. Sill's company joined with Capt. Henchman's, and under the latter's command all marched to a place called Packachooge (southerly part of Worcester), and there encamped for one night in two large wigwams recently left by the Indians. In this place, as well as in others on the way, quantities of corn were discovered, and much of it burned, but no Indians were found except by the small scouting parties led by the Naticks. The companies marched back to Hassanamesit and there separated before November 10th, and Capt. Sill marched with his company to Marlborough and Sudbury, where he was located on November 16th, but marched to Springfield immediately, and on the 20th, in the disposal of the troops by Major Appleton into the garrisons for the winter, thirty-nine of his men were left at Springfield under command of Lieut. Niles. Capt. Sill was thereafter employed in guarding the supplies and conducting affairs, under Major Willard's orders, at the various garrisons as there was need, and was with the army at Narraganset after the Swamp fight. He was sent with a company of dragoons, with some sixty carts, to bring off the inhabitants of Groton. The line of carts was said to be over two miles long, and the convoy of some fifty men very inadequte when stretched out to that length. This line was ambushed and attacked, but either the Indians were too few in number, or the long line of carts, with their guard, was too formidable or awkward to handle, so that

having killed two of the advance guard at their first fire, and the guards not being thrown into confusion by the attack, but quickly rallying under their captain and preparing for defence, the Indians, after a few desultory shots from their safe covert, retired.

The following paper will show something of the kind of service in which Capt. Sill was engaged during this time.

At a Councill held at Boston the 21st of 1: Month, 1675–6

It is ordered that Capt. Syll give forth his orders to the several Constables of Charlestowne, Cambridge, Watterton, Sudbury & Marlboro forthwith to send in to him the horses & men yt were under his command formerly for the carriage of Ammunition and provision from Northbrow to Brookfield (or in default yrof to impresse so many) & Majr Willard is ordered forthwith to appoynt said Capt. Syll: twenty troopers & Dragoones of Essex & Norfolke men to guard the said to the place appointed; and after the delivery of the said provisions & Ammunition at the Garrison there the said Syll is ordered to returne home and dismiss the said Horses & men & Returne the troopers & dragoones to Majr Willard & attend his further orders.

It is further ordered yt Capt. Syll cause the Coopers at Cambridge & Charlestowne to make so many 4 gallon runletts to put powder in as may suffice to carry 200lb powder from Marlborow to Brookfeild for the Country service. Past E. R. S.

It is ordered by the Council, That the Commissary of Marlborow deliver to Capt. Syll such Ammunition and Provisions as his horses and Company can carry to Brookfield & after ye delivery of ye same to him, the said Commissary is to returne home, comitting what is remaining of the magazine at Marlborough unto Decon William Ward's care. E. R. S.

[Mass. Archives, Vol. 68, p. 170.]

Mr. Hubbard in his History says:

After this *April* 17. Capt. Sill, being appointed to keep Garrison at *Groton*, some *Indians* coming to hunt for Swine, three *Indians* drew near the Garrison-house supposing it to have been deserted; two of them were slain by one single shot made by the Captain's own Hands, and the third by another Shot made from the Garison.

On April 27th six companies were raised, three of foot under Capts. Sill, Cutler and Holbrook, the horse under Capts. Brattle, Prentice and Henchman, and sent to repress certain "Insolencies" of the enemy, and to range the woods towards Hassanamesit. There, guided by the Natick scouts, our horsemen fell upon quite a large party of the enemy and captured or killed sixteen, account of which has heretofore been given in the chapter devoted to Capt. Henchman.

These forces were released on May 10th, owing to the troublesome distempers resulting from an "epidemical cold" at that time prevalent throughout the country; but the release was only till such time as the troops had generally recovered and were needed. The occasion came, and on May 30th the same forces were called out again and marched to Brookfield, where they were to meet the forces of

Connecticut; but they came upon a body of Indians, "fishing in Weshacom Ponds towards Lancaster," of whom they killed seven, and captured twenty-nine, the latter mostly women and children. This affair occurred on May 7th, and necessitated delay and a return to Marlborough for supplies, so that when they arrived at Brookfield the Connecticut forces had marched to Hadley, where ours joined them on the 14th, two days after that place had been attacked by a large body of the enemy, who, busily watching the advance of our forces from Marlborough, seem to have missed the Connecticut companies coming into the town, and were surprised at their presence, and fled precipitately when a shot from a small cannon struck an outlying house which some of them were plundering. The Connecticut soldiers pursued them for some miles up the river, and killed several, but could not overtake or flank them. The Massachusetts forces arrived on May 14th, and the united forces, with the Mohegans, amounted to about one thousand men. Major Talcot, with the Connecticut troops, on the 16th, marched up on the west side of the river, and Capt. Henchman with those of Massachusetts on the east side. A heavy rain-storm prevailed during several days, drenching them, and spoiling most of their ammunition and provision. They returned to Hadley on the 18th, and Major Talcott two days later marched homeward with his force, while Capt. Henchman with his troops remained several days diligently searching for the enemy; but not finding them, and fearing they were gathering towards the eastern towns, he marched homeward about June 24th. Capt. Henchman's letter (published in Mr. Hubbard's History, Vol. I. p. 236, last edition) gives an account of the experiences of this march home. Capt. Sill was selected to command a force consisting of about one hundred foot, a troop of horse and the company of friendly Natick Indians, and to scout from Quonsigamon pond towards Wachuset and thence to "Nashaway and the Weshakem Ponds," and join the main force, awaiting probably at Brookfield or Marlborough. The result of this scouting expedition under Capt. Sill is not found recorded. The enemy were now scattered towards Plymouth Colony and into the eastern parts, about Dover, Wells, and as far as Casco Bay.

The main part of the troops in this campaign was dismissed early in July, but about the first of September we find Capt. Sill again in command of a company and marching to the eastward to protect the frontier settlements now threatened by the many hostile Indians who had taken refuge with the tribes in those parts. At Dover (or "Cochecho"), on September 6th, his company, together with that of Capt. Hathorne, found four hundred Indians who were gathered at Dover at Major Waldron's, with whom the neighboring tribes had made peace. The Captains Hathorne and Sill were commissioned to seize and kill all Indians who had been concerned in the war, and there were many of these mixed in with the peaceful tribes

and had come hither under their protection and pledge. The Captains urged their commission, and Major Waldron urged his duty and pledge of hospitality; but finding them determined he compromised the matter by planning a stratagem by which some two hundred of the hostile Indians were made prisoners, while Wanalanset and his Pennacooks, Ossipees and Pequakets were allowed to depart unharmed. The account of this transaction will properly fall under the chapter concerning Major Waldron.

Two days after this affair these companies, together with some of Major Waldron's and Capt. Frost's men, marched on to the eastward as far probably as Falmouth, but, finding no enemy and all the settlements deserted or destroyed, they returned to Piscataqua, and were in these parts on October 3d, as mentioned in a letter of Gen. Denison to the Council. Capts. Sill, Hunting and Frost are said to be there under command of Capt. Hathorne. It was there, about this time, that some insubordination or other objectionable conduct occurred, which occasioned the following action of the Court on October 17th, 1676.

Whereas Capt. Joseph Scyll hath heretofore binn imployed in the countrys service, as commander of a company, & that information is given that of late he hath carried himself offencively in that place, this Court doth the^r^fore order, that the said Scyll be forthwith dischardged from that imploy, & some other meet person appointed in his room.
[Colony Records, Vol. V. p. 126.]

I find no explanation of this in any other place, and no subsequent action by the Court concerning Capt. Sill, save that indicated in the answer to the petition below, which appears also, in Colony Records, Vol. V. p. 506. Mr. Hubbard's account indicates that Capt. Sill still held his command, and went with Capt. Hathorne on the march in November, 1676, to Ossipee and Pequaket. Sometime before November 7, 1681, Capt. Sill removed to Lyme, Conn., where he was living at that date. He died at Lyme, August 6, 1696. His son Thomas was a ship master, lived in Boston in 1699, and was probably the Capt. Sill who died there in May, 1709.

Credited under Capt. Joseph Syll.

November 30th 1675		Gershom Swan	03 00 06
Benjamin Dowse	00 14 06	Nathl Sanger	00 14 06
Joshua Begalow	00 14 06	Samuel Peirce	04 16 00
John Bond	00 14 06	Samuel Butterick	04 16 00
James Kellon	00 14 06	Roger Jones	04 16 00
Samuel Cutler	00 14 06	Joseph Syll	03 06 09
George Dell	00 14 06	December 20th 1675	
Jonathan Smith	00 14 06	Daniel Warrin	00 10 04
Isaac Larned	00 14 02	Joseph Waite	00 14 06
Paul Wilson	00 14 06	William Sheaf	01 03 08
Nathaniel Hely	00 14 06	Nathaniel Frothingham	00 17 00
John Chadwick	00 14 06	William Bodman	00 14 06

Peter Frothingham	00	14	06
Amos Marrett	00	14	06
Zachariah Brigden	00	14	06
Samuel Cooke	00	14	06
William Browne	00	14	06
John Bicknell	00	14	06
Thomas Moussell	01	04	03
Timothy Cutler	00	02	06
James Smith	00	02	06
Elnathan Beeres	00	14	06
Nathaniel Bersham	00	14	06
John Oyne	00	14	06
Thomas Hamond	00	14	06
John Barnard	00	14	06
William Richardson	00	17	06
Thomas Rand	00	14	06
Joseph Dana	00	14	06
Thomas White	01	04	09
January 25th 1675–6			
Andrew Stimson	00	14	06
Samuel Gibson	00	17	00
William Barret, *Lt.*	01	03	08
John Crary	00	16	02
John Hastings	00	17	00
Jason Russell	00	14	06
John Squire	00	14	06
Samuel Buck	00	14	06
Samuel Robins	00	14	06
Abraham Spencer	01	19	00
Solomon Prentis	00	09	06
John Simpull	00	14	06
John Melven	00	14	06
John Crumwell	00	14	06
John Bradshaw	01	05	08
James Holland	00	09	04
Benjamin Rice	00	12	00
William Crouch	01	19	04
Thomas Foster	01	04	05
Josuah Eaton	00	14	06
February 29th 1675–6			
Joseph Syll, *Capt.*	07	10	00
Thomas Hovey	02	00	00
Benjamin Russell	01	10	00
Robert Burdall	01	10	00
John Foskett	00	18	00
Obadiah Searl	01	10	00
March 24th 1675–6			
Zachariah Sawtell	02	05	04
John Barrett	01	10	00
Abraham Cosens	01	08	02
James Wheeler	01	08	02
John Gleeson	01	08	02
April 24th 1676			
Daniel Magennis	02	08	00
Thomas Adams	01	08	02
Thomas Talley	01	06	06
William Pashly	01	12	06
Thomas Polly	00	15	04
Samuel Cleaveland	02	04	06
William Vines	01	09	02
Daniel Hudson	02	02	00
Richard Taylor	00	14	10
Jonathan Crisp	01	13	00
Thomas Whitney	03	11	00
Philip Jones	03	01	00
June 24th 1676			
George Adams	01	08	02
Samuel Lampson	02	19	06
Thomas Adams	01	08	02
Joseph Peirce	01	06	00
James Bernard	03	05	00
Francis Shepheard	01	05	08
Ephraim Bemish	03	05	00
Josiah Hobbs	03	06	00
Josiah Clarson	02	07	10
Joseph Simons	02	07	10
Sebread Taylor	02	07	00
Henry Harris	02	06	02
Jonathan Laurence	01	14	06
Joseph Lambson	01	05	08
Zachariah Brigden	02	08	00
Joseph Bickner	01	05	08
Jacob Amsden	03	00	00
Paul Wilson	01	02	02
William Twing	01	05	08
John Chapman	03	19	06
John Figg	01	05	08
William Gill	03	03	00
Simon Rogers	01	05	08
Joseph Smith	01	09	00
Theophilus Thornton	01	05	08
Nicholas Bullis	01	05	08
Joseph Bateman	01	05	08
Ambros Mackfassett	00	14	06
Moses Wheat	01	10	10
Jeremiah Mosse	03	10	00
Samuel Lewis	01	10	00
John Barnard	05	15	10
Humphrey Miller	02	07	02
Thomas Region	01	16	00
Timothy Cutler	01	09	00
Richard Griffin	01	07	04
Zechariah Brigden	01	09	02
Joseph Needham	04	01	00
Samuel Taylor	03	06	00

Samuel Parry	01	09	00
James Barnard	04	01	00
John Gale	01	08	02
Simon Stone	03	11	00
John Clary	02	08	00
Joseph Blanchard	01	08	02
Jesse Emsden	03	12	00
Jonathan Kettle	02	03	08
Samuel Bickner	01	15	02
Hopewell Davis	01	16	00
John Mirick	02	03	08
July 24th 1676			
Joseph Clark	11	05	03
Moses Whitney	03	05	00
John Goodwin	02	18	00
Samuel Damman	00	17	00
John Fisk	03	12	00
Hopewell Davis	01	09	00
Nathaniel Kettle	00	18	00
Jonathan Cary	01	05	00
Thomas Mitchinson	02	13	00
Richard Woods	01	06	06
Henry Salter	01	10	10
August 24th 1676			
John Chapman	02	08	10
Jonathan Barker	01	06	06
Jonathan Remmington	09	08	08
William Stephens	03	13	08
Ambros Mackfassett	02	18	00
John Tarball	03	13	10
Mathew Griffin	04	08	09
Thomas Hall	01	10	00
Edward Smith	03	13	00
Samuel Scripture	02	04	06
Ambros Mackfassett	00	04	02
William Tarball	02	04	06
Joseph Harris	01	10	00
John Salter	00	16	02
Thomas Whitney	00	04	02
Thomas Chadwick	01	10	10
Samuel Lord	01	15	10
Cornelius Church	03	13	00
John Walker	01	10	10
Theophilus Philips	03	12	06
Jacob Waters	00	07	08
Thomas Parker	04	19	09
Ephraim Philips	02	04	06
Thomas Farmer	02	04	06
John Barbeene	02	15	00
Jonathan Whitney	03	13	08
John Eliott	02	07	00
Joseph Symons	01	18	60

Jonathan Smith	02	04	06
Ellis Barron	03	18	00
John Cutler	01	11	08
Samuel Perry	01	18	06
Benony Macktonnell	03	06	00
Benjamin Symons	03	00	00
Samuel Gallup	01	06	06
Jonathan Parker	01	09	00
Zechariah Cuttin	02	14	10
Henry Prentice	03	10	00
John Streeter	03	06	09
Jonathan Parker	01	01	04
Nathaniel Greene	02	04	06
John Weld jnr	01	06	06
Benjamin Burges	01	06	06
Zechariah Padlefoot	01	06	06
James Atkesson	00	07	08
John Sanders	02	19	00
Joseph Lowe	02	09	08
Zacharius Brigden	01	00	06
John Bateman	02	07	00
Joseph Waight	00	15	04
Thomas Frost	00	14	06
William Ball	00	04	02
Caleb Ray als. Rey	00	06	10
William Butter	02	19	02
Zechariah Hicks	01	00	06
Peter Edgerton	03	03	00
Joseph Mayo	02	09	00
John Dunton	01	02	02
Nehemiah Tatingham	03	05	00
Thomas Chamberlain	01	09	02
Stephen Francis	01	18	03
Justinian Houlding	00	16	03
Joseph Holland	02	08	10
John Barnard	00	18	00
Humphrey Willard	03	01	08
Benjamin Merifield	00	11	00
George Dill	01	16	10
John Mudg	03	12	10
James Miller	00	04	02
John Salter	00	09	04
Daniel Woodward	00	15	04
Hopewell Davis	02	08	00
Isaac Laurence	02	14	00
James Wallis	00	14	06
John Roby	01	16	00
Alexander Steward	00	14	02
John Parker	00	14	06
John Knight	02	14	00
Abraham Whitaker	02	15	08
Mathew Clark	02	15	08

Nicholas Browne	02 15 08	Philip Gleson	00 17 00
John Hartshorn	02 15 08	Daniel Maginis	04 13 00
Joseph Syll, Capt.	06 00 00	Thomas Dawby	00 14 10
Jacob Bullard	02 04 06		

The names of those who served under Capt. Sill after September 23d, 1676, were credited in a later Journal now lost. The following interesting document explains itself.

To the honored Generall Court assembled at Boston the Petition of
Joseph Sill,

humbly sheweth

That your petitioner accounts it a great priviledge that from his childhood he hath bin trained up, and hath spent so many of his dayes under your government, and cannot without singular content and complacency call to minde, that he hath bin honoured to be called forth under your commission, to appear in the field against your enemies, in pursuance of which he did according to his mean ability serve you faithfully, and for length of time and number of expeditions, may (without ostentation be it spoken) compare with most if not any who were listed in your service; and accounts noe part of his dayes, next to those which have bin improved in the immediate service of God, so well spent as those which have bin imployed in the service of his country and the government, remaining still devoted, in all that he hath and is, unto your service, without any selfish aimes. Yet being well assured that your noble and generous inclinations are not inferior, to his who accounted that day lost in which some or other were not benefited by him, nor to his, who was displeased with such as asked no kindness from him, he must confess that he hath some ambition that it may be manifested that he is not forgotten amongst those that have tasted of your beneficence, and humbly craves of the honoured court that you would please to grant to him a small number of acres of that land which hath bin recovered from the enimy, that so a little part of what he hath seen with his eyes and trod with his feet, in your service, may be committed into his hands, and that so he may the more comfortably share in the blessings of these peaceful days wherein men may beat theyr swords into plow shares, and your petitioner shall pray, &c.

JOSEPH SILL.

The magis^{tts} judg meet to grant the petitioner
two hundred acres of Land where he can find
it free; their brethren the Deputys hereto consenting.
EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y.

The deputyes consent not upon the consideration that this Court hath already granted a plantation of eight miles square in the nepmug countrey for the Accomodating such as were souldiers in the Late Warr with whom the petitioner may have his liberty to come in for a settlement if hee thinke good. RICHARD SPRAGUE, pr order.

November ye 19th 1685.

[Mass. Archives, Vol. 70, p. 148.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

The Johnson Family of Lutterworth, England.—In the history of Lutterworth,* rendered famous in the life of Wickliffe, occurs the name of Archdeacon Johnson, Rector of North Luffenham in 1591, and who was an eminent divine and founder of the schools of Oakham and Uppingham. It is an interesting fact, in the history of this ancient family, that Isaac Johnson and his wife Arabella Johnson, of Clipsham, co. Rutland, England, were among the founders of Boston, New England. He, with his wife and sixteen others, sailed from Yarmouth in 1630, and settled in Boston, America. Isaac Johnson left the whole of his property to support the christian church gathered in America. Bishop Ryder was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Johnson as Rector of Lutterworth and Vicar of Claybrooke. The Rev. R. H. Johnson, M.A., was of a distinguished family, and the son of the Rev. Robert Johnson, Rector of Wistanston and Hamstall Ridware, who married the sister of the 6th Earl of Craven, and was a member of the great "Lunar" Society. His son married in 1808 to Miss Boughton, the second daughter of Sir C. R. Boughton, of Rouse Leach, co. Worcester. He died in the month of October, 1870, and was buried at Claybrooke. Possibly the above notes may prove interesting to the descendants of Isaac Johnson, now residing in America. This family I have not given in my account of John Eliot and his friends at Nazing and Waltham Abbey, published in 1882. W. Winters.

Church Yard, Waltham Abbey, England.

Col. Chester and John Harvard.—There seems to be an impression in the minds of some people that the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., D.C.L., made a special search for the ancestry of John Harvard. There is no evidence of this, and it is not probable that he did. At an early period in my correspondence with Col. Chester, I informed him of the mystery that surrounded the history of Harvard, and stated that none of our New England antiquaries had been able to learn anything about his life in England, except that he was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1628, was graduated A.B. in 1631, and took the degree of A.M. in 1635. Col. Chester promised to bear the name in mind. If he had made a special search for Harvard, I think he would have informed me while he was upon it. Early in 1881, having heard nothing further on the subject, I inquired, in one of my letters, whether he had found anything about Harvard. He replied, under date of April 20, 1881, as follows:

"As to John Harvard, I have carried about with me daily for many years a little bit of pedigree in the hope of being able to perfect it. I believe that I have the will of his father, a certain Robert Harvard, who described himself as of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Butcher. His will was dated 28th July, and proved 6th October, 1625, by his relict Catherine. He left three sons: 1, John; 2, Thomas; 3, Peter, neither of whom was then 21. So far I have been unable to trace the family further, but as it appears to be understood that John Harvard was born about 1608 or 1609, and in the neighborhood of London, and as the surname is of the rarest possible occurrence, I have always felt that this was the identical *John*. I cannot, however, yet prove it, and I dislike to put forward a mere theory. I hope to come upon further evidence some day."

The facts were evidently intended to be communicated to me confidentially, as other discoveries had been; but I informed Mr. Sibley and others interested in the history of Harvard College, that Col. Chester thought he had found a clew to the ancestry of John Harvard. I hoped that some one would feel interest enough in the subject to engage Mr. Chester's services to make a special search, but I was disappointed. After the death of my friend, I printed the extract in the Register for July, 1882, p. 319.

All that I expected Col. Chester to do, and all that I suppose he did, was to make a memorandum or abstract of any record relating to the name of Harvard that he found in his special searches for his clients. How much he collected on the subject, I have no means of knowing; but it it is probable that he had more evidence than the will of Robert Harvard, of Southwark, to induce him to say that he thought

* By F. W. Bottrill, 1882.

him the father of the founder of Harvard College. The wonderful and exhaustive researches of Mr. Waters, made in the last few years, have thrown a flood of light on the Harvard family. They have proved that Col. Chester's conjecture was correct.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

SAVERY FAMILY.—I should have mentioned that from Thomas,[1] the under-marshal of Plymouth, through Samuel,[2] Thomas,[3] Thomas,[4] Deacon Thomas,[5] Peleg,[6] was descended the late Hon. Thomas Savery,[7] well known as county commissioner for Plymouth county in 1835, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1840, and a member of the Council of Governor Clifford in 1853, and of Governor Washburn in 1854. He and Hon. John[7] Savery, already mentioned, member of the House of Representatives, founder of the Phœnix Iron Works of Jersey City, and of the celebrated firm of John Savery's Sons of New York, and the Hon. Peleg Barrows[7] Savery, member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, were brothers.

A. W. S.

AN EPISCOPAL COLLEGE FOR CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Miss Frances B. James, of Cambridge, but at present at Exeter, England, is enthusiastically engaged in genealogical and antiquarian pursuits. She has recently found (in the 9th Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission, Part II., p. 478) a letter (of which she has sent a copy to me), indicating a design to erect an Episcopal College in Cambridge more than a hundred years ago.

"12 May 1750. From Thomas Coram to George Onslow Esq.

"Sir, I have the favour of your very kind letter of the 4th instant in answer to my request of the 28th past, by which favour I find that a convenient spot of 20 acres of ground properly scituated in Cambridge, New England, where there are two colleges for the education of Discenters and one in another part of New England, but not one for ye Church of England in the British dominions to the northward of Virginia, containing above 600 miles of country settled with inhabitants all along the sea coast, vizt Maryland was settled by Roman Catholics, Pennsylvania by Quakers, East and West Jersey by Sweads and other Lutherans, New York (formerly New Amsterdam) by Hollanders and other Calvins, Connecticut by Independents, Rhoade Island and Providence Plantation by Quakers, the Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by Independents. I propose to purchase 20 akers or more land in Cambridge in New England and make a present thereof for ye erecting thereon a college for University Learning according to ye Church of England, wch was the cause of my lately troubling you with a letter. I humbly ask pardon for trespass and am" &c. &c.

"Dated from Leicester Fields."

Miss James suggests that the death of the writer, within a year after the date of this letter, i. e. "March 29, 1751," may have been a principal reason why his project failed of accomplishment. I think the letter is worthy of insertion in the REGISTER.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE.

Cambridge, September, 1887.

[See Dr. Perry's "Papers relating to the Church in Massachusetts, 1676–1785" (privately printed, 1873), pages 64–67, for a letter from Coram to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the importance of establishing an Episcopal College in Cambridge, Mass., was earnestly pressed upon the attention of His Grace. The last mentioned letter is without date, and evidently is misplaced in the volume referred to above. It was probably written not long before the letter to Onslow, which is here reproduced.—A. H. HOYT.]

"THOMAS PIERCE, OF DORCHESTER, AND WIFE MARY" (REG. xxxix. 230, 291).—George Proctor was a grantee of land in Dorchester, Feb. 10, 1634 (Dorchester Town Records, i. 13; 4th Report of Record Commissioners, page 9), consequently an inhabitant of the town at that date. The History of Dorchester (page 73) mentions his wife Edith and daughters "Sarah and Mary, who probably came with their parents." They had subsequently other children born to them in Dorchester, namely, Abigail, Thomas and Samuel. Now if Mary Proctor was born in England, it must have been previous to Feb. 10, 1634, when her father received from the town an allotment of three and a half acres of land. She would have been, therefore, 70 or more years of age had she lived till March 22, 1704, and about eight years older than the gravestone makes the wife of Thomas Pierce to have

been at her death. Whereas, the birth of Mary Fry and her age as given on the stone corresponds: born in Weymouth Jan. 9th, 1641, died in Dorchester, March 22, 1704, aged 62. The entire evidence serves to show that Mary Fry, of Weymouth, married Thomas Pierce, of Dorchester. WILLIAM B. TRASK.

REV. RICHARD MATHER.—In the July number of the REGISTER for 1886, page 338, it was stated that "Rev. James Edwin Odgers wrote a pamphlet, which was published, concerning Richard Mather and his connection with Toxteth Park Chapel," where in 1618 Mr. Mather became the first settled minister. I have been informed by Mr. Odgers, that his "Mather paper, which was to have appeared in the transactions of the Lancashire Historical Society, before which Society it was delivered, was never printed. I was prevented," he says, "by a press of engagements, and then by illness, from giving the finishing touches; and certain papers, a genealogy, &c., which were important to me, I lent, and consequently lost."

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

HENRY WITHINGTON.—It is mentioned in the January number for this year, pages 83, 84, that James Bate, Jr., born in England about 1626, married Ann, daughter of Henry Withington, one of the ruling elders of the church in Dorchester, and one of the selectmen of the town; died Feb. 2, 1666-7. His inventory mentions "two shares in the iron works at Tanton, not yet prized." The above paragraph may appear somewhat ambiguous. It refers to Henry Withington, not James Bate, Jr., in regard to death and inventory. WILLIAM B. TRASK.

QUERIES.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOSTON CADETS.—In 1891, the Boston Cadets will observe the 150th Anniversary of the Organization of their Corps (as the Independent Company of Cadets in 1741), by the publication of a memorial volume containing so much of the history of the Corps as a committee, now in charge of the work, may be able to gather. Important papers have been destroyed by large fires in Boston no less than three times, and the labor of making a complete record has thereby been greatly increased. The committee, and the corps generally, will be under obligation to any person who will send information relating to the period between 1741 and 1872, such as rolls, orders, letters, reports, notices, bills, or in fact any allusion. And if the holders of such papers do not care to part with them, the corps will esteem it a great favor to be allowed to copy them. THOMAS F. EDMANDS,

P. O. Box 5111, *Boston.* *Lieut. Colonel Com'dg.*

CLARKE.—In a manuscript account of the Clarke family, by the late Miss Ann Clarke, of Northampton, she states that Hon. and Capt. Daniel Clarke, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn., came from Chester or West Chester, England, about 1639, with his uncle Rev. Ephraim Huit. By his age at the time of his death, Daniel Clarke must have been about seventeen years of age when he emigrated. He was Secretary of the Colony, and held other high offices.

Rev. Ephraim Huit came in 1639, and "had been a minister of Wraxall, near Kenilworth." Is anything known of the ancestry of Rev. Mr. Huit or of Hon. Daniel Clarke? How was the fact of their relationship ascertained? Information is desired immediately for a genealogical work.

Address, Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

BIGLO, BIGLOW, OR BIGELOW.—The following intention of marriage is recorded in Weston, Mass.: Uriah Biglow, of Weston, and Abagail Pierce, of Stow, Nov. 27, 1748. Who was the father of Uriah? where did he live? and did Uriah have any family?

Joseph Bigelow and Mrs. Thankful Robinson, both of Weston, were married July 10, 1755, and it is said to have been a second marriage on both sides. Who was the first wife of Joseph? and where did he live? Who was the father of Jonathan Biglow, of Weston, who married Mary Rice, Jan. 29, 1742, in Weston? and when and where was he born? GILMAN BIGELOW HOWE.

REPLIES.

THING.—In Notes and Queries for July number, it is stated that Bartholomew Thing married Sarah Kent. Her maiden name was Little; for the Newbury records tell us that Sarah Little, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Coffin) Little, b. Oct. 23, 1683, married 1st, John Kent, son of John and Mary (Hobbs) Kent, and 2d, Bartholomew Thing, of Exeter, mar. April 2, 1712.

John Kent died March 24, 1704. M. T. L.

Newbury, Mass.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD MATRICULATIONS, 1715–1886. Joseph Foster, Esq., editor of Col. Chester's Marriage Licenses, noticed in this number, has in preparation and will soon issue the Matriculations at the University of Oxford, from 1715 to 1886. See NOTES, etc., in this periodical, January, 1886. The work will be issued in four volumes, at a guinea a volume. The first volume is in press, and it is expected that it will be ready this autumn. Mr. Foster's reputation as an antiquary and a genealogist is a guarantee that his work on the volumes will be done in a thorough manner. Mr. Foster's address is 21 Boundary Road, Finchley Road, London, N. W. England.

REFERENCE TO THE DIGHTON ROCK.—In a letter dated at Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1730, addressed to Sir Hans Sloane, are drawings of the inscriptions made by the writer with the Rev. Mr. Fisher and others. In it is the following:

"There was a Tradition current among ye Eldest Indians that there came a Wooden House (and Men of another Country in it) who fought ye Indians with mighty Success, &c. This, I think, evidently shows that this Monument was esteemed by ye oldest Indians not only very antique; but a Work of a different Nature from any of theirs." In another place he adds to the account, that "they slew yr Saunchim," that is, their sachem or chief. I do not remember to have seen this alluded to before. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

Portland, Maine.

VISITATIONS OF DURHAM, for 1575, 1615 and 1666.—Mr. Foster, whose address is given above, has in press the several Visitations made in his native county of Durham. Visitations were made in 1575 by Flower, in 1615 by St. George, and in 1666 by Dugdale. The book will be illustrated by coats of arms. Price, 2 guineas.

GENEALOGIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN CATHOLIC FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.—This work is based on a manuscript compiled by Mr. Henry Maire, of Lartington (afterwards Sir Henry Lawson), assisted by Sir John Charles Brooke and Sir Ralph Bigland; now in the possession of Sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, bart. It will be edited by J. Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., and H. Farnham Burke, F.S.A., Somerset Herald. It will be privately printed for subscribers only, and will be issued in parts, royal folio size, price £2 2s. a part. Each family history will be extensively illustrated by woodcuts of coats of arms, seals, autographs, fac-similes of charters, etc. Subscriptions received by Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, W. England.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. Robert A. Brock, who has filled the office of corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society with distinguished ability and great usefulness for several years past, has recently been elected secretary of the Southern Historical Society, to succeed Dr. J. William Jones, who has removed from Richmond. All students of American history have long been indebted to Mr. Brock for his editorial labors on the publications of the Virginia Historical Society, for his own historical writings, and for his unfailing courtesy and constant services to his numerous correspondents. The Southern Historical Society is to be congratulated on this election. A. H. H.

ABBEY OF CLUNI.—It is proposed to publish by subscription, the entire series affecting England of the Charters and Record-Evidences of the Abbey of Cluni, from 1066 to 1534. These are to be arranged and edited, with notes and observations, by

Sir G. Duckett, Bart. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be found, the work will be completed this autumn. If the records are found to make two volumes, the price will be 15s., in royal 8vo., with copious index; if in one volume, 12s. 6d.

Subscribers should send their names and post office address (street and number included) to Sir G. Duckett, Bart., Newington, Wallingford, Eng.

Genealogies in Preparation.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Marston.—Nathan W. Marston, of Lubec, Me., announces that he has completed the genealogy of the family, and will publish the same in two volumes as soon as he receives three hundred subscriptions. Price for both volumes, $4.00.

Perrin.—J. H. Perrin, of Lafayette, Indiana, is engaged upon a genealogy of the family. The record embraces eight generations, and from 250 to 300 records.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Boston, February 4, 1887.—At a monthly meeting of this Society held this day, the President, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., announced the death of the Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, the honorary vice-president of the Society for Missouri, and appointed the Rev. Dr. Peabody and the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke a committee to prepare resolutions on his death.

The President also made some remarks upon the efforts making to have a full index of documents relating to the war of the Revolution now preserved in the various archives of Europe, which index has been nearly completed by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, printed and published at the expense of the United States. Thereupon Mr. Hamilton A. Hill offered resolutions expressing the warm interest and approval of the Society in this project, which resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, the corresponding secretary, announced some of the more important gifts of books made to the Society since the last previous meeting.

The Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., then read a very valuable and interesting paper on the life and public services of the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler. After remarks by Mr. Albert H. Hoyt, the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, and the Rev. Temple Cutler, of Essex, a grandson of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Peabody for his paper.

The corresponding secretary reported that Messrs. J. E. R. Hill, of Boston, E. de V. Vermont, of New York, and Edgar Baker Wilder, of Dorchester, as resident members, and Mr. Cecil H. C. Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as corresponding member, had signified their acceptance of membership.

The librarian, Mr. John Ward Dean, reported that 14 volumes and 13 pamphlets had been given to the Society in January.

The historiographer, the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., presented memorial sketches of two deceased members, viz.: the Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, and Mr. Almerin H. Winslow, of St. Paul, Minn.

March 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Goodell in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Peabody presented rsolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. Eliot, and they were adopted.

The corresponding secretary announced as gifts from Mr. Harrison Ellery, three oil portraits, painted by Joseph G. Cole, viz., of Mr. Joseph West, and of two members of Mr. West's family; also from Miss Margaret G. Wyman, of a bust of her uncle, Henry J. Finn, the actor and author. Appropriate resolutions to Miss Wyman and Mr. Ellery were adopted.

Before announcing Mr. Henry F. Waters, the essayist for the day, the president made an interesting statement of the method of research pursued by Mr. Waters in England, and of the great success he has achieved. (A report of President Goodell's remarks was published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of March 3 and March 5.)

Mr. Waters then read an extended paper of much interest on the Rogers family, showing the English ancestry of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., and his father's cousin, the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, Mass. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Waters. (The results of Mr. Waters's researches on this subject will be found in the REGISTER for April, 1887; and an abstract of his paper was published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* of March 3, 1887.)

The corresponding secretary reported that Messrs. Chauncey R. Burr, Marshall K. Abbott, Edmund H. Williams, William H. Upton, Nathaniel L. Hooper and Charles E. Ranlett had accepted election as resident members.

The librarian reported as gifts, 28 volumes and 39 pamphlets.

April 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this day, the president in the chair. The corresponding secretary announced, with critical remarks, several of the most recent gifts to the Society.

Col. Thomas W. Higginson then read a very interesting paper entitled "A New England Vagabond." The thanks of the Society were voted to Colonel Higginson. (An abstract of this paper was published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and in the *Boston Post* of April 7, 1887.)

The librarian reported as gifts to the Society, 32 volumes and 117 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary announced that the Hon. George B. Loring, Colonel Lucius B. Marsh, and Messrs. Leander Thompson, Samuel P. Sharples, Franklin L. Pope and William A. Hayes, 2d, had accepted their election as resident members.

The historiographer submitted memorial sketches of deceased members, viz., of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver Richardson Clark, Edward Eaton Brown and Sidney Brooks.

May 4.—At a monthly meeting of the Society held this day, the president in the chair, the corresponding secretary called attention to the several important gifts made since the meeting in April. Among these was a portrait in oil of Dr. Samuel Thomson, the gift of Mr. Lewis B. Wilson, in behalf of his wife, who received the portrait as a gift from Mrs. N. S. Magoon, a daughter of Dr. Thomson; also several valuable books, among which are four foolscap folio volumes relating to certain English parishes, written or edited by Mr. Frederick A. Crisp, of London, donor of the volumes, and printed in limited editions at his private press.

The Rev. Edward E. Atwater, of New Haven, Conn., read a learned paper on the "Conditions of Suffrage in the United Colonies of New England." After remarks on the paper by President Goodell, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Colonel Albert H. Hoyt and Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, the Society unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Atwater.

The librarian reported that 97 volumes and 428 pamphlets had been given to the Society in the month of April.

The corresponding secretary reported that the following named persons had accepted membership to which they had been elected: the Rev. John D. Kingsbury, of Bradford, William Ward Wight, of Milwaukee, Wis., the Rev. Charles H. Pope, of Farmington, Me., Dr. Benjamin Cushing, of Dorchester, and the Rev. William S. Heywood, and Messrs. William Ingals Monroe and John Ritchie, Jr., of Boston.

The historiographer read memorial sketches of two members lately deceased—John Lord Hayes, LL.D., of Cambridge, and Mr. Avery Plumer, of Boston.

June 1.—A stated meeting of the Society was held this day, the president, A. C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair.

The librarian reported as accessions to the library, 34 volumes and 15 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary called attention to several of these volumes and pointed out their great value.

Mr. William B. Trask, in behalf of Mrs. Hall, the widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel Hall, of Dorchester, presented to the Society a number of manuscript sermons and printed books. The sermons and a portion of the books once belonged to Rev. Edward Brooks, of Medford, born in 1733. Mr. Trask's statement comprised a sketch of Mr. Brooks, noting among other things his patriotic services in

the American Revolution. (An abstract of Mr. Trask's remarks on the Rev. Mr. Brooks was printed in the *Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1887.)

The historiographer made report that the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, of Boston, and the Rev. William Lawrence, of Cambridge, had accepted election as resident members, and Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, College of Arms, London, England, as a corresponding member.

The secretary read memorial sketches of Robert Henry Eddy, of Boston, who died May 13, 1887, and Jonathan Edwards, M.D., of New Haven, Conn., who died June 19, 1886, both life members; and Mr. Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, of New Haven, a corresponding member, whose death occurred May 26, 1887.

The Hon. George B. Loring read a carefully prepared paper on the "Influence of the Puritan on the Government of the United States." The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Loring.

Wednesday, September 7.—The first meeting of the Society after the summer recess was held this afternoon. The president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. John J. May was chosen secretary *pro tempore*. The librarian's report showed that 145 books and 150 pamphlets had been added to the library since the meeting in June. The historiographer presented memorial sketches of ten deceased members of the Society, namely: Horatio Nelson Otis, May 7, 1881; Frederick Jones, June 7, 1887; Albert F. Damm, March 23, 1887; the Rev. George A. Oviatt, June 1, 1887; John Bathurst Dean, June 12, 1887; the Rev. Elias Nason, June 17, 1887; William Perkins, July 13, 1887; Uriel Crocker, July 19, 1887; the Hon. Edward S. Davis, August 7, 1887; Elbridge Wason, August 20, 1887.

The Hon. William D. Northend, of Salem, then addressed the Society according to previous announcement, his subject being the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colonists. Mr. Northend's able address set forth the principles and purposes of the colonists, as shown in their political and ecclesiastical institutions, and defended them against the criticisms and misrepresentations that have been widely and persistently made of their opinions and acts. After remarks by the president, the Rev. Drs. Paige and Tarbox, and Mr. John J. May, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Northend.

Maine Historical Society.

Portland, June 10, 1887.—The society held its spring meeting this afternoon. The president, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, occupied the chair. Mr. H. W. Bryant, the librarian, reported large accessions to the library by gift, purchase and exchange, and many interesting contributions to the cabinet.

Papers were read, as follows: on "The First Treaty of the United States"—with France, by the Hon. William Goold; on "The Visits of the Presidents of the United States to Maine," by the Hon. Joseph Williamson; and on "The Capture of the Margaritta of Machias," by the Hon. George F. Talbot.

At six o'clock in the evening the members and their guests assembled at the Falmouth Hotel, where a banquet was given by the Society to its president, in honor of the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. Prof. Henry L. Chapman, of Bowdoin College, presided. Eloquent and interesting speeches were made by Professor Chapman; President Bradbury; the Hon. J. A. Peters, Chief Justice of Maine; Dr. Charles Deane, vice president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice-president of the United States; the Hon. Marshall Cram; the Hon. William Goold; the Rev. John O. Fiske, D.D.; and the Hon. George F. Talbot. Subsequently the members inspected the plans of the new fire-proof building which one of their associates, James P. Baxter, Esq., of Portland, purposes to build and present for the use of the Historical Society, the Public Library and the Society of Art. (A description, and a cut giving the front elevation, of the proposed building will be found in the *Portland Daily Press* of June 11.)

Brunswick, June 21.—The annual meeting of the Society was held this morning in Massachusetts Hall. At the election of officers, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, was unanimously elected president. The following other officers were also elected: Vice president, James P. Baxter, Portland; corresponding secretary, the Hon. John Marshall Brown, Portland; treasurer, Lewis Pierce, Esq., Portland; biographer, the Hon. Joseph Williamson, Belfast; recording secretary, librarian

and cabinet keeper, H. W. Bryant, Portland; standing committee, Rufus K. Sewall, William B. Lapham, Henry S. Burrage, James P. Baxter, Joseph Williamson, William Goold and Henry L. Chapman. It was voted to have a field day, and Messrs. Tenney, Brown, Lapham and Sewall were appointed a committee to select the place and make the necessary arrangements. It was voted to print the proceedings of the Society on the occasion of the dinner to President Bradbury in Portland. The generous gift of James P. Baxter of a building to be erected in Portland for the use of the Society was reported upon by a committee. It was then voted to accept this munificent gift, and to enter upon the records the thanks of the Society.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, July 5, 1887.—At a quarterly meeting held this day, the president, Prof. William Gammell, in the chair, a communication on the spelling of Rhode-Island Indian names was received and referred to the committee on Indian localities. At the president's request Mr. William B. Weedon gave an account of the recent meetings of the American Historical Association in Boston, Cambridge and Plymouth. The president read a paper, prepared by ex-Gov. Dyer, entitled "A History of the Application of Steam Power from 1663 to 1781," in which the names of Zachariah Allen and others were duly honored. The president called attention to a gift to the society by Mr. Frank W. Miner, being the remains of a musket recently found at Gaspee Point, and supposed to have belonged to a member of the party that destroyed the British schooner Gaspee, June 10, 1772. Dr. Parsons, of Providence, a descendant of Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York, has presented to the society a commentary on the Book of Genesis, by Andrew Willett, believed to be the father of said Thomas. The book once belonged to Charles I., and bears on its cover that king's coat of arms. President Gammell also spoke of the encouraging progress of the Maine Historical Society and of the recent noble gift to it by Mr. James P. Baxter, of Portland, of a costly and appropriate building.

WESTERN RESERVE AND NORTHERN OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cleaveland, Ohio, July 19, 1887.—A meeting of this society was held this day, the president, the Hon. Charles C. Baldwin, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

President.—Hon. C. C. Baldwin.
Vice-Presidents.—D. W. Cross, W. P. Fogg, J. H. Sargent and Sam Briggs.
Treasurer.—J. B. French.
Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—D. W. Manchester.
Librarian.—D. W. Manchester.

The following committees were appointed:

Meetings and Lectures—Elroy M. Avery, E. L. Hessen Mueller, B. A. Hinsdale, C. C. Baldwin, D. W. Manchester. Museum—P. H. Babcock, H. N. Johnson, Philip H. Keese. Biography and Obituaries—Sam Briggs, H. G. Cleveland, C. C. Baldwin, D. W. Manchester. Genealogies—H. G. Cleveland, Sam Briggs, J. H. Wade, Jr. Ohio Local History and Atlases—L. F. Bauder, S. H. Curtiss, W. H. Brew. Manuscripts—Douglas Perkins, J. B. French, A. T. Anderson. Printing—Lee McBride, H. G. Cleaveland, Sam Briggs. Public Documents—Hon. Amos Townsend, Hon. Wm. Bingham, Gen. R. B. Hayes, H. N. Johnson. Photographs and Views—J. F. Ryder, E. Decker, Miss L. T. Guilford. Newspaper Files—H. S. Sherman, L. E. Holden, James D. Cleveland. Coins—H. N. Johnson, Miss M. E. Ingersoll, W. H. Harris Finance—Hon. R. P. Ranney, Hon. William Bingham, Douglas Perkins, W. J. Boardman, Jarvis M. Adams, J. D. Rockefeller, Gen. Jas. Barnett. Societies and Exchanges—Gen. M. D. Leggett, E. L. Rich, C. C. Baldwin. Military History—Gen. R. B. Hayes, Gen. M. D. Leggett, Col. H. N. Whitbeck, C. C. Dewstoe, D. H. Kimberly.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the

limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund," the gift of the late William B. Towne, A.M., is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled "MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES," edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in preparation.

HORATIO NELSON OTIS, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 20, 1846, was born in Colchester, Conn., July 24, 1816, and died at Yonkers, N. Y., May 7, 1881. His father was David Otis, born in Colchester, Aug. 20, 1773, and his mother was Fanny Fowler, born in Goshen Parish, Lebanon, Conn., June 28, 1783. His paternal grandfather was John Otis, of Colchester, who married Prudence Taintor, and his great-grandfather was Nathaniel Otis, who married Hannah Thacher, and his great-great-grandfather was Joseph Otis, who married Dorothy Thomas.

His early education was obtained in the common schools of Colchester, until he had reached such a standing that he was fitted to enter Bacon Academy, where he studied several terms. In 1832, at the age of sixteen, he went into a dry-goods store in Fall River, Mass., boarding in the family of his uncle, Rev. Orin Fowler, who was pastor there,—1831, to his death in 1852,—and who was also in his later years a member of Congress, dying in office at Washington. After passing two years at Fall River, he went into the dry-goods store of Edwin Buckley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Colchester. Here he gave strict attention to business in business hours, and devoted his leisure hours to reading and other means of intellectual improvement. From this store he passed to that of Brown, Porter & Co., of Pearl St., New York, all the while rising in business capacity and in intellectual attainments. Continuing this mercantile career successfully until 1845, he then connected himself with the Erie Railway Co., where he became one of the leading agents and managers.

He was united in marriage Dec. 27, 1853, with Miss Margaret Bigelow Bradford, of Newburgh, N. Y. She was a direct descendant from Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth. From this marriage there were seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and the three daughters survived him. Mrs. Otis died in 1879. He joined the Mercantile Library Association in New York as early as 1837, and for many years was one of its leading members, filling the offices of Director, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and finally President. He was a man of marked power and influence in the various circles where he moved and acted.

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, a corresponding member, admitted May 8th, 1847, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816, and died Jan. 14, 1885, aged sixty-nine years, one month and ten days. His father was the celebrated Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., who was born in North Stratford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1779, and died in New Haven, Ct., Nov. 24, 1864. He was the young man chosen by Pres. Timothy Dwight, soon after his graduation in Yale College, in 1796, to go to England and Scotland and bring back some of the stores of scientific knowledge with which those countries began to abound, and of which our own land was almost entirely destitute. Prof. Silliman honorably fulfilled this commission, and through a long life of more than eighty years his name was one of peculiar honor.

The wife of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, senior, and the mother of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, junior, was Faith Trumbull, of Lebanon, Conn., daughter of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of revolutionary memories. Mrs. Silliman's brother, Col. John Trumbull, whose paintings were gathered into the Trumbull Gallery at New Haven, made his home at Prof. Silliman's house during all the later years of his life. The younger Prof. Silliman, in his youth, enjoyed the benefit of Col.

Trumbull's culture and conversation, and his wide acquaintance with the world, both American and European.

The grandfather of the younger Silliman was Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman of Fairfield, Ct., a prominent officer in the Revolutionary army.

The younger Silliman was fitted for college in the schools of New Haven, and was graduated in the famous class of 1837, in which were William Maxwell Evarts, LL.D.; Chester Smith Lyman, professor in the Yale Scientific School; Edwards Pierrepont, LL.D., late minister to England; Benjamin N. Martin, D.D. (deceased), of the New York University, and other notable men. His whole life has been filled with scientific activities, both at Yale College and other institutions, but the number and variety of his offices and his contributions to scientific journals have been so great that we cannot in this brief article attempt to enumerate them.

Prof. Silliman was united in marriage May 14, 1840, with Miss Susan H. Forbes, of New Haven. From this marriage there were seven children, six daughters and one son.

Hon. Charles Russell Train, A.M., a resident member, admitted Aug. 19, 1876, was born in Framingham, Mass., Oct. 18, 1817, and died at North Conway, N. H., July 29, 1885. His father was Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, who was Baptist minister in that town from Jan. 30, 1811, to 1839. He resided in the town until his death, which occurred some years after resigning the pastoral office. Rev. Mr. Train was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Harrington, who died in Framingham Sept. 1814, aged thirty. The second wife, the mother of his children, was Hepzibah Harrington.

Rev. Charles Train was the son of Samuel and Rachel (Allen) Train of Watertown. His earliest American ancestor was John Train of Watertown, whose wife was Margaret.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Framingham, with the advantage of being in the family of a prominent minister, where he saw much company, for his father was not only a minister, but was to a considerable extent in public civil life. He was fitted for College chiefly in the Framingham Academy, which was close at hand, and where a fair classical preparation for college could be obtained.

He entered Brown University and was graduated in 1837, his brother, Rev. Arthur Savage Train, for many years Baptist minister at Haverhill, having been graduated there in 1833. He had among his classmates Nicholas P. Tillinghast, so well known as an able and enthusiastic teacher, Prof. George Stillman Greene, LL.D., and Nathan Bishop, LL.D.

He studied law at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He early gained for himself a good reputation as a lawyer. In 1846 he represented Framingham in the Legislature. From 1848 to 1855 he was district attorney for northern Massachusetts. He was a member of the State Convention in 1853; was a Councillor, 1857–8; was a Member of Congress, 1859 to 1863. For many years he has stood among the leading lawyers of Boston, and has been employed in many very important cases.

More than twenty years ago he removed from Framingham to Boston. During a part of the war of the Rebellion he was on the staff of Gen. George A. Gordon, and was present at the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Train was twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha A. Jackson, of Ashland, Mass. By this marriage there were five children, of whom four, two sons and two daughters, survive. His second wife was Miss Sarah Cheney, of Lowell, by whom he had one son, now about nine years old. This son and his mother also survive.

Townsend Ward, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted May 9, 1855, was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1817, and died in the same city, Aug. 13, 1885. He was a son of Mr. John Ward, a silversmith, who formerly carried on his business on Chestnut Street. The son, when he arrived to early

manhood, began the study of law in the office of Peter S. Duponceau. After finishing his law studies he was admitted to the bar, and for some years followed the legal profession. But his tastes inclined him more to literature and science. He became interested in a publication entitled *State Geological Survey*, and was for some time employed upon it. He then became thoroughly interested in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and turned his attention especially to historical studies and interests. His zeal and ability in this line so commended him to the members of the Society, that for a number of years before his death he had filled the important place of secretary of the Society, and had filled it with decided ability and with thorough devotion to its duties.

His death was remarkably sudden. He was a member of the Commonwealth Club, and was much in the habit of spending his evenings at the club rooms, to read the newspapers. On the evening of August 13th he came in as usual, and after having read about an hour he reclined back in his chair, and it was thought by those around that he was asleep. At length the paleness of his face attracted attention, and it was found that he was dead, or if not actually dead was so near death as to be beyond the power of the medicines used to restore him. From a Philadelphia paper published the day after his death, we take the following:

"He was literary in his taste, and never participated actively in public affairs. His disposition leaned towards a life of retirement. He was very pleasant, genial in his manner, and a well-known figure at the Commonwealth Club rooms. He had a remarkable faculty for storing his mind with an endless array of historical facts and incidents of a public and private character connected with Philadelphia. It was said of him that he could at any moment give the genealogy of nearly all the old families of Philadelphia and other noted residents of the State. He could tell incidents and happenings in the lives of public men that are not given in current literature, and he could readily at any moment give the details of events in the public history of Pennsylvania. At one time he did newspaper work on the *Age*.

"Mr. Ward was a bachelor. Although he never took a hand in political affairs to any degree, he was a staunch Democrat from the time he cast his first vote as a citizen. He resided in this city, at No. 204 South Fifth Street."

Samuel Trowbridge Champney, Esq., a corresponding member, chosen Sept. 17, 1859, was born in the town of Groton, Mass., Sept. 10, 1798, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1885. His father, Francis Champney, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Jan. 27, 1766, and died in Groton, Mass., Feb. 22, 1837. His mother, Abigail Trowbridge, was born June 11, 1765; and they were united in marriage Dec 23, 1786.

The father of Francis was the Hon. Ebenezer Champney, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 3, 1744, was graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and died Sept. 10, 1810. He received his first commission as Justice of the Peace from Gov. John Hancock, and in 1795 was appointed Judge of Probate in the county of Hillsborough, N. H., which office he held till his death. The earliest American ancestor of the subject of this sketch was Richard Champney, who came from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, and died in 1669.

In very early life young Champney went to New Ipswich, N. H., where he remained some years, and afterwards went there again to be a clerk in the store of Mr. Samuel Batchelder, for whom he always cherished a great respect and love.

He early went into the shipping business in New York, where he acquired property rapidly, but was defrauded by his partner. He then went into the grocery business in Brooklyn, and was very successful. In this business he remained till near the time of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Smitten, says of him:—"He was always known for his kindness of heart and his readiness to assist any one in time of trouble."

He was first united in marriage with Mary Turpin Taylor (who was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1810), Aug. 19, 1827. By this marriage there were eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Of these, three daughters and

one son are yet living. One of these sons was a lawyer, one a physician, two merchants, and one died in infancy. The lawyer, Addison Champney, was a member of our Society. His first wife died Jan. 7, 1847.

He was again married, to Mary Jacobs, of New Hampshire, in September, 1856, and she died in 1861. There were no children by this marriage. "Mr. Champney," says his daughter, "was an earnest christian, a tender and loving husband, and a most kind and self-sacrificing father."

Francis Walker Bacon, of Boston, a resident member, admitted Nov. 18, 1873, was born in the town of Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 26, 1809, and died in Boston, Jan. 13, 1886. His father was Enoch Bacon, born in Southbridge (then Sturbridge), Sept. 3, 1769, and died in Lincoln, Mass., June 2, 1845. His mother was Sally Walker, born in Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 23, 1777, and died in Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860.

His earliest American ancestor was Daniel[1] Bacon, one of the original settlers of the town of Woburn, Mass., whose wife's name was Mary. From him the line of descent was continued through John[2], born in Woburn in 1647; Ephraim[3], born Nov. 7, 1675; Ephraim[4], born Feb. 17, 1713; Ephraim[5], Jan. 14, 1741; and Daniel[6] as above.

His education was of the old-fashioned New England type, three months in summer and three months in winter, in the district school, until he was seven years old. Then the summer school dropped out, and it was three months in the winter school till he was seventeen years old. In the two winters following he attended school five weeks in each winter. He was now nineteen years old, and his education, which was a good one, was completed. In the autumn of 1828, Nov. 5, he entered, as an apprentice, the machine shop of Messrs. Washburn & Goddard, Worcester, where he served till Dec. 26, 1830, when he was 21 years of age. As a journeyman machinist he came to Boston in 1830, to gain a practical knowledge of the steam engine. In this department of study his work was thorough, and he became an authority on this and kindred subjects in mechanics. He was the author of a handbook on the steam-engine indicator.

Mr. Bacon was three times married. His first wife, whom he married Nov. 15, 1838, was Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas R. Plympton of Sudbury. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom died in infancy. The wife died in 1843. His second wife was Jane Atkins, daughter of Uriah Hagar, M.D., a graduate of Harvard College in 1798. This marriage took place in 1848. She had two children and died in 1851. The third wife was a sister of the second, to whom he was united in marriage in 1853. By this marriage there were three children. The Transcript of Jan. 14 had an obituary notice, from which we take the following:

"Mr. Francis W. Bacon, who died on Wednesday, made an enviable name for himself as a skilful and practical mechanical engineer during his half-century of experience in that capacity. He was the author and compiler of a handbook on the steam-engine indicator. He was formerly a member of the Boston volunteer fire department, being at the time of his death the sole survivor of those who extinguished a fire on the apex of the steeple of the Hollis-street Church when it was struck by lightning some fifty years ago. He was afterwards a member of the Waltham and Newton fire departments, in the latter occupying the position of chief engineer. His later years of active professional life were chiefly occupied by expert testimony in many important mechanical cases in various courts throughout this country and Canada."

Francis Minot Weld, a life member and benefactor, admitted Feb. 16, 1869, was born in Boston, April 27, 1815, and died in Jamaica Plain, Feb. 4, 1886. His father was William Gordon Weld, of Roxbury, and his mother was Hannah Minot, of Boston.

Mr. Weld's earliest American ancestor was Rev. Thomas Welde, colleague with Rev. John Eliot in the primitive ministry of Roxbury. He was associated also with Mr. Eliot and Mr. Richard Mather, in the preparation of the old New England Psalm Book, published at Cambridge in 1640.

Mr. Weld received his early education and his preparation for college in the schools of Boston, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1835, where two of his brothers, Stephen Minot and Christophor Minot, had preceded him, the former in 1826 and the latter in 1833. These names repeat themselves on the Harvard Triennial. There is another Francis Minot Weld in 1860, and another Stephen Minot in the same year. So there is a Francis Minot Weld in 1872, and a Christopher Minot in 1880.

Mr. Weld's early business life was in New Orleans, where his firm was known as F. M. Weld & Co., engaged in the cotton trade. His partner was Mr. Charles H. Minot. They closed their business in New Orleans before the breaking out of the war, and removed to Boston, where under the same firm name they were engaged in the East India trade. This firm was dissolved after a few years, and Mr. Weld became the Treasurer of the Pembroke Print Mills of Suncook, N. H. He held this office till his death.

Mr. Weld was united in marriage in 1842 with Miss Elizabeth Rodman of New Bedford. From this marriage there were five children, three sons and two daughters. The son named from himself died, but Benjamin Rodman and Charles Minot Weld are living. His two daughters are married, one to Prof. F. G. Peabody of Cambridge, and the other to Mr. John Parkinson, banker.

Mr. Weld was the last of five brothers, three of whom bore the name Minot as their middle name.

Major William G. Wise, of Auburn, N. Y., a resident member, admitted May 5, 1858, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 23, 1821, and died at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1886. His father, Daniel Wise, Jr., was born in Kennebunk, Me., Oct. 4, 1794, and his mother was Mary Walker, born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 9, 1795. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph[1] Wise, of Roxbury, from whom the line runs through Rev. John[2] of Ipswich, Rev. Jeremiah[3] of Berwick, Me., Capt. James[4] of Berwick, Daniel[5] Jr. of Kennebunk, to William G.[6] the subject of this sketch.

His ancestor Rev. John Wise of Ipswich (Chebacco parish, now Essex) was one of the ablest New England divines of his generation. Born in Roxbury and baptized Aug. 13, 1652, he was graduated at Harvard College 1673, and was pastor at Ipswich, 1683–1725, when he died. He was the author of the volume, "The Church's Quarrel Espoused," and other well known writings. He was the ecclesiastical reformer of his generation.

Young William G. Wise was educated in private schools in Portsmouth, particularly in the school of Mr. William C. Harris. He then passed to the Phillips Academy, Exeter, from which institution he was graduated in 1836. He afterwards passed a year under the instruction of Mr. James Hayward, of Boston, in civil engineering. Mr. Hayward had been previously professor of mathematics in Harvard College.

He was united in marriage, Oct. 16, 1843, with Miss Annie H. Pierrepont, daughter of Dr. James H. Pierrepont, of Portsmouth, N. H. From this marriage there were three children:—Annie Pierrepont, born July 10, 1844; Pierrepont, born Sept. 9, 1849; and Marguerite Adams, born May 31, 1852.

Mr. Wise resided many years in Lowell, where he was a member of the school committee, and chairman of the Republican city committee. He represented the City of Lowell in the Massachusetts legislature in 1858. In the war of the Rebellion he was made quarter-master of the 6th Mass. regiment with the rank of first lieutenant in the army of the Potomac. He held also other important positions in the army during the years 1862 and 1863. After the war he was called to offices in the State of New York. He was made treasurer of the Auburn Woolen Company, and had his residence at Auburn. He was also treasurer of the Cayuga Woolen Co. He was appointed, June 18, 1873, by Gov. Dix, inspector-general of the National Guards of New York, with rank of major, attached to 23d Brigade, 10th Division.

Silas[7] Reed, M.D., of Boston, a resident member, admitted May 15, 1883, was born in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, May 29, 1807, and died in Park City,

Utah, Oct. 1, 1886. His father was Charles Reed, born in Ellington, Conn., May 1, 1783, who died in Deerfield, Ohio, September, 1867; and his mother was Rejoice Diver, born in Blanford, Mass., April 30, 1790.

The earliest American on his father's side was John[1] Reed, of Rehoboth, Mass., born in England, 1598, who came to New England in 1630. From him the line of descent is through Samuel[2] Reed, who lived in Mendon; Josiah,[3] born about 1675; Jacob,[4] born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 1, 1702; Silas,[5] of Ellington, Conn., who was born Oct. 21, 1752, and died in 1789 (his wife was Mary Wallace, of Ellington); Charles,[6] above noticed.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired wholly in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, while Ohio itself was in its infancy. At the age of eighteen he left the farm, and studied medicine for two years with a physician of considerable practice, and afterwards went to the medical college in Cincinnati, from which he was honorably graduated. He commenced the practice of medicine in the village of Uniontown, Ohio, but soon removed to Middlebury, Ohio. He was first united in marriage April 5, 1829, with Miss Sarah F. Ogden, daughter of Jacob Ogden, of Boston. From this marriage there were two children, a son and daughter. His second wife was Miss Henrietta Maria Rogers, daughter of Timothy Rogers, of Gloucester, to whom he was married May 15, 1838. From this marriage there were four children, two sons and two daughters; but three of them, the sons and a daughter, died in early life.

After practising medicine for a few years he became an extensive business man, first in Cincinnati and then in St. Louis. He afterwards held the office of surveyor general of the States of Illinois and Missouri.

Of late years, Dr. Reed had resided in Boston. He was the owner of valuable mines at the west, some in the region of Park City, Utah, where he died.

From an appreciative article in the *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 8, 1886, we take the following extract:—

"He was the warm personal friend and the ardent supporter of President Lincoln. In St. Louis, at the outbreak of the civil war, his Republicanism knew neither fear nor favor. Bold, loyal, outspoken, he made himself heard and felt, and in 1861 assisted General Frank Blair in organizing a company of minute men, the first company organized to protect St. Louis against the rebels, and his name stands second on the roll. When the sick and wounded began to arrive at St. Louis in the autumn of 1861, he was serving as an acting assistant surgeon, and so continued, without thought or heed to rank or position, until 1863, when he was put in charge of the invalid corps at Camp Jackson, St. Louis. Subsequently at the military hospital at Nashville, and especially after the battle of Chickamauga, he was always found loyal, untiring, self-sacrificing, heedless of everything but the great work before him. In 1869 General Grant, an old friend, appointed him surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, and the same enthusiasm, energy and devotion that marked his career when he put his impress on the new surveys of Illinois and Missouri, followed him there, and his plats at the land office, as he was accustomed to say, would be his monument and his record to the generations yet unborn. Texas and its railroad development, simultaneously with large mining interests in Utah, engaged his attention for the next few years and until the day of his death. He died at Park City, Utah Territory, on Oct. 1, from pneumonia contracted but a few days before, at the age of seventy-nine years, in the presence of the mountain which he loved so well, and as he would have wished to die, in harness, hopeful, trustful and loyal to the end."

Sidney Brooks, A.M., of Boston, a resident member, admitted July 29, 1875, was born in Harwich, Mass., April 5, 1813, and died in Boston, March 25, 1887. His father was Obed Brooks, born in Harwich, Mass., Jan. 27, 1781, and his mother was Sally Weeks, born in Harwich, March 20, 1784. His grandfather was Ebenezer Brooks, who bore in his early life the family name of Broadbrooks, which was changed to Brooks by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts. The first American ancestor was Ebenezer Broadbrooks, who

is believed to have come from Scotland to Harwich. He had a son Ebenezer, and the grandson Ebenezer by whom the name was changed to Brooks. The subject of this sketch was therefore of the fifth generation from the founder.

He was fitted for college, and was graduated at Amherst in the Class of 1841. He chose the profession of teaching, and immediately after graduation became principal of the Chatham Academy, Chatham, Mass. In 1845 he established the "Pine Grove Seminary" in his native town of Harwich. This school was prosperous and he was at the head of it for more than twenty years, when he left to become the head teacher on the Massachusetts nautical ship, "George M. Barnard." This office he held 1866–1872.

Mr. Brooks was united in marriage, May 27, 1859, with Miss Susan Sophia Chase, daughter of Mr. George Chase, of Claremont, N. H. There were no children.

Besides the long and active labors of Mr. Brooks as a teacher at Chatham, Harwich and on the Schoolship, he served for about thirty years on the school committee of Harwich, and was president of the County Association of Teachers for ten years. He was employed also from time to time in land surveying, and was Justice of the Peace. In the war of the Rebellion he was enrolling officer of a part of his county, and was afterwards Notary Public. In 1876 he reprinted a discourse by his ancestor, Rev. George Weeks, of Harwich, preached in 1726, for which he wrote an historical preface. He has been a writer to a considerable extent for the newspapers. So in a good old age he passes away, after an active, useful and honorable life.

John L. Hayes, LL.D., of Boston, a resident member, admitted Jan. 30, 1880, was born in Berwick (now South Berwick), Maine, April 13, 1812. For many years his residence has been at Cambridge and his law office at 95 Milk St., Boston. He died in Cambridge, April 18, 1887. His father was the Hon. William Allen Hayes, born in North Yarmouth, Me., Oct. 20, 1783. His mother was Susan Lord, born May 11, 1790, in Berwick, Me. His earliest American ancestor was John[1] Hayes, of Dover, N. H., who was born in England and came to this country in 1680, settling in Dover, N. H. From him the line runs through Peter[2], John[3], David[4], William Allen[5], John Lord[6]. On his mother's side the line runs, Nathan[1] Lord, of Kittery, Maine; Nathan[2], Capt. Samuel[3], Nathan[4], Gen. John[5], of Berwick, Me., Susan[6], John Lord[7] Hayes. He was of the sixth American generation on his father's side, and the seventh on his mother's.

After his early education was completed he was fitted for college in the Berwick Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831. He studied law in his father's office, and finished his law studies in the Dane Law School at Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in 1835.

He was united in marriage, May 29, 1839, with Miss Caroline Sarah Ladd, third daughter of Alexander and Maria T. (Haven) Ladd. The children of this marriage were Alexander Ladd Hayes, who was graduated at Harvard University in 1863; William Allen Hayes, graduated at same University, 1866; Maria Tufton Ladd Hayes; Susan Lord Hayes, and Caroline Sophia Hayes.

Mr. Hayes has not only been a man eminent in his chosen profession, but has perhaps been still more remarkable for his close connection with the great interests and industries. As a mark of his legal ability he received from Dartmouth College, in 1878, his title of LL.D., and his great business capacity is seen in the fact that he was Chief Clerk and acting Commissioner of the U. S. Patent Office, 1861–1864, and since 1864 he has been Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He was also a judge at the "International Exhibition" of 1876, and was also on the commission for the revision of the tariff in 1882.

As an example of the refinement of his taste and culture, we take the following from his obituary in the *Boston Journal*, April 19, 1887:

"His last, and in many respects most significant and admirable work, has been the translation into English verse in the same metre and rhythm as the

original, of twenty-five of the best of the Latin hymns of the early and middle ages. This has recently been published under the title Corolla Hymnorum Sacrorum, and had deservedly won praise from literary critics and the lovers of sacred poetry."

FREDERICK JONES, Esq., of Boston, a life member and benefactor, admitted Jan. 30, 1871, was born in the town of Athol, Mass., Aug. 31, 1803, and died in Boston June 7, 1887. His father was Prescott Jones, born in Weston, Mass., April 20, 1771, and his mother was Jane Tyler Moore, born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14, 1769. The name Jones is Welsh, and the earliest American ancestor of Frederick was Lewis Jones, who with his wife Ann was in Roxbury before 1650. About the year 1650 the family removed from Roxbury to Watertown, Mass., where Ann the wife and mother died, May 1, 1680, and Lewis died April 11, 1684. From Lewis[1] the line runs through Josiah[2], James[3], Aaron[4], Prescott[5] to Frederick[6]. Of the above ancestors Josiah[2], born about 1643, married Oct. 2, 1667, Lydia Treadway of Watertown; James[3], born in Weston, Sept. 4, 1679, married Sarah Moore of East Sudbury; James[4], born in Weston about 1705, married Abigail Garfield; Aaron[5], born June 10, 1723, married Nov. 25, 1749, Silence Cutting of Weston; Prescott[6], born in Weston, April 20, 1770, married Jan. 31, 1798, Jane Moore of Cambridge. He died April 19, 1828. She died May 26, 1835.

Mr. Jones's education was secured in the common schools of Athol, with the addition of two winters in Windsor Academy, Vt., and one at Amherst Academy, Mass. He was united in marriage with Maria Sweetser of Athol, Dec. 1, 1831. She was born in Athol, Aug. 3, 1806. From this marriage there have been four children, of whom one only, Caroline S., wife of Francis F. Emery, is now living. Mr. Jones has long maintained a high and honorable standing among Boston merchants. He passed away in a ripe old age, leaving behind an honored name and pleasant memories.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

1636.—*Harvard University.*—1886. *A Record of the Commemoration, November Fifth to Eighth, 1886, on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College.* [College Seal.] Cambridge, N. E.: John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1887. Pp. 379.

This is the official account of the Proceedings at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Harvard College. On the 7th of November (N. S.), 1636, the General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay passed the memorable vote to give "400[li] towards a schoale or colledge," and in this small beginning Harvard College had its origin.

How fitly to celebrate the 250th anniversary of an event of such far-reaching and lasting importance was the subject of much anxious thought on the part of the Committee of Arrangements, and it must be admitted that the plans finally decided upon were in every way worthy of the occasion and could scarcely have been improved upon. Inasmuch as there were about forty-five hundred living alumni of the College and about thirty-five hundred of the professional schools—in all about eight thousand persons—entitled to attend the celebration, in addition to the large number of undergraduates and invited guests, how to dispose of the great multitude that might be expected to come to Cambridge to take part in the Commemoration was a perplexing problem, especially as the season of the year would not allow the holding of the exercises in a tent. It was therefore determined to extend the celebration over three days:—Saturday, Nov. 6th, Undergraduates' Day, to be devoted by the Students of the University to Literary Exercises in Sanders Theatre in the morning, to Athletic Sports

in the afternoon, and a Torchlight Procession in the evening; Sunday, Nov. 7th, Foundation Day, when Commemorative Exercises were to be held in Appleton Chapel, conducted in the morning by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody and in the evening by the Rev. Phillips Brooks; and Monday, Nov. 8th, Alumni Day, when an address by James Russell Lowell, LL.D., and a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D., were to be delivered in the morning in Sanders Theatre, after which honorary degrees were to be conferred by the University. This was to be followed in the afternoon by the Alumni Dinner in Memorial Hall. This programme was carried out exactly as it was planned, except that, on account of the rain, the Torchlight Procession was postponed until Monday, Nov. 8th.

The exercises, however, were really begun by the Law School Association at its meeting on Friday, Nov. 5th, when Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., delivered the oration—an oration which should be read by every lawyer in the land who was so unfortunate as not to be able to hear it—and by its dinner in the Gymnasium.

But the crowning day of all was the third and last, Alumni Day. The scene in the Theatre was a memorable one. The fame of orator and poet, both illustrious wherever the English language is heard, the presence of the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the delegates from Emmanuel College and from the University of Cambridge, England, in their academic gowns, the representatives of the chief American Colleges, and the other distinguished guests on the stage, and the noble looking body of cultivated men who constituted the audience, combined to make an impression on the beholder never to be effaced from the memory.

It is manifestly impossible, in the short space allowed for this notice, to give a synopsis of this book which will do justice to the subject. The development of the College into the University is, according to Professor Norton, far nearer completion than Mr. Lowell would have us believe, and the plea for a good all-round education comes too late. Undoubtedly the adoption of the elective system is now absolutely necessary to the perfect growth of the University. But a line must be drawn somewhere. We have a right to expect the College to stand a bulwark against the assaults of superficially taught, half educated declaimers against the miscalled dead languages—"only those languages can properly be called dead in which nothing living has been written"—and especially against those who would see the Greek language dragged from the throne from which it governs the world. The knowledge of Greek is absolutely essential to an educated man. There is no such thing as a liberal education without it, and there can be no "equivalent"! for it. To bestow the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon a graduate of Harvard College who cannot read a line of Greek, is an absurdity. The proceeding tends to bring all college degrees into contempt. They thus become meaningless.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Theatre, honorary degrees were conferred by President Eliot upon delegates of other colleges and upon other distinguished guests. But this ceremony lost much of its impressiveness owing to their being given in English, instead of Latin which from the foundation of the College until now had been employed for that purpose. A senseless innovation like this is never an improvement. It was ill-suited to the dignity of the occasion.

The volume is illustrated by a fac-simile of a page of the earliest Record Book of the College, showing the first design for the College Seal and the vote for its adoption in 1643. A reduced fac-simile of the College Charter of 1650 is also given, and two views of the College as it appeared in 1821.

A misleading statement is made on p. 51. It is there said that Dr. Perry, of the Class of 1811, was the oldest graduate of the College, after the death of Joseph Head of the Class of 1804. But William Thomas, of Plymouth, of the Class of 1807, who attended Commencement in 1882, being then in his 94th year, was publicly presented to the assembled Alumni at the dinner in Memorial Hall as the senior graduate of the College. He died in Plymouth, September 20th, 1882.

The volume closes with a list of the alumni and guests who registered as attending the celebration.

By John T. Hassam, A.M., of Boston.

Groton Historical Series: A Collection of Papers relating to the History of the Town of Groton, Massachusetts. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Groton: 1887. 8vo. pp. viii. 502. Edition 125 copies. Price $6. For sale by George E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Green is a native of Groton, Massachusetts, and intends at some time to write a history of that town. He delivered an historical address, July 4, 1876, which was

published at the time. Since then he has printed a number of monographs illustrating its history, all of which have been noticed as they appeared in our pages.

In 1884, he commenced printing a series of papers relating to the history of Groton, twenty of which have now appeared and are here collected in a volume. The titles of these papers are: No. 1—Reminiscences of Groton during 1823 and 1824 (by William Amory). 2—Reminiscences of Groton during 1826 and 1827 (by Elisur Wright). 3—Groton during Shays's Rebellion. 4—Groton as a Shire Town—Two Groton Conventions—The Soapstone Quarry. 5—Miss Prescott's School—Groton Newspapers—Revolutionary Items. 6—Address at Dedication of Lawrence Academy by the Rev. Charles Hammond. 7—Old Stores and Post Office of Groton. 8—Old Taverns and Stage Coaches of Groton. 9—District Schools—Public Library—Military Matters—Fires in 1829. 10—Earliest Church Records in Groton. 11—Reminiscences of Groton during 1838-1841 (by the Rev. Silas Hawley). 12—Groton during the Indian Wars—Simon Willard and Nonnenicus Farm—Samuel Carter, Fourth Minister of Groton. 13—Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Groton 1661-1693, and of Marriages, 1713-1793, as copied from the Middlesex County Records. 14—Revolutionary Items—Rev. Samuel Dana—Presbyterian Controversy—President Dwight's Description of Groton. 15—Geography of Groton—List of Town Clerks—Station Masters. 16—New Chapter in the History of the Concord Fight—Naomi Farwell, the Hermitess—Gilson Family. 17—An Old Home and some of its Occupants—South Military Company—John Bulkley's Death—Commodore Bainbridge and the Lakin Farm—Revolutionary Soldiers—Indian Attack of July 27, 1694. 18—Groton Bi-Centennial Celebration—Samuel Lawrence's Recollections—Chaises and "Chairs" in Groton—Slavery in Groton. 19—General Grant's Visit to Groton—Old Mill Sites in Groton—William Nutting—Daniel Farmer and Eleazer Priest—Farrington Family—Burning of Judge Dana's Barn. 20—Two Chapters in the Early History of Groton.

The titles of the previous monographs above referred to: 1—An Historical Address, Bicentennial and Centennial, delivered July 4, 1876, at Groton, Massachusetts. Groton: 1876. Octavo, paper covers, 86 pages. Price $1.00. 2—Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton, Massachusetts. With Notes and an Appendix. Illustrations. Boston: 1878. Octavo, cloth, pages xix. 271. Price $3.00. 3—An Historical Address delivered at Groton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1880, at the dedication of three monuments erected by the town. Groton: 1880. Octavo, paper cover, 56 pages. Price 50 cents. 4—The Early Records of Groton, Massachusetts, 1662-1707. With Notes. Heliotypes. Groton: 1880. Octavo, cloth, 201 pages. Price $2.00. 5—Groton in the Witchcraft Times. Groton: 1883. Octavo, paper cover, 29 pages. Price 50 cents. 6—Groton during the Indian Wars. Groton: 1883. Octavo, cloth, 214 pages. Price $2.50. 7—The Boundary Lines of Old Groton, Massachusetts. Map. Groton: 1885. Octavo, cloth, 105 pages. Price $1.50.

In these volumes, Dr. Green has collected a mass of material relating to his native town that is worthy of preservation, from which he will be able to draw for his facts in compiling his forthcoming history. The town is rich in historic material. Two other historical works of his can still be obtained. The titles are: 1—Count William de Deux-Ponts's Campaigns in America. 1780-81. Translated from the French Manuscript, with an Introduction and Notes. Boston: 1868. Octavo, paper cover, pages xvi. 176. Price $3.00. 2—History of Medicine in Massachusetts. A Centennial Address delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, at Cambridge, June 7, 1881. Boston: 1881. Octavo, cloth, 131 pages. Price $1.00.

All these works can be purchased of Mr. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, at the prices named.

Dr. Green deserves great credit for the labor of love which he is performing, and his example should incite the natives of other towns to preserve the fast perishing materials which illustrate their history.

History of Framingham, Massachusetts, early known as Danforth's Farms, 1640-1880, *with a Genealogical Register*. By J. H. Temple, Author of "History of Whately," "History of Northfield," "History of Brookfield," etc. Published by the Town of Framingham. 1887. pp. 794.

The new History of Framingham, by Rev. J. H. Temple, is a very full and finished piece of work. It is a volume of 794 pages, royal octavo. Of these, more than three hundred pages are occupied with the Genealogical Register of Framingham families. Every one of these pages represents a large amount of research and

patient work. It was five years ago, in 1882, that Mr. Temple entered upon the task of preparing this volume, though he had previously gathered a large amount of material looking to this end.

It is just fifty years ago since Rev. William Barry, for ten years (1835-1845) pastor of the Unitarian Church in Framingham, issued his history of the town. He had spent the two years immediately following his ministry in the preparation of the volume, and it was regarded as a highly creditable work. Mr. Barry, who has only recently passed away (1885), at an advanced age, has been for many years distinguished as a librarian in the city of Chicago. But the volume he prepared has been for years out of print, and there was a natural demand for a new and enlarged work. In fulness of detail and comprehensiveness, this history of the town far surpasses its predecessor. Indeed, few town histories will be found more perfect than this. Mr. Temple has for many years made this kind of writing his special employment. Years ago he wrote the History of Whately, Mass., and has recently completed the History of North Brookfield, Mass., besides being an associate author of the History of Northfield, Mass.

Framingham was not one of the ancient towns of the Commonwealth. It was not incorporated as a town until the year 1700. Up to that time, it had been an outlying appendage of the old town of Sudbury, and was popularly known as Danforth's Farms. The first church on this territory was organized Oct. 8, 1701, and Rev. John Swift, a native of Milton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard (1697), was ordained pastor, where he remained till his death in 1745. For more than a hundred and fifty years, Framingham has been one of the substantial and attractive towns of the Commonwealth, notable for its pleasant landscapes and lakes; the latter of which have now been utilized by the City of Boston. The town has long had a steady and quiet growth, and been filled with a population of high average intelligence and wealth. But its very recent history has been marked by a far more rapid increase of population and wealth than ever before. By the planting, within a few years, of large manufacturing establishments, within that part of the town known as South Framingham, there have been large accessions to its population and resources.

In Rev. Mr. Barry's history, before mentioned, the Genealogical Register, which was truly valuable, only included the persons who had been inhabitants before the year 1800. Mr. Temple's Register is a very great enlargement of this earlier work, including all who had taken up their residence in the town prior to 1860.

It will be noticed that the work is published by the town, which made an appropriation of $4,000 for the purpose, and put the whole business into the hands of a competent committee. A very large part of our town histories hitherto have been projected, written and published by individuals at their own risk, and very often, after giving all their time and labor, they have found themselves seriously out of pocket, financially, by the operation. There is many a township in New England that owes a large debt of gratitude to some private citizen, who, out of his love of the work, has furnished his town with a good history, largely at his own expense. The Framingham History is the outcome of a better way and a higher wisdom.

By the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of West Newton, Mass.

London Marriage Licenses, 1521-1869. Edited by JOSEPH FOSTER. From Excerpts by the late Col. Chester, D.C.L. With Memoir and Portrait. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly W. 1887. Super Royal 8vo. double columns, pp. 856. Price £3. 3s.

The first part of this book was noticed in the April number of the present periodical. The work is now completed and makes a handsome volume of over eight hundred closely printed pages. The Marriage Licenses here printed are fully described in the list of Col. Chester's Manuscripts printed in the REGISTER for January, 1884. They are No. IV. in the list. "This magnificent series of extracts," says Mr. Foster, "together with his other MSS., were transcribed, in duplicate, at the sole cost of George E. Cokayne, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, by the late Col. Chester, to enable him to annotate, from the information they afford, his celebrated *magnum opus* on the Registers of Westminster Abbey. There is probably no page in that superb work, unrivalled in modern genealogy, that has not a reference to this wonderful collection."

The *Genealogist* for July last has an appreciative notice of this book. "Mr. Foster," to quote that notice, "has wisely adopted the alphabetical plan in his arrangement of the entries,—which we estimate at something like 25,000,—so that any one can see at a glance the male entries under a particular name, and as the

columns are also numbered instead of the pages, the female names are readily found from the references in the 'Index of Matches—Females,' at the end of the volume." The work performed by Mr. Foster in arranging the entries alphabetically, the *Genealogist* terms "herculean."

Mr. Foster has reprinted, with our consent, the memoir of Col. Chester, which appeared in the REGISTER for January, 1884, with additions from Mr. Latting's memoir in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and from other sources. The portrait engraved for the *Record* makes the frontispiece of the volume. The editor deserves great credit for the able and thorough manner in which he has performed his work on this book, and the publisher also merits praise for his liberal outlay on the handsome volume now before us.

The History of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. Preceded by an Account of Old Quabaug, Indian and English Occupation, 1647–1676; *Brookfield Records* 1686–1783. By J. H. TEMPLE, author of History of Northfield, History of Framingham, etc. With a Genealogical Register. Published by the Town of Northfield, 1887. 8vo. pp. 824. Price $5. Address Mr. Hiram Knight, North Brookfield, Mass.

In our January number we printed a full notice of this book, prepared from advance sheets by Mr. Henry E. Waite. It was expected then that the work would be published in a few weeks, but various causes delayed its issue till last August.

It is now thirty-eight years since the author of this book, the Rev. Mr. Temple, published his first town history, that of Whately, Mass., in which town he was then settled as the pastor of the First Church. Since 1849, when that book appeared, he has issued a second and much enlarged history of Whately, besides histories of Northfield and Framingham, and the work before us. His experience and his vast collection of historical materials, have enabled him to give us in this book one of the most satisfactory town histories that has yet appeared.

The Genealogical Register appended to the history is a very full record of North Brookfield families. It fills 319 pages in small type. This portion of the work is by the late Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., whose memoir is the leading article in this number of the REGISTER. He devoted much time and labor to collecting and arranging the facts. The Genealogical Register was not printed till after Mr. Adams's death, but competent and careful friends have seen it through the press, and it may be pronounced a valuable and trustworthy record.

The Medical Register for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, for the Year commencing June 1, 1887. WILLIAM T. WHITE, M.D., Editor. Vol. XXV. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. Large 18mo. pp. cxv.+310.

The originator of this valuable serial was the late George H. Tucker, M.D., whose memoir will be found in the fourth volume of the Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Dr. Tucker edited the first volume for 1862, but owing to his death, early in the year, no Register for 1863 appeared. In 1864 the work came under the supervision of the New York Medico-Historical Society, and under its direction it has been regularly issued to the present time. "Volume 2 was the first issue in which was printed a list of the regular physicians practising in New York City." The list contained the names of six hundred and forty-three physicians, of whom at least two hundred and twenty-five are now dead. The New York City list, in the present volume, contains the names of 1,938 physicians, or more than three times the number in volume 2.

The editors of the twenty-five volumes of the Register have been George H. Tucker, M.D., 1 vol. 1862; Guido Furman, M.D., 3 vols. 1864 to 1866; John Schrady, M.D., 3 vols. 1867 to 1869; E. Lee Jones, M.D., 1 vol. 1870; A. E. M. Purdy, M.D., 7 vols. 1871 to 1877; and William P. White, M.D., the present editor, 10 vols. 1878 to 1886. A complete set of this work has been presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society by Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., of New York City.

Besides the lists of physicians in the three States named in the title page, the volume contains accounts of various medical societies, with lists of officers and other statistics, obituaries of noted physicians, and other matters of interest to the medical profession.

Edward Jessop of West Farms, Westchester Co., New York, and his Descendants. With an Introduction and an Appendix: the latter containing Records of other American families of the name, with some Additional Memoranda. By Rev. HENRY GRISWOLD JESUP. "I set the people after their families."—*Nehemiah*, v.

13. Cambridge: Privately printed for the Author, by John Wilson and Son. 1887. 4to. pp. xxxi. 442.

We cannot speak too highly of the character and contents of this book. It is similar, in many respects, to the Morris and Gray genealogies. It contains, besides genealogical matter, reminiscences, biographies, wills, letters with fac-simile signatures, notes, portraits, &c. It is a noble monument to the industry, perseverance and good sense of the compiler. It is surprising that he has accomplished so much. Our mind naturally reverts to the time, some eight years ago, when called upon by him in the incipient stages of his researches, to answer inquiries relative to his family. We here behold the grand result.

The plan of the book varies, in one particular, from some of our best arranged genealogies, and we are inclined to think it an improvement. "The index numbers attached to the name of father, grandfather, etc., do not designate generations, as is commonly the case, but point to a preceding part of the book, where, in connection with the same number, the full history of the ancestor may be found." By an arrangement of heavier type, italics and capital letters, the system is carried out.

The introduction gives us an account of researches in England by the late Col. Chester, who "elevated the study of English family history from a mere pursuit to a science." His sudden death occurred in 1882, before he had prepared a final report of his year's work. Every will in London, at the public offices, bearing the name of Jessop, from 1383 to 1780, had been copied by him.

The earliest traditions of the family are closely associated with the county of Yorkshire, as the probable starting point and home of the emigrant ancestor. A copy of the arms granted Richard Jessop of Broom Hall, 13 July, 1575, is inserted. A pedigree and history of this family is also given, but the connection is not made between them and our American Jessops. A long and valuable communication from the Rev. Augustus Jessop, D.D., regarding the English history of the family, throws much light on the subject. It is a contribution of interest to historical students generally.

Edward Jessup, the emigrant ancestor in this country, was a citizen of Stamford in Connecticut, as early as 1649; he may have been still earlier in Fairfield. On the 12th of March, 1664, conjointly with John Richardson, he purchased of Shawnerockett and eight other Indians, a tract of land, subsequently called West Farms, in the county of West Chester, now, by annexation, a territorial part of the city of New York. This deed, a copy of which may be found in the book, is on record in the office of the secretary of state, at Albany, Book of Deeds, vol. ii. pp. 58, 59. The Jessup half of the patent passed by inheritance and purchase into the possession of Thomas Hunt, Jr., who married the daughter and eldest child of the patentee. His son, Edward, perpetuated the name. The children of the daughters, who married, and had children, are given.

There is but one index of names and places. It is contained in 52 pages, double columns. This is alphabetically arranged, the Jessups taking their places in the order with other families. The book is in the style and size of the Prince Society publications, John Wilson & Son, as will be seen, the printers.

By Mr. William B. Trask, of Boston.

Ben Hardin: His Times and Contemporaries, with Selections from his Speeches. By Lucius P. Little. Louisville: Printed by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. xi.+640+x. With Index and Illustrations.

The reader is here carried back to the early days of the political history of Kentucky, to scenes immediately succeeding the experience of the "dark and bloody ground." Kentucky at this period had undergone a transition from the terrible border life of Boone, John Hardin and their companions, to the more peaceful victories of the rostrum and the legislative hall. These legal contests and word battles are well described in the work under notice.

The period referred to is the first half of the present century; the epoch that developed such men as Henry Clay, Felix Grundy, Chancellor Bibb, John W. Stevenson, Garrett Davis, and other able advocates of the west. These were the men who contributed by their intellectual eminence to raise the comparatively new State of Kentucky to a position of importance in the sisterhood of States rarely obtained in newly settled or border communities; a position which she has scarcely retained in more recent times.

Among these distinguished men the subject of this biography was no insignificant figure. He was a member of both branches of the State Legislature, was elected to the lower house of Congress for several terms, was Secretary of State of

Kentucky from 1844 to 1847, and was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1849. In all these positions he acquitted himself with dignity and success. He was eminent as a lawyer and as an orator, his style being apparently a combination of the refinement of the east with the more forcible and vigorous manner of the western school of oratory. His biographer describes him as "not only impressive, but magnetic"; and he has been described by others as using wit, drollery, invective and sarcasm in a very effective manner. The book is full of anecdotes and incidents illustrating these qualities, and also quotes copiously from his speeches in further proof of them. The "Owsley Speech," made at the time of Hardin's resignation of the office of Secretary of State of Kentucky, is reported quite fully, taking nearly a hundred pages of the work. Hardin's comparison of James K. Polk with Henry Clay, on page 351, may also be noted as affording a fair specimen of his eloquence.

The work affords a very entertaining, instructive and interesting example of western biographical literature. The stories and incidents related, aside from their illustrations of character, form a very amusing and interesting picture of Kentucky life and manners of half a century ago. Altogether it is a volume that deserves to be carefully read, as presenting the history of a period and a section not so well known as it ought to be in New England.

The author, in dealing with the genealogical matter relating to the Hardin family, has not been quite so fortunate as with the main part of his subject. He follows the old traditional "three brothers" theory in accounting for the settlement of the family in this country. The brothers are said to have fled from France "after the massacre of St. Bartholomew—though how near that event traditions differ." Then he describes the survivor of these brothers as living in Virginia, and Sarah Hardin, the mother of Benjamin the subject of the work, as knowing him soon after the middle of the last century. As the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in 1572, this brother could not have lived within a century of that event. A more satisfactory conjecture would have been that this ancestor, who was a Huguenot, came to America in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., a century or more after the massacre.

The pictorial illustrations of the work are wood cuts representing the prominent men of the period in Kentucky and their residences. The book is well printed on good paper, and the index is copious and apparently carefully prepared.

By Mr. Oliver B. Stebbins, of Boston.

Gray Genealogy, being a Genealogical Record and History of the Descendants of John Gray, of Beverly, Mass.; and also including sketches of other Gray Families. By M. D. Raymond, Tarrytown, N. Y. 1887. 8vo. pp. 316.

This book is somewhat different from the genealogical works we have usually been called to notice. It appears to be, generally, sketches of the various families bearing the name of Gray, of whom the compiler has made diligent search to obtain proper information, with their genealogies annexed. He has succeeded admirably. The Gray families, who are numerous in this country, are deeply indebted to Mr. Raymond for his researches in this direction. We sometimes hear it remarked by those who are not so much interested as we could wish, in these studies, of the dry bones of genealogy. We would not disparage, in the least, the labors of those who can give us names, only, and dates, and those correctly; in relation to individuals, that they were born and died, had parents and grandparents before them, and children to follow them, but not a word or a syllable to inform us what they did, or who they really were. All this is well in thousands of instances, where nothing more can be said of them; but we have always considered that family or compiler fortunate who could clothe the bones with flesh, and give us incidents and scenes in the lives of their connections and friends, incorporating biography and history, making the work, in an important sense, a book of examples to the young, the middle aged and the old, and to all who care to peruse it.

The work before us is an attractive one in other respects than its personal sketches. It contains more than thirty portraits of male and female members of the family, some of whom are still on the active stage of life, while others have passed away. We would mention one, the oldest in the book, that of Edward Gray, who, says the book, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1673. This is more likely to be correct, than Bridgman, who calls it Lancashire.—See *Pilgrims of Boston*, 356, 357. Mr. Gray came to this country, it is stated, in 1686. He became a worthy merchant in Boston, leaving a good estate. His second wife was a niece of the Rev. Dr. Colman, of the Brattle Street Church. He died July 2,

1757, aged 84 years; was buried in the Granary burying ground, in his tomb near the gate. He was an ancestor of the Hon. Harrison Gray, Reverends Ellis, Thomas, D.D., Frederick Turrell, Dr. Thomas and others, gone, while many remain in our midst.

The Grays in the book are chiefly classified as of Beverly, Worcester, Yarmouth, Plymouth and Salem, Massachusetts; Sharon and Fairfield county, Connecticut; New Jersey, and other places; so that an index of families and not of individual members is given. There is, however, an index "of directly inter-married families and some others."

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the library of our Society, for information in the development of his work.

By Mr. William B. Trask.

A Genealogical and Historical Register of the Descendants of Edward Morris, of Roxbury, Mass., and Woodstock, Conn. Compiled by JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS. "Take ye the sum of all the Children of Israel after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names."—*Numbers*, i. 2. Published by the compiler, Hartford, Conn. 1887. 8vo. pp. xvii. 406.

This is quite an elaborate work, containing not only genealogical matter, but much, also, that is historical and biographical, relating to the family.

The first volume of Wills in the Suffolk Probate office, Boston, once contained, as we learn from the index, the will of Thomas Morris (there written Morrice), an early settler in Boston, who died as early as 1637. But the leaf which contained pages 17 and 18 of that record is gone. The original also is wanting. There may be nothing in existence to show the purport of that will. "There is no record extant," says the compiler, "of his arrival in this country, nor of the birth of any children, and probably there were none born here."

"From the correspondence of the names of many of the early settlers of Roxbury with the names on the records of Waltham Abbey and Nazing in the county of Essex in England, and the positive evidence that some of the Roxbury people came from those places and other places near by, and the connection of Edward Morris with some of these families, and the well-known fact that the Morrises were early and long established at Waltham Abbey, Nazing, and adjoining parishes, we have every reason to believe that Edward Morris came from the same neighborhood.

"On the registers of Waltham Abbey are these entries: 'Thomas Morris and Grissie Hewsone, married August 24, 1629.' 'Edward Morris, son of Thomas Morris, baptized August 8, 1630.' Here as concerning these names, the record ends, and the name of Morris does not again appear until 1675.

"The compiler, in the absence of *positive* evidence that Thomas Morris, of Waltham Abbey, and Thomas Morris, of Boston, were one and the same person, is nevertheless disposed to accept the fact as sufficiently conclusive without waiting for the proof for which he is still in search and which he hopes to find."

Commencing with Edward Morris, his known ancestor, who was a member of the church of the Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury, the compiler follows him to New Roxbury, now Woodstock, in Connecticut, of which place he was one of the founders in 1687, two hundred years ago. He was on the board of selectmen of the latter town, as he had, also, been long and faithfully in old Roxbury, in Massachusetts. He was soon made Lieutenant. The difficulties experienced during the Andros administration, in reference to land grants, was seriously felt by the settlers, and was a source of great annoyance and trouble to them. Mr. Morris was an important man in all duties that fell to his lot to perform, in relation to this and other matters, and ever faithful to his constituents. One of his last official acts was on the 31st of March, 1690.

The Morris family is traced for eight generations, taking in, also, some of the female branches, such as the Child, Morse, Comstock, Marcy and other families.

There are in the book ten autotype portraits, mostly of members bearing the name of Morris, including that of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, Calvert Comstock, and Gov. William L. Marcy, connected in the female line. The gravestones of Lieut. Edward Morris and of his son Dea. Edward Morris are represented by the same process, as, also, the Woodstock burying ground; the Bliss-Morris house in South Wilbraham, Mass.; the schooner "Mary Bright"; the ships "Constitution" and "Guerriere" of the war of 1812, and the "Merrimac" and "Cumberland" of the last war. The book is interspersed with anecdotes and reminiscences, which enliven the genealogical details, and at the same time furnish valuable historical data and information. There are several articles in the appendix, among which is

a brief account of the bi-centennial celebration at Woodstock, Conn., in September last. The indexes are not alphabetically arranged, but are according to the several branches, generations and families. Married persons and heads of families in small capitals, children following.

Mr. Morris has given his family and the public a valuable book, and we hope it will be properly appreciated.

By Mr. William B. Trask.

Carter.—A Genealogy of the Descendants of Samuel and Thomas, sons of Rev. Samuel and Thomas, sons of Rev. Samuel Carter. 1640–1886. *A contribution to the History of the first Carters of Lancaster, Lunenburg and Leominster, Massachusetts.* Collected and arranged for the Carter Association by Mrs. CLARA A. CARTER, Leominster, Mass., and Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER, Fitzwilliam, N. H. Clinton: Printed by W. J. Coulter, Courant Office. 1887. 8vo. pp. 272.

We congratulate the members of the "Carter Association" that they are so fortunate as to have in their families two ladies, bearing their husbands' names, who are not only competent, but willing, to compile a book of a character so valuable as the work before us, which contains the result of their labors in behalf of one branch of the Carter Family in this country. Would it not have been well, however, to have furnished a biographical sketch of the Rev. Thomas Carter, of Woburn, the first minister of the town, and the head of the family in this country, of whom we have a good account in Sewall's History of Woburn, pages 18; 20–22; 124–127; and Johnson's "Wonder Working Providence," in which the latter closes up, as usual, with some lines, commencing—"Carter, Christ hath his wayes thee taught," etc.

Brief sketches are given of the Sawyers and Joslins, who were connected with the Carter family. The genealogical arrangement of the families in the book is simple and clear. Its typographical appearance and good indexes are commendable.

By Mr. William B. Trask.

A Genealogy of the Philbrick and Philbrook Families, descended from the Emigrant Thomas Philbrick, 1583–1667. By the Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN, of Exeter, N. H. Exeter, N. H.: Printed by the Exeter Gazette Steam Printing House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 202. With a portrait of the Author. Price $2; by mail, $2.15.

Thomas Philbrick, the emigrant ancestor of most, if not all, of those who bear this name, in the various forms in which it has been or is now written, is supposed to have come from England in 1630, or not much later, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He is said to have been a mariner early in life, and to have been master of a vessel before he emigrated from Lincolnshire. His two sons removed to and settled in Hampton, N. H.: John in the year 1639, and Thomas in 1651; and he himself settled there at some time between the years 1643 and 1661. The father died in Hampton in 1667, and his wife Elizabeth in 1663. They had also Elizabeth, who married Thomas, son of Aquila Chase; Hannah; Mary, who married Edward Tuck, of Hampton; and Martha, who married John Cass, and was an ancestor of the Hon. Lewis Cass.

The family is quite numerous, and through marriage is related to many of the oldest families in Rockingham county, N. H., and other parts of that State and of Massachusetts. Like other families springing from the early settlers in New England, individuals bearing the name or descended from the emigrant are to be found in almost every section of the United States.

Rev. Mr. Chapman, the author of this volume, has devoted many years, in connection with his other valuable genealogical productions, to the preparation of this work. We have had repeated occasions to commend his labors for their accuracy and thoroughness; and we have no doubt that this, his latest, volume will prove equally worthy of confidence.

The volume is printed in an attractive style, and is furnished with complete indexes. We observe, also, that there are bound in at the end several sheets of ruled paper for the insertion of additions and corrections. This is to be commended.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt, of Boston.

We and Our Kinsfolk. Ephraim and Rebekah Waterman Briggs. With a few Collateral Branches. Edited by MARY BALCH BRIGGS. Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printers, 1 Somerset Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. viii. and 144.

Besides the persons mentioned above and their history, this volume introduces the families and something of the personal history of their sons: the Rev. Ephraim,

Jr. (H. U. 1791), who was ordained and settled at Chatham in 1796, and, after a successful ministry of twenty years, died in 1816; the Rev. William (H. U. 1794), who was settled first in Kittery, Me., and afterwards in East Bridgewater, Mass., where he died in 1858; the Rev. Isaac (B. U. 1795); Thomas, who died about the year 1796; the Rev. Richard (B. U. 1804), who settled in Mansfield in 1809, and died in 1837, and his wife Fanny Billings; the Rev. Charles (H. U. 1815), who after discharging pastoral duties for sixteen years, and for several years the office of secretary of the Unitarian Association, died in 1873; Dr. John Kingsbury, who took his degree of Doctor in Medicine at Brown University in 1820, settled in South Dedham, now Norwood, and died in 1843. Also of the daughters of the Rev. Ephraim and Rebekah W. Briggs, namely, Rebecca Briggs, wife of Col. Charles Holmes, of Kingston; Martha, wife of Zebadiah Thompson, Esq., of Halifax; and Mrs. Sarah, wife of Jabez Prior Thompson, of Halifax, who died while a member of the State Senate in 1852.

Following this history are twenty-two chapters devoted to "Our Ancestors and Cousins," in which are named members of the following families: Briggs, Deane, Goodwin, Haskins, Kingsbury, Andros, Morey, Lewis, Davis, Willard, Waterman, Bourne, Sturtevant, Christman, Allerton, Rickard, Cooke, Hopkins, Shurtleff, Lettis, Lothrop, Clarke, Ring, etc.

The illustrations are: a silhouette of Mrs. Rebekah Waterman Briggs, "Our Ancestral Rock" (an engraving), a page of John Lothrop's Bible (a photograph), and heliotype charts of ancestors of the Rev. Ephraim and the Rev. James Briggs and their wives.

The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and in all respects reflects much credit on the taste and patient research of the author.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

A Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I., comprising a list of books published or printed in Newport, with notes and additions. By Charles E. Hammett, Jr., Newport, R. I. Providence: S. S. Rider. 1887. Quarto, pp. 185.

The author well says in his preface that "much of the history of a place may be found in its literature; and that of Newport is of special interest, from the fact that this town was the fourth in New England where a press was established, and the second from which a newspaper was issued." The compiler does not claim that this volume contains a complete bibliography of the books printed in Newport; but probably it is very nearly complete. At all events, it is a remarkable production, and cannot fail to be of great service to librarians and collectors. The text is clearly and handsomely printed on excellent paper. The notes and additions to the titles add greatly to the value of the work. The index is chronological.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

Notes on the Surname of Hall. Collected by George W. Marshall, LL.D., of Exeter [England]. Printed by William Pollard & Co., North Street. 1887. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. (4)+46.

In his preface, Dr. Marshall says: "These pages contain such of my notes on the surname of Hall as have not been printed by me elsewhere, and may be of some use to any person making a general search for the name. My object in collecting them was to trace out the descendants of the Halls of Sullington, Warnham and Horsham."

The calendar given in this pamphlet comprises a list of all the Hall wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1383 to 1597. In some cases abstracts of these wills are given in foot notes, and opposite each name is a reference to the book in which the will is registered. The names of wives and children and other persons mentioned in these wills are also given, with due attention to dates and places of residence. The pedigrees of the Halls of Arksey, co. York, of Sullington and Horsham, and of London, are arranged in tabular form. The work is supplemented with an index of names and places.

The readers of the Register are fully acquainted with the sterling quality of the genealogical and historical works of Dr. Marshall. All genealogical students are indebted to him for his extended and thorough researches.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of John Kelly, of Newbury, Mass. Compiled by Mr. GILES M. KELLEY, of Haverhill, Mass. [To be had on application to Mr. Giles M. Kelley or Mr. Clarence E. Kelley, of Haverhill, Mass. Price, postpaid, $3.50.]

This volume bears neither place nor date of publication; but we learn that it was published in Chicago, at the request and under the care of Messrs. Asa P. & David Kelly of that city. It is a volume of 154 octavo pages of text and indexes. The frontispiece is a copy of the coat of arms in the possession of Edward A. Kelly, Esq., of Boston; and there are also thirteen electrotype portraits of members of the family. The compiler states that he had made more than forty years ago a tolerably complete account of the first five generations, and that recently the work was resumed, and is made to cover the first eight generations of the family in America. This fact should give assurance that the work has been done neither carelessly nor in haste.

John Kelly, of Newbury, Mass., is supposed to have come to that place in 1635 from Newbury, England. The oldest family traditions assert that he was born in Exeter, county of Devon, and suggest a connection with some branch of a family which took the name of Kelleigh (subsequently Kelly) from the name of the parish in which it was established and held lands, and continues to this day. He became a land owner in Newbury as early as 1639, subsequently he removed to West Newbury about 1694. In the long and historic contest between the Rev. Thomas Parker and a portion of his church, Mr. Kelly was a steadfast supporter of his pastor. From this John of Newbury the numerous descendants have gone east, north and west, and some of them, under the name Kelly or Kelley, have achieved distinction in the learned professions or in vocations no less honorable and useful.

The compiler of this genealogy has rendered a valuable service.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

History of the Wingate Family in England and America, with Genealogical Tables. Compiled by CHARLES E. L. WINGATE. Published by James D. P. Wingate, Exeter, N. H. 1886. 8vo. pp. 293.

The Wingate family is of great antiquity in England. The first known individual of the family was Hemyng de Wyngate, lord of the manor of that name in the parish of Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire, now or recently known as the manor of Grave. His line is traced in this book down to about the middle of the 18th century, showing that there were several individuals who either held confidential offices under their sovereigns or sat in parliament: others were authors, magistrates, etc. The relationship between the Wingates of England and the Wingates of America has not thus far been ascertained. The first of the name in New England, it appears, was John, a planter at Hilton's Point, now Dover, N. H., as early as 1658; and he is supposed to have been born in England about the year 1636. It is not improbable, however, that he was born in Maine, and was left an orphan at an early age. His first wife was a daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, and his second was the widow of Thomas Canney. He became a considerable owner of land. His homestead was on Dover Neck, and it has remained in the possession of the Wingate family down to the present time. This John Wingate had his experience, like other planters of his day in New Hampshire, in the controversies and litigation which grew out of the claim of the heirs of Capt. John Mason. He made his will in 1683–4, and died in 1687. He had seven children, and of these only four are known to have left descendants, viz.: Anne, John, Joshua and Abigail. Joshua, known in the annals of New Hampshire as Captain Wingate, was a prominent citizen of Hampton, holding important civic and military offices. His eldest son was the Rev. Paine Wingate (H. U. 1723), the minister of Amesbury, Mass., from 1726 to his death in 1786. His second daughter, Mary, married Deacon Timothy Pickering, of Salem, and was the mother of Col. Timothy of the Revolutionary epoch. The Rev. and Hon. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, N. H., was a son of the Rev. Paine, of Amesbury. By inter-marriages the Wingates are connected with many of the leading families in New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

This is the first extended history of the family. The work, as far as it goes, is remarkably well executed, and in point of literary dress it has also much merit. It is to be hoped that the compiler, or some other member of the family, will be encouraged to prosecute the work until the link between the English and American Wingates is found. The volume is furnished with convenient indexes, and is handsomely printed. The illustrations are photographs of the homestead in Dover and Stratham.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

Genealogy of the Descendants of James Breakenridge, who emigrated from Ireland, July, 1727. Collected and arranged by CORNILEA A. GOULD, Ware, Massachusetts. Charles W. Eddy, Printer. January, 1887. 8vo. pp. 65.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society is indebted for a copy of this genealogy to the kindness of the Hon. William Hyde, of Ware, whose sketches of the early inhabitants of that town were published in 1847. James Breakenridge, the emigrant, came with other persons and settled in the forks of Chicopee River, on the Elbow Trail, under the claim of Joshua Lamb, of Boston. Most of the descendants now write the name Breckenridge, a form which, in the opinion of the compiler of this volume, does not convey the idea embodied in the original spelling. The family is not numerous, but already members of it are to be found in different States. The compiler began none too soon to collect the materials for this work. The volume is tastefully printed, and would be more useful if it had an index.

By Mr. Albert H. Hoyt.

City of Vergennes. By Hon. JOHN D. SMITH. Pamphlet, quarto, pp. 62, and supplement, 4.

A Contribution to the History of the ancient Family of Woodbury. By ROBERT S. RANTOUL. (Reprinted from the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. xxiv.)

The Descendants of Edmund Weston, of Roxbury, Mass., for Five Generations. By THOMAS WESTON, Jr., Esq., A.M. Boston: George L. Littlefield. 1887. 8vo. pp. 23.

The Mayflower Town. An Address delivered at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Duxbury, Mass., June 17, 1887. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 35.

The Odlin Family. Descendants of John Odlin, of Boston, in the Line of his Grandson, the Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, N. H. By JOHN TAYLOR PERRY, A.M., of Exeter, N. H. [1887.] 8vo. pp. 8.

The American Genealogical Queries. 1887. Newport, R. I. R. H. TILLEY. 1887. 8vo. pp. 27.

The first fifty-two pages of the pamphlet by the Hon. John D. Smith on the early history of Vergennes, Vermont, were gathered, as we are informed, for insertion in D. Mason & Co.'s History of Addison county. It is an interesting and valuable production, and gives evidence of the vast amount of patient labor involved in its preparation. If we exclude the City of Gorgeana, in Maine, chartered by Sir F. Gorges, Vergennes ranks as the third town in New England to receive legal incorporation as a city. The supplement contains biographical sketches of the prominent lawyers of Vergennes, now deceased.

Mr. Rantoul's paper, on the history of the Woodbury family, is a contribution of much merit to genealogical literature. The paper bears evidence of extended research into the early history of this family in England, and is a production of scholarly and literary ability. The pamphlet is prefaced with a likeness of the Hon. Levi Woodbury.

The next publication in the above list is a reprint from the REGISTER for July, 1887. As our readers will recall, the genealogy of the descendants of Edmund Weston is brought down to include the fathers and grandfathers of the descendants now living. From these data, succeeding generations will be able to trace their descent. The work is succinctly and accurately written.

Mr. Winsor's address on the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Duxbury is an eloquent and very interesting discourse. Having written a history of the town, he is familiar with its annals. It is many years since his history of Duxbury was published. No one presumably is as competent as he to bring out a new edition of that work,—enlarged to take in the later history of the town.

The pamphlet on the Odlin Family, by Mr. Perry, is also a reprint from the July number of the REGISTER. It is a meritorious and useful production. In the present number of the REGISTER is an additional chapter of the Odlin Genealogy, by Mr. Perry, with corrections in the article previously published.

Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport, R. I., has begun the publication of an annual, designed to aid those persons who are engaged in collecting materials for family histories. Queries and answers on obscure points, the names and locations of historical societies, lists of published genealogies, and the names of persons engaged in genealogical inquiries, will make up the contents of this publication. We commend Mr. Tilley's enterprise to our readers.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO SEPT. 1887.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Boston Massacre. A. C. Goodell, Jr. Reprinted from the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 3, 1887. 8vo. pp. 11.

Memorial Day Address before Littlefield Post, G. A. R., at the Town Hall, Great Falls, N. H., May 30, 1887. By A. B. Wentworth. Boston: Press of T. R. Marvin & Son. 1887. 8vo. pp. 16.

II. *Other Publications.*

Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg. Annual Report for the year 1886–87. Annual Meeting, Feb. 8, 1887. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Press Print. 1887. pp. 12.

The Abolitionists Vindicated, in a Review of Eli Thayer's Paper on the New England Emigrant Aid Company. By Oliver Johnson, Worcester, Mass. The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1887. U. S. A. CXI. 8vo. pp. 29.

Obituary Record of the Graduates of Yale University, deceased during the academical year ending in June, 1887,—including the record of a few who died previously, hitherto unreported. [Presented at the meeting of the Alumni, June 28, 1887.] [No. 7 of the third printed series and No. 46 of the whole record.] 8vo. pp. 351–411.

The Manuscript Sources of American History. An address before the American Historical Association, May 21, 1887, by the President, Justin Winsor, with the action of the Association thereon. New York. 1887. 8vo. pp. 34.

Annual Report of the Saint Paul Minnesota Chamber of Commerce for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886. Globe Job Office: D. Ramelet & Son, Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

Speech of Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, read on the 65th Anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant, celebrated at the Metropolitan Episcopal Church of the City of Washington, on the 25th of April, 1887. New York: William Lowey, Printer, 85 Nassau Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 16.

The Mayflower Town. An address delivered at the two hundreth and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Duxbury, Mass., June 17, 1887. By Justin Winsor. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 35.

Fund Publication No. 25. The National Medals of the United States. A paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, March 14, 1887. By Richard M. McSherry, of the Baltimore bar. Baltimore. 1887. 8vo. pp. 47.

Fund Publication No. 24. I.—Luther Martin the "Federal Bull Dog," by Henry P. Goddard. II.—A sketch of the life and character of Nathaniel Ramsey. By W. F. Brand, D.D. Baltimore. 1887. 8vo. pp. 60.

Biographical Sketch of the Centenarian, Mrs. Abigail Alden Leonard, of Raynham, Mass.

ERRATA.—Page 54, three last lines, *dele* whose daughter married Rev. John Harvard. We find that the father of Harvard's wife, as well as his own mother, belonged to Stratford families; *and insert*, but whether this Rev. John Sadler was related to the father-in-law of Rev. John Harvard, we have no means of ascertaining.

Page 323, lines 7 and 8, *for* Samuel S. McCoy *read* Robert Macoy; lines 13 and 16, *for* McCoy *read* Macoy.

Page 363, line 30. *After* purpose *dele* ".

Page 389, line 8. *For* J. J. Buckminster *read* J. S. Buckminster.

For other ERRATA AND ADDITIONS, see pp. 393–402.

INDEX OF NAMES.

A

Abbot, 62, 69, 81, 96, 121, 230, 302, 305, 416, 427
Abercrombie, 111, 296
Aberdare, 147
Acton, 282
Adams, 10, 14, 40, 42, 78, 81, 90–2, 103, 111, 112, 113, 117, 118, 119, 138, 143, 229, 230, 239, 256, 277, 279, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 316, 319, 325, 332, 346, 349–53, 376, 384, 386, 391, 408, 418, 423, 430
Adamson, 153
Adan, 265
Addison, 48, 303, 422
Ager, 278
Agnew, 369
Ainsworth, 95, 329
Alden, 290, 305, 374, 438
Alderman, 332, 347
Aldis, 24, 49, 395
Aldrich, 94
Aldridge, 23, 48, 394
Alexander, 211, 213, 215
Alger, 152, 153, 194, 270, 319
Allan, 102, 143, 323
Allchorous, 400
Allen, 18, 41, 49, 61, 68, 69, 73, 80, 110, 111, 112, 164, 220, 238, 273, 299, 304, 306, 308, 309, 319, 325, 355, 356, 384, 399, 401, 418, 420, 425
Allerton, 435
Alley, 103
Alline, 313
Allis, 208, 278
Allison, 296
Allsebook, 233
Allumm, 313
Almy, 230
Alsop, 73, 216
Alvard, 211, 213
Ambler, 258
Ames, 239, 240, 301, 304, 328
Ammidown, 251
Amory, 116, 128, 319, 321, 428
Amsden, 408
Anderson, 250, 418
Anderton, 385
Andrews, 118, 153, 177, 220, 224, 226, 227, 232, 248, 293, 319, 321, 325, 368
Andros, 195, 314, 337, 366, 433, 435
Angell, 238
Anger, 159, 164, 174, 184
Angier, 336
Ansell, 353
Anthony, 125, 173
Appleton, 41, 133, 230, 272, 402, 404, 427
Arber, 151
Archer, 296, 391
Argall, 151
Armistead, 366
Armitage, 84, 85, 242
Arms, 79, 211, 213
Arnold, 42, 44, 80, 82, 112, 122, 128, 236, 272–4
Arthur, 143, 225, 231, 232
Artise, 152
Artsard, 82
Arvine, 401
Ashborne, 283
Ashburnham, Earl of, 331
Ashbye, 167
Ashdowne, 79, 209, 211
Asher, 302
Ashton, 323, 296
Aspinwall, 229
Asten, 318
Astwood, 356, 362
Athelwold, 95
Atherton, 206, 211, 213, 277, 301, 302, 325
Athill, 123
Atkins, 422
Atkinson, 83, 267, 273, 303, 304, 409
At Lee, 206
Atwater, 67, 416
Atwell, 229
Atwood, 243, 284, 299, 383
Audley, 265, 266
Audlin, 265
Augustine, 79
Augustus, Emperor, 241
Austin, 53, 61, 101, 104, 153, 191, 234, 235, 265, 266, 304
Avent, 81
Avery, 23, 45, 47, 85, 232, 247, 344, 399, 416, 418
Avis, 79, 209
Ayers, 300
Aylett, 177
Ayton, 153

B

Babcock, 24, 42, 78, 418
Babson, 79, 103, 143, 327
Backler, 159, 164, 174
Backus, 73
Bacon, 26, 28, 33, 34, 47, 66, 113, 176, 229, 262, 328, 366, 377, 396, 422
Bagley, 313, 314
Bailey, 53, 56, 64, 181, 283, 342, 401
Bainbridge, 428
Baker, 23, 54, 80, 190, 191, 211, 213, 239, 248, 278, 279, 280, 281, 290, 291, 305, 328, 415
Balch, 279, 280, 386, 434
Balcom, 321, 397
Baldry, 56
Baldwin, 247, 315, 316, 329, 340, 418
Ball, 47, 100, 159, 165, 211, 213, 391, 409
Ballard, 218, 366
Ballou, 341
Bancroft, 108, 239, 271, 300, 302, 338
Banister, 296
Banks, 61, 243, 339
Barbeene, 409
Barber, 84, 153, 211, 213
Bard, 392
Bardsley, 369
Bardwell, 80, 208, 211, 213, 325, 326
Barebone, 315
Baring, 131
Barker, 159, 167, 179, 290, 302, 409
Barkested, 61
Barkler, 153
Barlow, 271, 378
Barnabit, 61
Barnard, 78, 163, 210, 408, 409, 425
Barnes, 41, 82, 167, 297, 302
Barnet, 418
Barney, 70
Barnwell, 301, 302, 305
Baron, 354, 391, 409
Barrell, 82, 270
Barrett, 80, 108, 114, 129, 256, 274, 277, 299, 332, 408
Barrington, 182
Barrows, 225, 383, 412
Barry, 324, 429
Barstow, 319
Barthelmew, 178
Bartholdi, 146
Bartlett, 75, 94, 103, 104, 115, 116, 120, 142, 143, 195, 200, 226, 228, 230, 291, 376
Barton, 60, 96, 296, 313
Bartow, 125, 127
Bartram, 296
Bascom, 228
Bass, 112
Bassett, 248
Batchelder, 129, 421
Batchellor, 321, 347, 349
Bate, 413
Bateman, 79, 210, 408, 409
Bates, 61, 83–5, 93, 111, 112, 195, 197, 198, 199, 267, 295, 305, 384, 387
Batherst, 59, 261, 392, 417
Batt, 80, 281
Battelle, 23, 111
Battles, 51, 397
Bauder, 418
Baxter, 103, 112, 311, 338, 339, 414, 417, 418
Bayle, 123
Baynard, 261
Baylies, 226
Beachham, 389
Beale, 195, 332, 389
Bean, 24, 54
Beatty, 296
Beckwith, 224
Bedell, 159, 165
Bedloe, 146, 297
Bedon, 392
Bedortha, 211, 213
Beecher, 227, 228, 345, 416
Beekman, 154
Beeres, 64, 80, 206, 211, 213, 391, 402, 408
Begalow, 407
Beicher, 80, 112, 303, 305, 311, 337, 402
Belding, 35, 211, 213, 215
Belknap, 117, 221, 308, 309, 338, 401
Bell, 102, 267, 304, 321, 390
Bellamont, 220
Bellew, 109
Bellingham, 73
Bellington, 295
Bellows, 318
Belmoet, 302
Bemis, 325, 408
Bendle, 64
Bendy, 78
Bennett, 55, 65, 81, 209, 211, 213, 226, 277, 383
Benning, 305
Benson, 137, 323
Bent, 41, 82, 83, 323, 324, 404
Bentley, 105
Benton, 174

Berbeck, 277
Beresford, 79, 209, 296
Berington, 261
Berkley, 55, 56, 146, 284, 365, 366, 392
Bernard, 408
Berriff, 356
Berry, 313, 337
Bersham, 408
Best, 81
Betham, 261
Bethune, 244, 245
Beuin, 313
Bever, 80
Beverly, 296, 366, 392
Bewly, 80
Bibb, 431
Bickford, 188, 190, 278–81
Bicknell, 20, 408
Bickner, 79, 408, 409
Bigelow, 34, 264, 304, 413, 419
Bigland, 414
Bill, 79, 322, 388
Billings, 24, 33, 35, 50, 246, 308, 435
Bingham, 418
Binney, 301
Birch, 220, 277
Bird, 258, 278, 297
Birney, 110
Bisbee, 289, 293, 349
Bishop, 80, 91, 159, 165, 273, 288, 420
Blackman, 278, 391
Blackstone, 104, 266
Blackwell, 373
Bladen, 313
Blair, 34, 424
Blake, 25, 36, 38, 42, 44, 47, 49, 225, 319, 340, 342, 396
Blanchard, 263, 320, 409
Blancher, 82, 83
Bland, 392
Blaxton, 116, 128
Bliss, 194, 303, 433
Blood, 114, 192, 263
Bloomfield, 177, 296
Bloss, 97, 101, 125, 127, 180, 298, 299, 343, 345
Blowers, 303
Bloys, 298
Boade, 259, 260
Boaden, 43
Boardman, 268, 418
Bodfish, 319
Bodge, 70, 201, 271, 402
Bodman, 79, 365, 407
Bohn, 372
Bohun, 370
Bolling, 296, 392
Bolton, 282, 373
Boltwood, 45, 211, 213, 400
Bompasse, 383
Bond, 114, 173, 210, 273, 278, 298, 407
Bonden, 116
Boneboz, 383
Bonney, 45, 399
Bonticou, 244, 246
Boody, 88, 189
Boomer, 192, 193
Boone, 156, 157, 431
Booth, 54
Boozy, 163
Boreham, 175
Boreman, 232
Borton, 246
Bostwick, 322
Bosway, 79
Boswell, 392
Bosworth, 193, 291, 294
Bott, 392
Bottreaux, 365
Bottrill, 411
Boucher, 296
Boudinot, 297
Boudler, 392
Bouffard-Madiane, 241
Boughton, 219, 411
Boulware, 218
Bourne, 301, 302, 303, 305, 435
Boush, 392
Boutwell, 96, 244
Bowdoin, 120, 300, 305
Bowen, 96, 192, 220, 228, 229, 346
Bowes, 40, 42
Bowker, 94
Bowman, 302, 328, 366, 367, 368
Bowne, 154
Bowry, 81
Bowyer, 283
Box, 58, 62
Boyce, 94, 181
Boyd, 80, 343, 344
Boyden, 263
Boyer, 316, 390
Boyes, 92, 277
Boynton, 273
Bozman, 297
Brabant, 153
Brackenbery, 78
Bradburg, 390
Bradbury, 103, 301, 303, 339, 401, 417, 418
Bradford, 196, 276, 286, 290, 294, 323, 374, 377, 419
Bradley, 104, 247, 313, 315
Bradshaw, 210, 211, 213, 215, 408
Bradstreet, 336
Bragg, 273
Brainard, 244, 247, 345, 347
Brampton, 183
Brand, 438
Brandon, 391
Branson, 153, 155
Brastow, 42, 50, 400
Brattle, 274–7, 405
Bray, 81, 274
Brayton, 226
Brazier, 332
Breakenridge, 437
Brearly, 297
Breck, 44, 265, 319
Breckenbridge, 437
Bremin, 220, 315
Brend, 152
Brenton, 126
Bretton, 82
Brevoort, 323, 330
Brew, 418
Brewster, 33, 219, 294, 346
Bridge, 173, 231, 313
Bridgman, 432
Brigden, 408, 409
Briggs, 12, 80, 274, 322, 399, 400, 418, 434, 435
Bright, 31, 266
Brimage, 297
Brisantine, 78, 79, 210
Briscoe, 267
Broad, 29
Broadbrooks, 424
Broadstreet, 401
Brock, 23, 56, 59, 62, 63, 64, 100, 218, 222, 224, 227, 258, 261, 332, 346, 414
Brockenborough, 392
Brocklesby, 329
Brodrepp, 64
Brodway, 167
Broghill, 359
Bromberg, 302
Bromfield, 389
Brooke, 63, 414
Brooks, 96, 108, 114, 268, 297, 302, 316, 337, 344, 416, 417, 424, 425, 427
Brougham, 239
Broughton, 79, 209
Brown, 40, 61, 69, 89, 96, 102, 103, 114, 121, 128, 142, 184, 220, 224, 248, 260, 272, 274, 278, 303, 313, 318, 319, 330, 336, 337, 346, 347, 368, 376, 388, 392, 408, 410, 416–19
Brownerig, 159, 165, 282, 284
Brownlow, 256
Brush, 330
Bryant, 78, 79, 103, 210, 274, 326, 377, 417, 418
Buchanan, 17
Buck, 29, 299, 314, 408
Buckingham, 323, 328
Buckley, 209, 419
Buckminster, 389, 395, 438
Bucknam, 209
Budlong, 44
Buell, 238
Buffum, 42
Bugbee, 319
Bulkeley, 114, 126, 220, 224, 303, 428
Bull, 93
Bullard, 33, 40, 227, 301, 304, 410
Bullen, 394
Bullis, 408
Bullock, 173
Bump, 383
Bumpas, 381, 383, 384
Bumstead, 266
Bunker, 89, 191, 279, 281
Buonaparte, 239
Burbank, 384–86
Burd, 392
Burdall, 408
Burdick, 104
Burgess, 61, 78, 177, 264, 273, 274, 409
Burke, 116, 172, 297, 310, 370, 372, 386, 414, 417
Burley, 104, 152, 153, 226, 364, 365
Burnap, 211, 213
Burnell, 79
Burnett, 211, 225, 302, 319, 337, 365
Burnham, 103
Burns, 351, 352
Burnside, 138
Burr, 49, 57, 58, 104, 240, 272, 303, 416
Burrage, 319, 338, 340, 418
Burrell, 273, 282
Burt, 361
Burton, 80, 209, 211, 363
Burwell, 258
Busby, 373
Busey, 313
Bushnell, 364
Bushrodd, 80, 211, 213
Busfield, 258
Butcher, 58, 59
Butler, 257, 295, 301, 327, 329
Butter, 409
Butterfield, 401
Butterworth, 191–4
Buttrick, 114, 407
Butts, 257
Buzfuz, 383
Buzzell, 190
Byington, 103
Byles, 100, 391

C

Cabell, 297
Cabot, 42, 136, 140, 302
Cade, 263
Caldwell, 191, 226
Calhoun, 11, 12
Callen, 79
Callender, 74, 297
Calvert, 433
Campbell, 57, 92, 392
Canada, 279
Candage, 128
Candler, 100, 101, 161–2, 164, 165, 172, 180, 222, 282, 316
Canney, 88, 436
Cannon, 164
Canonchet, 76, 204
Capen, 23, 324
Capron, 397
Card, 81
Cardillac, 330, 331
Carle, 84
Carlyle, 150
Carmichael, 297
Carpenter, 28, 49, 86, 103, 347, 396
Carr, 273
Carroll, 247, 297
Carruth, 116
Carson, 323
Carter, 20, 56, 142, 170, 257, 262, 263, 392, 428, 434
Carthew, 78
Cartwright, 395
Carver, 285, 384
Cary, 42, 43, 232, 278, 297, 342, 409
Case, 244, 245, 247, 345, 347
Caseley, 82
Cason, 260
Cass, 94, 329, 434
Caster, 124
Caswell, 189
Catchman, 63
Cator, 86
Cattlin, 79
Catullus, 241
Caulkins, 85
Cawton, 159, 164
Cay, 297
Chadwell, 273
Chadwick, 407, 409
Chaffey, 313
Chaffin, 226, 239, 247, 394
Chamberlain, 37, 79, 211, 214, 263, 273, 274, 301, 307, 308, 309, 324, 409
Chambers, 303
Champlin, 116, 301
Champney, 129, 278, 421, 422
Chandler, 41, 54, 249, 287, 288, 289, 290, 294, 297, 339
Chapin, 31, 211, 213, 305, 341, 397
Chaplaine, 284
Chaplin, 80, 176, 177, 282, 397
Chapman, 60, 79, 102, 269, 327, 408, 409, 417, 418, 434
Chapple, 79
Chard, 78, 79

Charles I., 152, 168, 298, 308, 363, 418
Charles II., 222, 300, 308, 309, 359
Chase, 125, 127, 208, 210, 211, 214, 215, 225, 306, 319, 347, 385, 425, 434
Chateaubriand, 239
Chatteris, 153
Chatterton, 92
Chauncey, 230, 389, 390, 391
Chawney, 297
Checkley, 389, 390, 391
Cheever, 36, 48, 49, 65–8, 78, 83, 210, 277, 343, 345, 398
Chenevix, 102, 105, 143
Cheney, 145, 230, 420
Chesley, 190, 280
Chester, 56, 58, 91, 143, 161–5, 175, 225, 241, 232, 242, 243, 251, 411, 412, 414, 420, 429–31
Chesterfield, 195
Chetwynd, 264
Chichester, 64, 116
Chickering, 37
Chilcott, 64
Childs, 106, 128, 231, 297, 386, 433
Chipman, 304
Chittenden, 330
Chittock, 153
Choate, 303
Christman, 435
Chubb, 79, 273, 274
Chubbuck, 195
Church, 38, 208, 211, 214, 278, 294, 295, 409
Churchill, 247, 286, 293
Chute, 274
Claflin, 319
Claiborne, 365, 366
Clapp, 23, 84, 128, 211, 213, 225, 228, 244, 305, 320, 336, 397
Clark, 36, 40, 41, 43, 46–8, 63, 71, 72, 78, 94, 97, 102, 113, 116, 121, 122, 159, 163, 164, 196, 210, 211, 213, 220, 226, 237, 240, 241, 263, 267, 273, 277, 284, 319, 325, 326, 333, 337, 347, 349, 384, 390, 409, 413, 415, 416, 435
Clarkson, 297
Clarson, 408
Clarxton, 284
Clary, 409
Clay, 121, 333, 346, 431, 432
Clayton, 392
Cleaves, 96, 339
Clemens, 330
Clements, 56, 88, 189, 190, 191, 279, 280
Clenton, 83
Clesson, 213
Cleveland, 300, 325, 399, 408, 418
Clifford, 339, 412
Clifton, 383
Cline, 394
Cloather, 80, 274
Clopton, 177, 284
Clow, 79, 80, 210
Cloyes, 97
Couch, 81
Coard, 278
Coates, 79, 274
Cobb, 38, 301, 305, 319, 387, 388, 397
Cobbett, 79, 83
Cockerell, 174
Cockington, 159, 165
Codding, 43
Coddington, 375
Cody, 294
Coffin, 57, 116, 128, 305, 312, 319, 414
Cogswell, 83, 144, 232
Colt, 301, 316
Cokayne, 242, 429
Coke, 177 364
Colburn, 50, 106, 225, 270, 319, 396
Colby, 211, 213
Colden, 366
Cole, 174, 194, 293, 355, 356, 360, 415
Coleman, 211, 213, 274, 324, 390, 432
Coleridge, 118
Colesworthy, 339, 340
Colfax, 208, 211
Collins, 122, 131, 273
Collock, 33
Colton, 250, 329
Comer, 288, 293
Comstock, 270, 394, 433
Conan III., Duke, 370
Conant, 225, 226, 233, 234
Cone, 317
Congdon, 323
Coningham, 60
Conley, 313
Conner, 86, 312
Converse, 116, 117, 255, 256, 343, 344
Conway, 322
Conyers, 344
Cook, 37, 43, 80, 94, 96, 115, 117, 153, 163, 167, 171, 193, 213, 273, 277, 303, 408, 435
Cooley, 346
Coolidge, 33, 40, 344
Coombs, 229
Cooper, 15, 32, 54, 87, 177, 361, 388–91
Copeland, 131, 134, 348
Copp, 219, 223
Coram, 412
Corbett, 182
Corbin, 367, 392
Corboll, 284
Corey, 140, 319
Corlet, 66
Cornell, 319
Cornwallis, 108, 239, 248
Corry, 332
Cothren, 101, 223
Cotton, 41, 66, 96, 114, 175, 380, 382
Cottyes, 176
Couch, 278
Coulter, 434
Courtenay, 64
Courthopp, 61
Cousins, 94, 408
Coven, 93
Coventry, 282
Cowdrey, 368
Cowell, 33, 34
Cowes, 81
Cowley, 102, 140
Cowper, 164
Cowperthwaite, 244, 246
Cox, 55, 64
Coy, 83, 384
Coytemore, 275
Crafts, 301, 305
Craige, 399
Cram, 417
Cranch, 121, 302
Crane, 80, 153, 158, 159, 165, 176–8, 183, 184, 320
Cranfield, 308, 309
Crary, 408
Craven, 411
Crawford, 104
Crediford, 97
Creed, 182
Creek, 78, 209
Cregar, 244, 246
Cressie, 182
Crisp, 333, 408, 416
Crittenden, 239
Crocker, 23, 383, 387, 417
Cromartie, 390
Crompton, 58
Cromwell, 99, 118, 124, 151, 221, 248, 300, 359, 360, 362–4
Crook, 315
Crookshank, 207
Crosby, 137, 233
Cross, 273, 283, 418
Crouch, 408
Crouter, 79
Crow, 80, 208, 211, 213
Crowfoot, 211, 213
Crowne, 153
Croxon, 354, 361
Crumwell, 408
Cujus, 123
Cullen, 326
Cullum, 261
Culverwell, 66
Cummings, 318, 349, 353
Cunneball, 78, 209, 211, 214
Cupples, 117, 125, 247, 334
Currier, 389
Curteford, 97
Curtifer, 97
Curtis, 32, 94, 239, 290, 302, 319, 344, 418
Cushing, 88, 188, 270, 278, 300, 302–5, 331, 332, 416
Cushman, 301
Custis, 239, 367
Cutler, 298, 332, 344, 347, 405, 407, 408, 409, 415
Cutter, 102, 117, 326
Cutting, 297, 409, 426
Cutts, 102, 301, 308

D

Daggett, 295
Dale, 284, 391
Dall, 345
Dalliwar, 82
Dalton, 301
Dam, 279, 417
Damman, 409
Dampier, 182
Damport, 182
Dana, 50, 229, 300, 302, 303, 400, 408, 428
Dane, 301, 302, 425
Danforth, 23, 43, 102, 178, 402, 428, 429
Daniel, 22, 24, 88, 90
Daniels, 44, 49
Danielson, 254
Dannett, 61
Dannock, 367
Darby, 64
Darling, 286
Daru, 370, 371
Dason, 210
Davenport, 30, 31, 61, 62, 67, 113, 278, 303, 346
Davids, 163
Davidson, 384
Davies, 78, 79
Davis, 20, 24, 88, 89, 90, 99, 114, 120, 128, 189, 190, 229, 247, 251, 262, 300, 302, 313, 323, 332, 342, 343, 388, 390, 393, 409, 417, 431, 435
Dawby, 410
Dawes, 80, 304, 390
Dawkins, 297
Dawn, 390
Dawson, 78, 106–8, 175, 301
Day, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 39, 97, 273, 297, 394, 396, 397, 399, 400
Daynes, 176
Dean, 83, 102, 103, 124, 126, 129, 140, 144, 153, 225, 226, 260, 261, 274, 282, 288, 292, 293, 307, 309, 319, 320, 323, 343, 344, 354, 380, 388, 415, 417, 435
Dearing, 24, 395
De Broglie, 239
De Chastellux, 239
Decker, 418
De Costa, 86
De Court, 168
De Deux-Ponts, 428
Deengaine, 394
De Grasse, 323
Delano, 285, 286, 393
De la Tour, 339
Dell, 407
De Long, 346
Deloraine, 140, 319
De Magny, 372
De Mauléon, 372
Demerritt, 90, 120, 189, 279, 280
Dennet, 267
Dennis, 367
Dennison, 104, 116, 181, 407
Denny, 297
Denwood, 368
De Peyster, 345
De Rash, 124
Derby, 306
De Rochambeau, 239
De Saumarez, 106
Desaussure, 301
De Ségur, 239
De Soto, 333
Dethsidy, 273
Detweller, 210, 247
Devens, 300, 304
Dewing, 35, 396
Dewstœ, 418
De Wolf, 220, 221
Dexter, 40, 45, 62, 82, 98, 99, 300, 301, 343
Dickens, 58, 383
Dickerson, 153
Dickinson, 46, 131, 206, 208, 211, 214, 399
Digby, 221
Dill, 409
Diodati, 221
Dindy, 78
Dingley, 290
Dinsmore, 48, 318
Dinwiddie, 297, 332
Disbrow, 91, 353–6, 358–64
Diver, 424
Dix, 401, 423
Dixon, 342
Dixwell, 391
Dobson, 64
Dodge, 348, 390
Doggett, 153, 292, 390
Doky, 293
Doller, 389
Donkam, 389
Dorchester, 238
Dotin, 310, 311

Douall, 313
Doubleday, 52, 93, 230
Doud, 214
Doughty, 366
Douglas, 119, 191, 308, 366
Douladoure, 123, 346
Dove, 297
Dow, 51
Downie, 87, 88
Downing, 60, 61, 80, 182, 183, 274, 300
Downman, 392
Downs, 174, 269, 270
Dowse, 407
Dowsing, 123, 152
Doyle, 342
D'Oyley, 225
Drake, 60, 113, 117, 118, 134, 138, 144, 245, 323
Draper, 319
Drayton, 297
Dresser, 251
Drew, 88, 89, 208, 211, 392
Drinker, 70, 72, 78, 79, 210
Droll, 291
Du Chesne, 245
Duckett, 415
Duckfield, 158, 163
Duckworth, 79
Dudley, 124, 126, 215, 220, 231, 261, 267–8, 303, 304, 309–11, 316, 337, 343–4, 358, 401
Duen, 274
Duffield, 127, 271
Dugdale, 60, 414
Dummer, 56–8, 229, 337
Duncan, 80, 209–11, 217, 302
Dunham, 286, 291, 378
Dunhurst, 261
Dunkin, 304
Dunninge, 79
Dunstan, St., 95
Dunster, 273
Dunton, 273, 409
Dupee, 225
Duponceau, 421
Dupper, 59
Durant, 102
Durdall, 375
Durell, 79, 302, 347
Dustan, 120, 271
Dutton, 224
Duty, 273
Duyckinck, 323
Dwight, 21, 22, 96, 215, 237, 247, 278, 301, 394, 396, 398, 419, 428
Dwinell, 248
Dyckman, 297
Dye, 156
Dyer, 241, 242, 321, 418

E

Eames, 23, 51, 205, 300, 394
Earle, 75, 225
Eastee, 97
Easterbrook, 254
Eastman, 319, 321
Eaton, 22, 29, 52, 61, 62, 89, 96, 113, 228, 229, 273, 295, 320, 321, 363, 401, 408, 416, 417
Eborne, 273
Eccleston, 62
Eddy, 58, 135, 192, 194, 221, 340, 341, 375, 377, 378–80, 382, 398, 417, 437
Edes, 51, 176, 225, 319, 320
Edgar, King, 95
Edgerton, 409
Edlinge, 167
Edmonds, 344, 413
Edmund, King, 95
Edward I., 373
Edward III., 261
Edward VI., 171
Edwards, 211, 214, 297, 390, 417
Eells, 128
Egerton, 360
Egle, 319
Elbert, 247
Elgar, 208, 211
Elgood, 153
Eliot, 42, 78, 80, 82, 118, 209, 273, 275, 302, 306, 336, 337, 345, 361, 389, 390, 391, 399, 409, 411, 415, 422, 427, 430, 433
Elizabeth, Queen, 86, 175
Elkington, 367
Ellery, 302, 305, 309, 415
Ellettson, 100
Ellingwood, 299
Ellis, 145, 231, 247, 301, 304, 331, 336, 345, 346, 433
Elliotroop, 396
Ellsworth, 430
Elsmore, 273
Elwell, 103, 339
Ely, 321
Emerson, 90, 120, 190, 191, 270, 278, 279, 280, 316, 334, 335, 341, 387, 390, 400
Emery, 226, 228, 426
Emmerton, 60
Emmond, 293
Emsden, 409
Endicott, 300, 304, 319, 325, 363
Engle, 246
Ethelred, King, 95
Eustis, 224, 225, 264, 300, 301, 304, 305, 390, 391
Evance, 363
Evans, 90, 188, 189, 190, 191, 225, 280, 346, 357
Evarts, 420
Evelyn, 68, 69, 123, 125, 225, 368
Everard, 153, 159, 165, 181
Everett, 33, 34, 48, 50, 65, 96, 119, 122, 128, 239, 300, 301, 302, 305, 316, 328, 337, 339, 397, 400
Ewing, 297
Eyre, 367, 368

F

Fairbanks, 23, 24, 26, 27, 36, 37, 39, 319, 349, 396, 398
Fairchild, 300
Fairweather, 213, 390
Falcher, 153
Faneuil, 244, 245, 337
Farley, 393
Farlow, 70
Farmer, 180, 235, 308, 329–31, 375, 409, 428
Farnham, 70, 71, 125–7, 414, 417
Farnsworth, 226, 262
Farr, 260, 261
Farrar, 114, 134, 144, 271, 304
Farrington, 24, 39, 361, 362, 395, 398, 428
Farrow, 295
Farwell, 262, 428
Faucou, 124
Faxon, 112
Fay, 108
Fearing, 195, 199, 200, 301
Feather, 343
Felt, 144
Feltham, 177
Felton, 124–6, 306
Fenner, 104, 343, 345
Fenwick, 297, 401
Fergus, 244
Ferguson, 369
Ferior, 63
Ferris, 90, 91, 92
Field, 99, 103, 113, 211, 213, 214, 342, 392
Fielder, 257
Figg, 408
Fillmore, 17, 125, 126, 300
Fillon, 90
Filmer, 125, 126
Finch, 63, 209
Finn, 415
Finnimore, 125
Firmin, 163, 282, 316
Fisher, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 35–8, 42, 61, 79, 239, 251, 301, 341, 392, 397, 400, 414
Fiske, 80, 153, 249, 263, 273, 321, 409, 417
Fitch, 220, 229, 271, 273, 314, 389, 391
Fitz, 297
Fitzgerald, 392
Flagg, 33
Flanders, 212, 214, 273
Flatingham, 23
Fletcher, 35, 114, 128
Flint, 114, 225, 219, 433
Flower, 414
Floyd, 51
Fogg, 418
Folsom, 120, 269, 270
Fontanes, 239
Foote, 116, 147, 176, 178, 212, 214, 227, 336
Forbes, 41, 420
Force, 26, 29
Ford, 228
Forman, 297
Forne, 62
Forrest, 50, 80, 313
Forsith, 80
Foskett, 408
Foss, 89, 189
Foster, 51, 60, 64, 80, 209, 211, 242, 243, 273, 277, 295, 301, 302, 303, 327, 332, 336, 338, 373, 408, 414, 429, 430
Fothergill, 41
Foulsham, 176, 177, 312
Fowle, 278
Fowleger, 176
Fowler, 80, 177, 209, 212, 419
Fox, 42, 239, 257, 302, 304, 399, 401
Foxcroft, 389, 390
Francis, 79, 80, 277, 409
Franklin, 236, 277
Freeman, 153, 278, 287, 301, 337, 415
French, 112, 164, 174, 184, 269, 273, 319, 328, 333, 418
Fressingfield, 152
Freund, 248
Frisbie, 231
Frish, 374
Froglie, 80
Frost, 29, 215, 407, 409
Frothingham, 102, 316, 407, 408
Fry, 413
Fullam, 37
Fuller, 23, 28, 29, 46, 211, 214, 215, 223, 226, 256, 269, 273, 298, 301, 323, 396
Fullerton, 254, 270
Furman, 430
Fynmore, 125, 126

G

Gage, 321
Gale, 96, 158, 165, 368, 409
Gallatin, 297
Gallop, 78, 209, 210, 409
Gamage, 401
Gambling, 303
Gammell, 103, 104, 115, 116, 226, 319, 321, 418
Gannett, 301
Ganson, 302
Gardiner, 231, 339
Gardner, 50, 85, 274, 318, 319
Garfield, 126, 232, 234, 300, 346, 426
Garland, 61
Garlinge, 158, 167
Garnsey, 46, 81
Garood, 164, 174, 177
Garrett, 431
Garrison, 384
Gaston, 247
Gatchell, 273
Gates, 51, 128, 289, 399, 401
Gay, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 37, 391, 396
Gayton, 302
Gedney, 96
Gennings, 212
George, 23, 24, 38, 70, 71, 269, 397, 400
George II., 27, 29
Gerin, 209, 212
Gerrish, 89, 90, 188, 189, 190, 191, 262, 278–80
Gerry, 300, 301, 302, 305
Ghiton, 296, 297
Gibbon, 370
Gibbs, 30, 382, 384
Gibson, 62, 94, 266, 268, 318, 343, 368, 408
Giddings, 232
Gifford, 373
Gilbert, 201, 278, 283
Gilden, 81
Gilchrist, 302, 304
Gill, 111, 408
Gillet, 208, 214
Gilliam, 392
Gilman, 78, 210, 232, 268, 312, 316, 413
Gilmer, 14, 15, 332
Gilmore, 131, 134, 136, 323
Gilpin, 104, 297
Gilson, 263, 428
Ginery, 23
Gittens, 61, 313
Glanfield, 284
Gleason, 212, 214, 237, 247, 408, 410
Glidden, 189
Glide, 79
Glover, 108
Goad, 83
Goare, 59, 164, 284, 301, 305
Gobierno, 342

Godbolde, 153
Goddard, 422, 438
Godfrey, 153, 248, 339
Goffe, 363
Goggin, 14
Golt, 361
Gold, 420
Goldingham, 562
Goldsmith, 373, 379
Goldthwait, 313
Golliko, 80
Goltie, 283
Gooch, 245
Goodale, 35, 70
Goode, 14, 15
Goodell, 319, 320, 325, 415-17, 438
Goodenow, 51, 398
Goodhue, 301
Gooding, 153, 354
Goodrich, 104
Goodricke, 317
Goodwin, 61, 62, 153, 392, 409, 435
Gookin, 118, 403, 404
Goold, 417, 418
Gordon, 123, 124, 241, 301, 305, 336, 342, 345, 420, 422
Gorges, 81, 307, 308, 309, 338, 339, 437
Gorham, 301, 302
Goss, 63, 94
Gould, 61, 70-3, 132, 133, 339, 377, 437
Goulding, 32, 177
Gracey, 238
Græme, 296, 297
Graham, 98, 138, 297, 329
Granger, 309
Grant, 26, 33, 104, 121, 138, 139, 233, 277, 300, 424, 428, 438
Granville, 343
Graves, 202, 206, 268, 273, 274
Gray, see Grey
Greatrakes, 39
Greaves, 303
Greeley, 347
Green, 22, 23, 41, 46, 49, 58, 62, 119, 128, 227, 236, 243, 255, 262, 263, 301, 315, 319, 321, 323, 334, 356, 402, 409, 420, 427-8
Greenhow, 392
Greenland, 278
Greenleaf, 49, 345, 389, 391, 415
Greenock, 219
Greenwood, 316, 336, 337, 394
Gregory, 63
Greive, 153, 321
Grendon, 364
Grey, 59, 80, 108, 247, 261, 303, 304, 322, 351, 352, 363, 389, 431-3
Griffin, 79, 128, 158, 166, 170, 172, 212, 214, 248, 322, 392, 408, 409
Griggs, 284, 361
Grigson, 225, 232, 233
Grimes, 62
Grindall, 108
Grint, 59
Griswold, 221, 430
Gromwell, 79
Grosart, 68
Grosvenor, 83
Grover, 79, 212, 214, 277
Groves, 48, 80
Grundy, 431
Guild, 125, 127, 226, 319, 396
Guilford, 418
Guizot, 239
Gurdon, 104, 183, 316
Gurney, 297
Gutteridge, 174
Gutterson, 233

H

Hackett, 92, 313
Hadley, 228, 321
Hadlock, 209, 212
Hagano, 95
Hager, 104, 131, 132, 422
Haggar, 96
Haggett, 310
Haines, 244, 246, 248, 303, 358
Hakes, 97, 244, 246
Hale, 65, 120, 127, 154, 217, 228, 232, 389, 400
Halford, 260
Hall, 9-20, 34, 35, 40, 41, 49, 83, 89, 125, 126, 218, 226, 231, 249, 261, 262, 273, 274, 277, 281, 295, 301, 302, 316, 347, 388, 389, 391, 392, 402, 409, 416, 435
Halleck, 323, 342
Hallen, 112, 113, 119, 223, 238, 239
Halles, 133
Halliburton, 221, 302
Halliwell, 55, 390
Ham, 88, 89, 90, 164, 174, 188, 189, 209, 278, 279, 280, 340, 346
Hamblinge, 78
Hamer, 163
Hamilton, 99, 103, 118, 219, 243, 247, 319, 325, 415
Hamlin, 417
Hammett, 435
Hammond, 158, 167, 233, 288, 293, 321, 408, 428
Hampden, 221, 261
Hancock, 28, 36, 40, 98, 99, 120, 141, 246, 262, 302, 305, 421
Hand, 346
Handel, 346
Hanks, 156
Hanson, 78, 89, 90, 188-91, 278-81
Hapgood, 102
Harcoke, 153
Hardin, 431, 432
Hardy, 283, 295, 385, 386
Harford, 190
Harmanson, 367, 368
Harmar, 365
Harper, 153, 385
Harrington, 44, 420
Harris, 52, 80, 144, 184, 231, 247, 304, 305, 324, 332, 408, 409, 418, 423
Harrison, 29, 42, 153, 173, 208, 212, 214, 283, 301, 309, 415, 433
Harsnett, 159, 175, 176
Hart, 371
Hartford, 79, 80
Hartley, 128, 242
Hartopp, 159, 182
Hartshorne, 79, 272, 273, 274, 410
Hartway, 396
Hartwell, 114, 129, 304, 318
Harvard, 54, 62, 100, 145, 149, 160, 165, 172, 411, 412
Harvey, 175, 314
Harwood, 212, 214
Hasey, 272, 276, 278
Hascall, 273
Haselrigge, 315
Hasey, 272, 276, 278
Haskins, 103, 120, 319, 334, 335, 435
Hassam, 65, 162, 314, 319, 320, 343, 369, 427
Hasseler, 159, 163
Hassell, 83
Hastings, 63, 301, 302, 408
Hatch, 91, 280, 293
Hatherly, 380
Hathorne, 55, 406, 407
Hatley, 360
Haven, 301, 425
Havill, 164
Hawes, 24, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 43, 49, 158, 165, 173, 398, 399, 400
Hawkins, 177, 278
Hawks, 212, 214
Hawley, 94, 343, 344, 428
Hayden, 97, 100, 112, 277, 302, 346, 391, 401
Hayes, 19, 89, 90, 123, 188, 189, 190, 191, 278-81, 300, 319, 327, 416, 418, 425
Hayfield, 83
Hayman, 277
Hayter, 354
Hayward, 58, 112, 114, 192, 193, 194, 423
Hazard, 307, 308
Hazen, 184, 185, 225, 319, 320, 345, 415
Head, 427
Healy, 47, 165, 180, 327, 348, 407
Heard, 89, 90, 188, 189, 278-80
Heath, 400
Heathcote, 362
Heaton, 34, 48
Henchman, 58, 275, 403-6
Henderson, 278-81
Hene, 283
Hening, 368
Henry, 119, 227, 322, 330
Henry II., 370
Henry III., 371
Henry VI., 372
Henry VIII., 124, 163, 333
Henshaw, 277
Herbert, 269
Hermani, 297
Hern, 89
Herndon, 232
Herrick, 273
Herring, 29, 259
Hersey, 232
Hesey, 271
Hewes, 32, 39, 79, 178, 209
Hewins, 216
Hewitt, 273, 290
Hewsone, 433
Heyford, 83
Heywood, 135, 345, 416
Hibbard, 327
Hicks, 80, 88, 297, 339, 409
Hickson, 273
Higginson, 56, 67, 319, 416
Hildreth, 239
Hill, 47, 52, 53, 58, 92, 103, 118, 218, 237, 247, 256, 280, 283, 306, 311, 319, 320-2, 324, 325, 343, 344, 394, 415, 416
Hiller, 382
Hilliard, 348
Hincks, 247
Hines, 82
Hinman, 84
Hinsdale, 206, 208, 212, 214, 418
Hitchcock, 101, 212-4, 302
Hixon, 80
Hoadly, 65, 100, 327, 345, 347, 358, 364
Hoar, 225, 230, 231, 263, 300-2, 304, 305
Hobart, 111, 112, 152, 180, 318
Hobbs, 408, 414
Hobson, 360
Hocking, 374
Hodgdon, 89, 90, 190, 280
Hodges, 38, 392, 398
Hodgman, 209, 212
Hoffman, 300
Holbrook, 27, 40, 42, 43, 49, 52, 53, 111, 112, 405
Holden, 59, 125, 262, 277, 418
Holland, 408, 409
Hollett, 63
Hollingshead, 246
Hollingsworth, 297
Hollister, 244, 245
Hollyday, 313
Holman, 278
Holmes, 78, 94, 145, 210, 293, 304, 337, 384, 395, 427, 435
Holowell, 261
Holstead, 84
Holton, 75
Holworthy, 356, 362, 363
Holyoke, 203, 206-8, 305
Homans, 225, 231
Hooke, 67, 80, 81
Hooker, 163, 227
Hooper, 302, 416
Hopkins, 62, 80, 99, 113, 226, 326, 335, 336, 358, 435
Hopkinson, 297
Hoppin, 102, 273
Horley, 60
Horn, 88, 89, 189-91, 279
Horrocks, 58
Horsford, 345
Horsum, 188, 189, 191, 280, 314
Horton, 60
Hosmer, 114, 305
Hotten, 366
Hough, 323
Houghton, 363
Houlding, 409
House, 388
Hovey, 319, 408
Howard, 80, 99, 102, 130, 148, 209, 212, 216, 220, 225, 278, 290, 414, 415, 438
Howchen, 174
Howe, 279, 280, 413
Howell, 341, 342, 393
Howgill, 58
Howing, 273
Howland, 45, 321, 374, 399
Howlett, 184
Hoyt, 103, 108, 144, 204, 208, 212, 214, 269, 319, 320, 412, 415, 416, 434-7

Hubbard, 9, 94, 103, 104, 114, 159, 177, 180, 184, 201, 202, 237, 265, 276, 303, 315, 318, 405–7
Hubbart, 390
Hudson, 80, 144, 174, 408
Huggins, 316
Hughes, 80, 212, 259, 274
Huit, 413
Hulbert, 301
Huling, 227
Hull, 32, 33, 60, 70, 209, 212
Hulton, 58
Humphrey, 91, 92, 159, 165, 262
Hunt, 11, 80, 112, 114, 212, 214, 215, 245, 287, 290, 302, 330, 332, 397, 431
Hunter, 297
Hunting, 23, 52, 130, 407
Huntoon, 328, 329, 340
Hurd, 108, 272, 297
Hurlbut, 314
Hussey, 64
Hutchins, 262, 345
Hutchinson, 103, 220, 303, 305, 308, 313, 337, 339
Hutton, 55, 58
Huxford, 111
Hyde, 59, 260, 261, 437
Hyslop, 391

I

Ide, 264
Ilsley, 83, 154
Ingals, 416
Ingersoll, 336, 418
Inglis, 297
Ingraham, 353, 388
Ingram, 212, 214
Innes, 297
Iredell, 297
Ironmonger, 257
Irving, 239, 321
Izard, 297

J

Jacklin, 217
Jackson, 10, 11, 88, 97, 104, 234, 274, 287, 293, 302, 304, 382, 389, 414, 420
Jacob, 57, 152, 189, 273, 284, 422
Jacquish, 90
Jaffrey, 303
James, 212, 214, 302, 412
James I., 306
James II., 222, 315
Jaquelin, 358
Jaques, 79, 80
Jarvis, 301
Jay, 63, 78, 297
Jefferay, 363
Jeffers, 89
Jefferson, 110, 239, 300, 393
Jemmison, 79, 209
Jencks, 39, 53, 193, 345
Jenifer, 366, 368
Jenkins, 159, 164, 175, 185, 192, 194
Jenness, 307, 318
Jennings, 85, 100, 212
Jennison, 298
Jenny, 288, 294
Jent, 81
Jerman, 61
Jerrin, 212
Jessup, 78, 79, 210, 430, 431
Jewell, 152
Jewett, 126, 270, 299
Jilett, 212
John I., 372
Johnson, 41, 70, 91, 93, 116, 117, 151, 159, 165, 221, 269, 284, 297, 318, 332, 333, 334, 361, 362, 411, 418, 434, 438
Johnston, 297, 339, 342
Jones, 23, 42, 51, 53, 54, 78–80, 82, 89, 114, 122, 130, 136, 153, 155, 156, 157, 167, 190, 210, 212, 214, 226, 247, 258, 273, 274, 278, 288, 297, 309, 319, 342, 345, 358, 389, 392, 395, 407, 408, 414, 417, 426, 430
Jordan, 30, 4–11, 357
Jortin, 163, 172
Joslin, 434
Joy, 401
Joyce, 63
Judd, 204, 224, 240, 247
Judkins, 78, 209
June, 91
Juxon, 257

K

Kalem, 394
Kalisch, 247
Keelum, 22
Keempe, 203
Keen, 295
Keese, 418
Keett, 212, 214
Keith, 368
Kellogg, 102, 206, 212, 214, 342
Kellon, 407
Kelly, 4 6
Kelsey, 120, 125
Kemble, 297
Kempe, 297, 366
Kempis, 335
Kempton, 354
Kendall, 223, 225, 278, 301, 318, 366, 367, 368
Kent, 57, 58, 64, 152, 277, 290, 304, 305, 312, 414
Kerr, 219, 297, 302
Kerby, 78, 209
Ketyll, 153, 409
Keysar, 55
Kidder, 129–40, 143, 320, 344
Kielle, 88, 190
Kiffin, 70
Kildare, 128
Kilmer, 220
Kimball, 97, 188, 190, 191, 279, 280
Kimberly, 418
King, 32, 93, 96, 202, 212, 214, 30–2, 304, 325, 336, 367, 371, 397
Kingman, 304
Kingsbury, 22, 29–31, 57, 48, 52, 224, 245, 416, 435
Kingsley, 45, 301
Kingston, 297
Kingswell, 368
Kip, 319
Kirke, 134, 296
Kirkland, 42, 45, 46, 60, 305, 361
Kittredge, 248
Knapp, 98, 99, 180, 274
Knefler, 309
Knight, 118, 210, 273, 326, 409, 430
Knock, 353
Knott, 78, 209
Knowles, 280, 281
Knowlton, 295
Kuhn, 348
Kunze, 297

L

Ladd, 225, 327, 425
Lafayette, 239, 244, 264, 265
Lakin, 262, 263, 428
Lamar, 313
Lamb, 59, 232, 278, 321, 373, 437
Lambert, 70, 153, 269
Lamson, 68, 79, 210, 267, 408
Lander, 304
Lane, 79–81, 125, 127, 195, 273, 304, 332, 399
Langbury, 209, 212
Langdon, 305, 330
Lapham, 337, 339, 418
Lardner, 297
Largin, 80
Lark, 153
Larkin, 216, 324
Lary, 278
Lasel, 272
Lathrop, 80, 94, 126, 206
Latting, 430
Laud, 62, 79, 80, 153
Laurens, 323
Law, 303, 305
Lawes, 151, 153
Lawrence, 41, 61, 143, 153, 173, 220, 225, 229, 230, 263, 287, 332, 398, 408, 409, 417, 428
Lawson, 414
Learned, 116, 299, 407
Leavitt, 46, 267, 270, 399
Le Baron, 110
Leech, 261, 282
Lee, 42, 100, 108–10, 169, 212, 214, 221, 231, 239, 297, 301, 317, 332, 430
Leeds, 212, 214, 297
Leeke, 367
Leete, 358, 362–4
Leeth, 282
Legate, 153
Legg, 82
Leggett, 418
Leicester, 353
Leighton, 88, 189, 220, 279, 315, 316
Leiper, 244, 246
Leiter, 104
Leland, 40, 99
Leman, 153
Le Neve, 363
Lenox, 297
Lenthall, 284
Leonard, 33, 36, 42, 51, 212, 214, 226, 236, 247, 249–54, 277, 281, 292, 301, 302–4, 399, 438
Letchmere, 391
Lethbridge, 53
Lettice, 377, 380, 435
Levalley, 383
Levasseur, 265
Lever, 79 [316
Leverett, 73, 303, 305,
Lewis, 42, 60, 215, 232, 297, 325, 392, 408, 435
Lews, 55, 80
Lewyn, 175, 282, 284
Libbey, 90
Lichtenstein, 296
Lidget, 261
Lilburne, 54
Lincoln, 40, 41, 84, 134, 153–7, 221, 233, 295, 300, 301, 304, 305, 325, 343, 345, 348, 381, 424
Lindsay, 239, 318
Linn, 297
Linstead, 153
Lipton, 257
Little, 121, 244, 270, 313, 336, 344, 347, 414, 431
Littlefield, 96, 97, 103, 117, 337, 343, 427, 428, 437, 438
Littleton, 364–8
Livermore, 103, 113, 128, 306
Livingston, 236, 237
Livius, 297
Lloyd, 57, 61, 233, 260, 265, 301, 384
Lobdell, 288
Locke, 41, 301, 305
Lockhart, 65, 66
Lockwood, 81, 244, 247, 249, 345, 347
Lodge, 302
Logan, 297, 343
London, 173
Long, 163, 220, 273, 277, 302, 305, 399
Longbury, 89
Longfellow, 295, 301
Longley, 262
Longwood, 304
Look, 382
Lord, 117, 163, 221, 229, 283, 316, 409, 416, 425
Loring, 232, 265, 302, 416, 417
Lossing, 137, 139, 323
Lothrop, 231, 435
Loud, 320
Louis XIV., 432
Louise Philippe, 348
Loveland, 221
Lovell, 41, 302, 316, 399
Lovewell, 51, 136
Low, 232, 409
Lowell, 145, 300, 302, 427
Lower, 369, 370
Lowey, 438
Luby, 153
Luckers, 82
Luckin, 256
Luddon, 79
Ludington, 125, 127
Ludlow, 65
Ludwell, 297, 366
Ludwen, 311
Ludwig, 345
Lukens, 297
Lunt, 226
Luther, 192, 194
Luttrell, 185, 188
Lydgett, 259
Lyman, 49, 125, 202, 206, 212, 214, 270, 302, 319, 393, 420
Lynde, 221, 303
Lynford, 297
Lyon, 31, 79, 80, 209, 210, 212, 324, 392
Lyson, 362

M

Mabillon, 95
Machett, 63
Mack, 248, 314
Mackentyre, 35, 299
Mackfassett, 408, 409
Macomber, 130, 292
Macoy, 438
Macranell, 75, 79
Mactonell, 273, 409
Madison, 292, 300
Madox, 297
Magennis, 408, 410
Magill, 297

Magoun, 287, 416
Magus, 395
Maine, 197, 198, 226
Maire, 414
Maitland, 95
Makepiece, 397
Makin, 163, 173
Malcum, 279
Mallalieu, 319
Manchester, 418
Manchester, Earl of, 123, 152
Mandell, 57
Manley, 79
Mann, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 39, 42, 47, 49, 50, 78, 79, 94, 111, 153, 209, 210, 212, 274, 395, 396
Manning, 50, 65, 249, 252, 254, 400
Marble, 96, 332
March, 269
Marcy, 433
Mardin, 89, 189
Marrett, 408
Marsh, 96, 125, 127, 244, 246, 324, 355, 356, 360, 362, 416
Marshall, 42, 80, 90, 99, 102, 103, 108, 128, 140, 141, 147, 157, 174, 224, 225, 239, 261, 269, 318, 319, 343, 344, 383, 389, 390, 416, 417, 435
Marston, 415
Martin, 55, 295, 297, 308, 366, 389, 420, 438
Marvin, 98, 221, 428
Mason, 80, 81, 94, 104, 122, 128, 129, 192, 230, 278, 306–9, 316, 317, 322, 324, 342, 393, 436, 437
Massasoit, 118, 221
Mather, 58, 66, 68, 84, 126, 205, 220, 226, 305, 339, 389, 390, 413, 422
Mathews, 104, 179
Matosius, 179
Mattoon, 79, 80, 212, 214
Maury, 392
Maverick, 297
Maxey, 321, 398
Maxfield, 277
Maxwell, 420
May, 31, 264, 319, 386, 388, 393, 417
Mayhew, 389, 390
Mayman, 152
Maynard, 259
Mayo, 45, 597, 399, 409
McAlish, 297
McAllister, 349, 351
McBride, 418
McCarty, 390
McClees, 322
McClung, 392
McClure, 269
McClurg, 104
McCollum, 327
McConnell, 232
McCoskry, 330
McCoy, 323, 438
McCraw, 392
McCrillis, 120
McCullock, 189
McCurdy, 221
McDanielson, 88
McFarland, 128
McIntosh, 44
McKendry, 128
McKenzie, 297
McNeil, 41
McSherry, 438
Meade, 59, 282, 368, 392
Means, 229, 319
Meen, 151–3
Mellen, 94, 252, 301, 304
Melville, 347
Melvin, 318, 323, 408
Mensas, 390
Menzies, 323
Mercer, 297
Meredith, 297
Merifield, 273, 409
Meriwether, 392
Merriam, 332
Merrick, 304
Merrill, 103, 143, 232, 300, 346
Merry, 212, 214
Meserve, 190, 347
Messinger, 32, 37, 47, 384
Metcalf, 22–5, 27–9, 34, 36, 48–50, 117, 397–400
Michell, 151, 354
Mico, 284, 390
Middleton, 259, 260
Midgley, 260
Mifflin, 367
Miles, 217
Millard, 273
Miller, 45, 78, 153, 209, 212, 214, 273, 278, 399, 408, 409
Millett, 88
Mills, 30, 31, 39, 278, 355, 356
Milner, 297
Milton, 48
Miner, 322, 341, 392, 418
Minot, 114, 277, 337, 422, 423
Minson, 82
Mirick, 409
Mitchell, 58, 80, 221, 301, 309, 310, 316, 385
Mitchinson, 409
Mixer, 132, 263
Molt, 80
Monck, 359
Monfoort, 227, 247
Monmouth, Earl of, 315
Monroe, 10, 300, 416
Monson, 93
Montague, 124–6, 212
Montcalm, 247
Montgomery, 190, 226, 319
Mooney, 90
Moore, 63, 64, 96, 128, 130, 154, 182, 269, 313, 324, 342, 392, 394, 426
Moraut, 168, 177
Moreau, 102, 322, 323
Morey, 435
Morgan, 79, 91, 128, 212, 214, 297, 392
Moring, 80
Morley, 315
Morrene, 278
Morrill, 125, 127
Morris, 131, 229, 244, 246, 297, 300, 302, 303, 392, 431, 433, 434
Morrison, 218, 219, 336
Morse, 24, 32, 46, 52, 69, 94, 128, 264, 265, 433
Mortier, 93
Morton, 195, 296, 392, 395
Mosely, 76, 276, 348, 396, 402
Moses, 88, 89, 189, 342
Moss, 273, 408
Motley, 300
Moulton, 270
Mountjoy, 163, 368
Mousall, 116, 408
Muchin, 404
Mudge, 346, 409
Mue, 391
Mueller, 418
Mullican, 385
Mun, 212, 214, 215
Munnings, 284
Munsell, 18, 125, 223
Murphy, 323
Murray, 113, 297
Musgrove, 80, 128, 274
Muskett, 100–2, 222, 282, 316
Mussey, 103, 319
Myldmay, 169

N

Nabbs, 256, 354
Nailer, 278
Namontack, 367
Napoleon, 119, 372
Nash, 54, 104, 268, 294, 295, 320
Nason, 144, 270, 347, 393, 417
Nathersell, 191
Neale, 80, 96, 248, 273
Neech, 153
Needham, 277, 278, 408
Nehoiden, 395
Neill, 125, 127, 238, 319, 343, 345, 365, 366
Nelson, 56, 57, 91, 152, 297, 417, 419
Newbury, 79, 212, 213, 228
Newcomb, 304
Newell, 23, 30, 44, 70, 277, 372, 395, 399
Newhall, 60
Newland, 400
Newman, 56, 57, 67, 79, 153, 167, 175, 210, 276, 380, 389
Newport, 367
Newson, 153
Newton, 78, 320
Nicholas, 56, 360
Nichols, 80, 81, 128, 163, 271, 305, 392, 399
Nicholson, 26, 28, 32, 37, 83, 173, 258, 273, 332
Nickerson, 400
Nightingale, 104, 303, 305
Niles, 112, 404
Nilling, 104
Nims, 212, 214
Nivison, 368
Noble, 88, 214, 215, 309, 363
Noller, 153
Norcross, 80
Norden, 273
Norman, 273
Norris, 198, 297
Northend, 417
Northrup, 224
Norton, 39, 67, 114, 363, 427
Nourse, 301
Noyes, 64, 83, 281
Nugent, 93
Nutt, 155
Nutter, 436
Nutting, 263, 428
Nye, 383

O

Oaks, 269, 305
Ober, 324
O'Brien, 339
Odell, 234
Odgers, 413
Odlorne, 270
Odlin, 265–71, 321, 393, 437
Ogden, 221, 297, 424
Old, 212
Oldbur, 391
Oldham, 294
Oliver, 41, 81, 84, 303, 306
Olmsted, 173
Oman, 381
Onderdonk, 225, 227, 228
O'Neil, 269, 366, 368
Onslow, 412
Orange, Prince of, 372
Orcutt, 249
Ordway, 321, 385
Ormsbee, 321
Orris, 78, 209
Osborne, 70, 71, 234, 256, 270, 391, 393
Osgood, 300, 302
Otis, 40, 42, 47, 120, 221, 301, 417, 419
Ouebec, 313
Oviatt, 329, 417
Oxenbridge, 73
Oyne, 274, 277, 408

P

Packard, 249, 305
Packer, 260
Paddock, 194, 383
Padlefoot, 409
Page, 174, 262, 268, 296, 297, 318
Paige, 56, 225, 319, 412, 416, 417
Paine, 47, 111, 112, 247, 274, 277, 301–5, 364, 436
Palfrey, 302, 308, 364
Palmer, 125, 126, 259, 366, 367, 386
Palou, 342
Pamplin, 355
Park, 20, 26, 42, 178, 219, 239, 280, 297, 302, 400
Parker, 22, 37, 51, 54, 59, 64, 78, 95, 163, 167, 239, 263, 264, 274, 278, 297, 301, 304, 306, 314, 316, 329, 376, 385, 391, 393, 399, 409, 436
Parkinson, 423
Parkman, 41, 316
Parlow, 387, 388
Parmelee, 221
Parnham, 392
Parratt, 179
Parry, 409
Parsons, 45, 78, 91, 103, 104, 125, 126, 209, 298, 303, 304, 341, 390, 418
Parthemore, 342, 343
Partridge, 36, 39, 300, 301, 302, 327
Pasco, 301
Pashly, 273, 408
Pasmore, 48
Patch, 324
Patrick, 125
Patterson, 230, 244, 290, 291, 294, 364
Patton, 218, 219, 393
Pawsey, 123
Payson, 122, 128, 277, 278
Peabody, 49, 128, 337, 415, 423, 427
Peach, 82
Peale, 100, 385
Pearl, 189, 190
Pearsall, 228
Peck, 133, 135, 159, 164, 174, 193, 306
Pecker, 190, 321
Pegin, 404
Peirce, see Pierce
Pell, 176

Pellington, 79
Pemberton, 57, 273, 278, 390
Pembroke, 55, 56
Pengilly, 273
Penn, 128, 177, 296, 297
Penniman, 37, 53, 112
Pennington, 297
Pennoyer, 362
Penton, 56
Pepin, 81
Pepperell, 390
Percyvale, 124
Perham, 262
Perigord, 123
Perkins, 89, 147, 152, 191, 225, 227, 244, 246, 270, 281, 295, 319, 344, 346, 383, 417, 418
Perley, 307, 348
Perrin, 415
Perry, 58, 104, 110, 193, 265, 268, 306, 312, 319, 380-1, 383, 385, 393, 399, 409, 412, 427, 437
Peters, 417
Peterson, 287, 288, 293
Pettel, 50, 385
Peyton, 392
Phelps, 99, 111, 225, 250
Phesy, 80
Philbrick, 434
Philbrook, 434
Philip, King, 27, 70-9, 118, 201-17, 271-7, 387, 396, 402-10
Philip le Bel, 241
Phillimore, 101, 125, 126, 376, 388
Phillips, 55, 68, 79, 179, 270, 297, 302, 305, 316, 329, 332, 337, 391, 409, 423, 427
Phinney, 103, 311, 414
Phipps, 102, 220, 277, 305, 339
Pickard, 41, 66, 181, 182
Pickens, 292
Pickering, 265, 300, 301, 302, 303, 436
Pickford, 58
Pickman, 82, 301
Pierce, 17, 29, 56, 57, 103, 145, 210, 212, 226, 248, 261, 273, 278, 300, 318, 339, 376, 380, 391, 407, 408, 412, 413, 417
Pierpont, 314, 420, 423
Pierson, 305
Pigott, 261, 366, 368
Pike, 80, 154, 209, 212, 268, 272, 274
Pile, 353
Pilkington, 54
Pillsbury, 96
Pinckney, 305
Pinder, 277
Pingle, 313
Pinkham, 88, 90, 189, 190, 191, 279, 280
Pinson, 59
Pitcher, 82
Pitkin, 221, 244, 245
Pitman, 247
Pitt, 100, 392
Place, 279
Plato, 240, 241
Plummer, 191, 279, 301, 327, 416
Plympton, 422
Pocock, 272, 273
Poland, 353
Polhill, 354
Polk, 300, 432
Polkingham, 347
Pollard, 115, 153, 435
Polly, 408
Polter, 258
Pomeroy, 94, 212, 214, 291
Pond, 36, 46, 49, 50, 53, 104, 398, 400
Pontchantrain, Oliver of, 371
Pontiac, 331
Poole, 76, 79, 130, 271-4
Poore, 80, 307, 308, 348, 388
Pope, 175, 195, 236, 237, 247, 416
Porter, 220, 224, 227, 228, 240, 271, 393, 419
Pory, 367
Potter, 114, 115, 247, 270, 302, 304, 393
Potwin, 97
Povey, 308
Powell, 297
Powers, 41, 297
Powhatan, 367
Pownall, 337
Prather, 313
Pratt, 38, 44, 79, 125, 212, 214, 216, 221, 303, 338, 376, 399
Preble, 93, 300, 304
Prentice, 33, 40, 41, 301, 304, 405, 408, 409
Prescott, 114, 121, 262, 273, 390, 426, 428
Pressey, 212, 214
Preston, 40, 48, 79, 212, 214, 218, 337, 356
Price, 80, 212, 214, 224, 382, 390
Prickett, 62, 63
Priest, 78, 210, 428
Prince, 33, 134, 188, 189, 286, 307, 308, 324, 338, 381, 389, 390, 431
Princett, 164
Pring, 85-8
Prinlott, 58
Prior, 286, 322, 435
Procter, 42, 102, 232, 297, 412
Prosser, 80
Prudden, 66, 68
Pryn, 62
Pudenter, 273
Pudsey, 315
Puffer, 31, 33, 39, 307, 399
Pullen, 255, 390
Purchase, 281, 324
Purdy, 430
Purryer, 361
Putnam, 42, 225, 230, 303, 304, 346, 430
Pynchon, 103, 118, 169, 272, 402

Q

Quannapohit, 404
Quaritch, 242, 243, 414, 429
Quincy, 10, 112, 239, 265, 300, 301, 303, 305, 324
Quincy, 53-5

R

Raikes, 321
Rainborough, 185
Rainsford, 209, 212
Rale, 339
Ramelet, 438
Rameley, 128
Rameses, II. and III., 149
Ramsden, 375
Ramsey, 66, 438
Rand, 61, 247, 408
Randall, 191, 273, 279, 383
Randolph, 56, 297, 313, 314, 391, 392
Ranlett, 416
Ranney, 418
Ransford, 80
Rantoul, 301, 302, 437
Rasley, 82
Raven, 150, 174
Ravenscraft, 80, 273, 274, 392
Rawlins, 78, 79
Rawson, 77, 314, 410
Rawston, 316
Ray, 47, 173, 174, 226, 227, 273, 313, 390, 409
Raymond, 45, 244, 245, 273, 293, 346, 432
Rayne, 307, 308
Rayner, 63, 80
Raynton, 182
Rea, 102
Read, 54, 64, 100, 193, 196, 201, 205, 212, 214, 225, 226, 261, 273, 301, 320, 345, 423, 424
Redding, 313
Reed, see Read
Regimant, 278
Region, 408
Rembrandt, 100
Remington, 303, 409
Rennes, Count of, 371
Revere, 63
Reynolds, 74, 79, 108, 109, 110, 174, 175, 374
Rice, 28, 41, 45, 117, 223, 301, 332, 408, 413
Rich, 258, 315, 418
Richard I., 372
Richards, 31, 64, 178, 229, 230, 258, 279, 288, 320, 324-27, 378
Richardson, 43, 44, 49, 103, 116, 117, 142, 218, 227, 300, 301, 303, 304, 319, 320, 326, 349, 400, 408, 416, 431
Richeson, 63
Richmond, 38, 398
Rickard, 435
Ricker, 190, 280
Ricketson, 382
Rider, 435
Ridgeway, 389, 391
Rigman, 274
Rindge, 340
Rines, 90
Ring, 435
Ripley, 79, 304
Ritchie, 416
Rivoire, 63
Robbins, 78, 110, 111, 126, 244, 246, 263, 274, 305, 364, 366, 367, 368, 408
Robecheaux, 39, 399
Roberts, 61, 78, 80, 89, 119, 128, 191, 209, 212, 247, 279, 280, 329, 346
Robeson, 155, 156
Robinson, 35, 52, 82, 183, 263, 278, 297, 302, 305, 322, 327, 337, 413
Roby, 409
Rockefeller, 418
Rocket, 24
Rockwell, 247
Rockwood, 24, 43, 230, 396
Rodman, 323, 423
Rogers, 67, 81, 113, 158, 159-86, 212, 214, 268, 282, 305, 328, 341, 383, 401, 408, 416, 424
Rokeby, 119
Rolestone, 79, 80
Rolfe, 151, 154, 362
Rollins, 119, 335, 373, 385, 386
Rollinson, 297
Romero, 438
Rooke, 355
Rooper, 55
Root, 104, 194, 224, 321, 343, 345
Roper, 78, 79, 210, 212
Ropes, 303
Rosier, 338
Ross, 390, 393
Rotch, 41
Rowe, 88, 92, 157
Rowell, 317
Rowland, 200, 316, 317
Rowlandson, 201, 205
Rowleston, 278
Ruddock, 216
Ruff, 278
Ruggles, 209, 212, 301
Rush, 297
Russell, 44, 70, 73, 74, 75, 98, 99, 115, 142, 145, 201, 202, 205, 206, 208, 247, 270, 272, 300, 303, 318, 330, 393, 395, 408, 420, 427
Ruthen, 54
Rutherford, 319, 327, 328, 417
Rutland, 58
Rutledge, 297
Ryder, 292, 411, 418
Ryece, 182
Rylands, 233

S

Sabas, 370
Sabin, 370, 383
Sadler, 54, 55, 438
Saebeorht, 370
Safford, 140, 225, 306, 327
Saint-Charles, 123
Saker, 63
Salford, 63
Salisbury, 98, 220-2, 413
Salter, 65, 80, 154, 156, 212, 215, 409
Saltonstall, 262, 297, 301, 303, 305, 316
Sames, 166, 172
Sampson, 59, 79, 210, 290, 291, 294, 318, 382
Samuell, 297
Sancroft, 153
Sanders, 305, 409, 427
Sanderson, 313, 382
Sandy, 79
Sanford, 39
Sanger, 407
Sargent, 45, 79, 81, 94, 223, 303, 305-9, 321, 399, 418
Saunders, 105, 382, 390
Savage, 56, 59, 64, 74, 75, 76, 79, 84, 114, 204, 206, 234, 235, 298, 365-68, 370, 374, 375, 381, 385, 391, 395, 396, 401, 402, 420
Savarese, 371
Savarich, 370
Savery, 199, 369-88, 412
Savoret, 369
Sawdy, 78, 79, 209
Sawin, 130
Sawtelle, 51, 263, 408
Sawyer, 99, 273, 301, 434

Sayer, 278
Scarborough, 365
Scharf, 108
Schouler, 103
Schow, 392
Schrady, 430
Scott, 17, 94, 212–15, 277, 351, 390, 392
Screven, 392
Scribner, 113, 116, 240
Scripture, 409
Scriven, 58
Seaborn, 23
Seabright, 370
Seaman, 153
Searl, 408
Sears, 78, 79, 210, 319, 321
Seaverns 44
Secomb, 230
Sedgwick, 363
Selby, 313
Seldin, 212, 215
Selleck, 420
Sever, 391
Severance, 49
Severn, 368
Sewall, 32, 51, 118, 266, 270, 275, 301–4, 339, 389–91, 418, 434
Seymour, 91, 128
Shackford, 153, 190, 191, 221, 230, 279, 343
Shaftsbury, Earl of, 222
Shakspeare, 54, 55, 118
Shannon, 89
Shapleigh, 314
Sharpe, 101
Sharples, 416
Shattuck, 114, 263
Shaw, 78, 80, 233, 287, 304, 377
Shawnerockett, 431
Shays, 40, 428
Shea, 323
Sheafe, 301, 407
Shedd, 262
Sheffield, 247
Sheldon, 85, 204, 206, 207, 237, 240, 256
Shenstone, 117
Shepard, 44, 46, 125, 127, 230, 396
Shepherd, 42, 79, 408
Sherlock, 168
Sherly, 210, 377
Sherman, 102, 164, 177, 233, 274, 278, 418
Sherwood, 399
Shethar, 102
Shillaber, 103
Shinglewood, 164
Shipley, 156, 244, 246, 263
Shore, 392
Short, 231, 248, 306
Shroud, 401
Shuburn, 390
Shumway, 43
Shurtleff, 144, 381, 383, 435
Shute, 364
Shuttleworth, 48
Sibley, 49, 79, 84, 269, 330, 411
Sickles, 110
Siky, 212, 214
Sill, 402–8, 410
Silliman, 419, 420
Silver, 58
Simmons, 62, 286, 290, 313
Simms, 323
Simonds, 212, 262, 408, 409
Simpkins, 79
Simple, 210, 408
Simpson, 79, 273, 274, 389, 391
Sinclair, 271, 296
Sise, 41
Sivret, 386, 387
Skelton, 297, 392
Skinner, 48, 61, 63, 78, 153, 209, 256, 297
Slade, 63, 194
Slafter, 102, 140, 141, 225, 242, 319, 320
Slaughter, 240, 247, 261
Slicer, 321
Sloane, 219, 414
Smale, 59
Small, 313
Smallwood, 163
Smart, 68, 284
Smead, 205, 212, 215
Smiles, 373
Smith, 30, 31, 44, 45, 51, 54, 60, 78–80, 90, 103, 127, 151, 153, 189, 190, 202, 210, 212, 215, 221, 225, 247, 259, 260, 273, 274, 277, 278, 287, 289, 295, 297, 301, 304, 305, 309, 313, 314, 323, 325, 327, 343, 353, 363, 364, 366, 367, 389, 390, 392, 399, 400, 407–09, 420, 437
Smithers, 397
Smitten, 421
Snell, 353
Snett, 153
Snodin, 79
Snow, 271
Socrates, 240, 241
Sohier, 265
Somerby, 137, 313, 344
Somner, 59
Soule, 286, 289, 290, 304, 388
Soutch, 80
South, 28
Souther, 270
Southey, 118, 365–68
Southworth, 45, 286, 289, 290, 344
Spaight, 297
Sparhawk, 158, 165, 177, 184
Sparks, 239, 273, 305
Spaulding, 51, 321
Spear, 112, 389
Spears, 155
Spencer, 16, 301, 304–06, 408
Spiess, 393
Spilman, 167
Spinke, 164, 174
Spofford, 386
Spooner, 176
Spotswood, 218
Sprague, 94, 292, 301, 302, 324, 410
Spratt, 392
Sprigg, 313
Spring, 274, 278
Spurtlowe, 61
Squire, 78, 82, 100, 210, 408
Stace, 59
Stacy, 79, 273
Stafford, 176
Staines, 78, 80
Stainwood, 273
Standish, 285–88, 291
Stanford, 99
Staniford, 390
Stanly, 13–15, 80
Stanton, 158, 165, 279, 280
Stanwood, 340
Stanyon, 175
Staples, 273, 345
Stapley, 357
Stark, 392
Starr, 221
States, 297
St. Clair, 297
Stead, 70
Stearline, 80
Stearns, 47, 48, 274, 278, 301, 306, 331, 332
Stebbins, 122, 201, 212, 214, 215, 239, 337, 432
Stedman, 301, 397
Steere, 224
Steiner, 363
Stephens. See Stevens
Stephenson, 39, 57, 212, 215, 384, 392, 431
Steptoe, 392
Stetson, 295
Stevens, 68, 83, 97, 104, 190, 270, 306, 312, 370, 384, 400, 409, 415
Steward, 409
Stewart, 46, 78, 210, 297, 387
St. George, 414
Stickney, 268, 270, 343, 345
Stiff, 209
Stiles, 318, 363
Stinson, 408
Stisted, 177
Stith, 297
St. John, 43, 174, 316, 399
Stocker, 354, 361, 362
Stockton, 15, 66
Stockwell, 387
Stoddard, 97, 98, 215
Stone, 55, 61, 179, 230, 231, 262, 274, 278, 302, 306, 332, 366, 409
Storer, 153
Storke, 57, 58
Storrow, 42
Story, 301, 302, 390
Stoughton, 235, 303, 304, 395
Stow, 91, 227, 318, 362
Strachan, 392
Stratton, 246
Streeter, 341, 409
Stringer, 367
Strong, 228, 268, 301, 305
Strowbridge, 79
Stuart, 83, 297, 393
Stubblefield, 332
Stukely, 80
Stuntiye, 153
Sturtevant, 289, 292, 383, 435
Styles, 153, 259, 260
Sullivan, 128, 295
Sumner, 72, 278, 301, 304, 305, 389
Sutfield, 153
Sutliff, 209, 212, 214
Sutton, 79, 159, 164
Swallow, 263
Swann, 61, 407
Sweeting, 38, 124, 398
Sweetser, 70, 73, 426
Swett, 94, 243
Swift, 200, 382, 384, 429
Syhy, 277
Sylvester, 45, 273, 274, 400
Sympole, 79
Syms, 63, 64, 117, 209, 326, 389

T

Tabor, 297
Tacitus, 375
Taft, 94
Taintor, 419
Talbot, 31, 38, 339, 374, 398, 417
Talcott, 220, 224, 406
Taliaferro, 393
Talley, 408
Tallman, 157
Tallyer, 153
Tancred, 367
Tanner, 59, 282–4
Tanyhill, 313
Tapscott, 393
Tarbell, 262, 409
Tarbox, 102, 105, 110, 111, 114, 145, 225, 227, 249, 319, 320, 322, 415–18, 429
Tasker, 63, 189, 190
Tatingham, 409
Taylor, 63, 82, 91, 97, 102, 159, 164, 209, 212, 215, 237, 265, 277, 302, 329, 348, 393, 408, 421, 437
Tazewell, 297, 368
Teackle, 368
Teele, 117
Temple, 85, 102, 118, 223, 349, 415, 428–30
Tenney, 179, 301, 386, 418
Terret, 158, 171
Terry, 244–46
Tesdale, 64
Thacher, 239, 277, 301, 302, 304, 324, 327, 329, 419
Thackery, 239
Thatcher, 94, 264, 301
Thaxter, 41
Thayer, 20, 94, 111, 112, 192, 194, 271, 326, 340, 341, 438
Thing, 312, 414
Thistle, 82
Tholnes, 365
Thomas, 103, 194, 212, 215, 285, 292, 341, 383, 387, 419, 427, 433
Thompson, 46, 97, 99, 100, 116, 117, 119, 120, 189, 190, 225, 230, 233, 256, 279, 301, 329, 400, 416, 435
Thomson, 94, 416
Thoreau, 335
Thorndike, 147, 324, 325
Thorne, 174
Thornton, 17, 42, 263, 264, 408
Thorp, 248
Throop, 26, 79
Thurlby, 151
Thurston, 48, 128, 223, 337, 400
Thwaltes, 243
Tibbetts, 88, 190
Tiffany, 250
Tileston, 331, 339, 340
Tilley, 222, 315, 437, 438
Tillinghast, 192, 420
Tilloch, 390
Tilton, 218, 269, 304
Timberlake, 78
Tinker, 102
Tinkham, 292, 387, 388
Tisdale, 397
Titcomb, 90, 189–91, 279, 280
Titus, 38, 112, 322, 331, 332, 340, 341, 388
Todd, 58, 99, 110, 189, 190, 434
Toll, 318, 354

Tolman, 118, 278
Top, 390
Toppan, 313
Toppyng, 152
Torianos, 63
Torr, 89, 120
Torrey, 219, 320
Torshell, 173
Tottingham, 272
Towle, 318
Towne, 105, 322, 419
Townsend, 418, 420
Towstall, 170
Toy, 78, 79, 206, 209, 210, 212
Tracy, 219, 224, 248, 387
Train, 420
Trask, 85, 129, 186, 144, 218, 225, 314, 319, 320, 340, 413, 416, 417, 431, 433, 434
Travis, 78
Treadway, 426
Treat, 74, 75, 302
Trefethren, 280
Treiawney, 338
Tremlett, 248
Trench, 102, 105, 143
Trenchard, 296
Trenor, 20
Trow, 244
Trowbridge, 303, 327, 328, 417, 421
Truman, 224
Trumbull, 62, 65, 301-03, 305, 419, 420
Tubbs, 219
Tuberville, 297
Tuck, 434
Tucker, 247, 323, 430
Tuckerman, 325
Tudor, 151
Tufton, 425
Tufts, 320, 341
Tupper, 240
Turfett, 63
Turner, 44, 70-80, 131, 175, 176, 201-04, 206-13, 215-18, 261, 272, 296, 297, 378
Turpin, 393, 421
Turrell, 453
Tuttle, 20, 116, 278, 307, 308, 319
Twing, 79, 278, 408
Twombly, 88, 89, 189, 279
Tyffe, 78
Tyler, 15, 44, 269, 304, 313, 367, 426
Tyllas, 69
Tyly, 80, 212, 215
Tyng, 275, 277, 313, 337

U

Underwood, 26, 111
Upham, 79, 117, 125, 247, 272, 295, 301-03, 316, 334, 343, 344
Upton, 63, 92, 219, 245, 399, 416
Usher, 306
Utley, 229

V

Vachell, 261
Vallance, 296, 297
Vanhorn, 155, 256
Van Rensselaer, 297, 301, 306, 347
Varney, 232
Varnum, 301
Vassall, 401
Vaughan, 305
Veale, 173
Veitch, 313
Vely, 273
Venn, 232, 254, 345
Verdin, 152
Vere, 258, 259, 265, 356
Vergen, 294
Verin, 78, 80
Vermont, 115
Vernon, 128
Vesey, 79, 112, 209, 212
Vines, 408
Vliet, 228
Vose, 297, 301, 328
Voyse, 176
Vynord, 255

W

Wabridge, 85
Waddell, 122
Wade, 63, 78, 102, 418
Wadhams, 91
Wadleigh, 312
Wadsworth, 78, 79, 289, 294, 301, 308
Wainwright, 215
Waite, 55, 83, 119, 162, 206, 212, 215, 219, 225, 282, 283, 316, 319, 407, 409, 430
Wakefield, 97, 271
Wakeman, 66, 68
Waldo, 239, 345
Waldron, 82, 88, 190, 191, 279-81, 306, 406, 407
Waldstein, 69
Walcut, 390
Wales, 85, 112
Walford, 118, 362
Walker, 38, 79, 80, 117, 141, 209, 212, 231, 305, 318, 319, 321, 392, 396, 409, 422, 423
Wallace, 47, 297, 367, 409, 424
Waller, 102, 153, 297, 368
Walters, 84, 365
Walton, 315
Wameston, 92
Wannalancsett, 275, 407
Wanton, 366
Ward, 32, 96, 97, 102, 121, 129, 140, 144, 158, 163, 165, 175, 225, 227, 228, 262, 280-84, 301, 302, 304, 309, 316, 319, 323, 345, 362, 388, 405, 415, 416, 420, 421
Wardall, 273
Ware, 21-32, 244, 246, 277, 302, 316, 348, 394-402
Wareham, 39
Warfield, 94
Warner, 34, 39, 61, 123, 202, 263, 292, 294, 366
Warren, 42, 43, 96, 102, 122, 128, 195, 196, 270, 271, 298, 302, 314, 315, 319, 326, 344, 407
Warriner, 212, 215
Warwick, Earl of, 163, 192
Washaganeeset, 375
Washburn, 52, 104, 226, 292, 327, 412, 422
Washington, 90, 110, 119, 121, 128, 146, 239, 240, 297, 300, 323, 352
Wason, 417
Waterbury, 91
Waterhouse, 41
Waterman, 122, 289, 292, 434, 435
Waters, 25, 53, 59, 62, 65, 66, 144, 149, 160, 161, 180, 253, 282, 283, 293, 305-08, 409, 412, 416
Waterfield, 59
Watkins, 83, 122
Watson, 30, 41, 54, 80, 90, 188-90, 209, 212, 225, 244, 274, 279, 321, 402
Watts, 54, 345, 373
Way, 314, 343, 344
Waymouth, 238, 339
Weare, 120, 303, 305, 344
Weatherell, 69
Westislan, 223
Weaver, 115
Webb, 55, 56, 112, 184, 174, 182, 212, 215, 303, 315
Webber, 212, 215, 306
Webster, 65, 102, 121, 133, 145, 239, 247, 248, 270
Weed, 164, 341
Weedon, 418
Weeks, 424, 425
Weems, 393
Wehse, 244, 245
Welch, 220, 389
Weld, 102, 178, 225, 319, 323, 409, 422-23
Weldon, 59, 60, 174, 282, 343
Wells, 97, 102, 212, 213, 215, 277
Welstead, 389
Wench, 94
Wendell, 317, 390, 427
Wendover, 372
Wentworth, 90, 96, 102, 189, 191, 278, 281, 302, 305, 319, 347, 417, 438
West, 20, 259, 285, 322, 366, 415
Westbrook, 280, 281
Weston, 285-96, 437
Wetherell, 85, 198, 307
Wharton, 82, 313
Whately, 57, 105
Whatman, 317
Wheate, 53, 408
Wheatland, 56
Wheaton, 192, 301, 344
Wheelak, 26
Wheeler, 50, 103, 114, 118, 322, 408
Whetham, 315
Whetstone, 75, 272, 277
Whipple, 235, 330
Whistler, 339
Whitacres, 173
Whitaker, 409
Whitbeck, 418
Whitcomb, 343
White, 43, 49, 50, 63, 68, 69, 100, 111, 112, 123, 124, 175, 212, 225, 244, 274, 278-80, 301, 319, 388, 389, 400, 408, 430
Whitefield, 267, 354, 358, 360, 362, 363
Whitehall, 153
Whitehead, 256
Whitehouse, 89, 280
Whiterage, 79, 209, 212
Whiting, 24, 25, 48, 50, 176, 177, 302, 306-08, 400
Whitlock, 383
Whitman, 153, 304
Whitmore, 128, 144, 223
Whitney, 35, 38, 91, 117, 332, 398, 408, 409
Whittaker, 241
Whittemore, 44, 341
Whittier, 334
Whittington, 367
Whittlesey, 229
Whitty, 257
Whitwell, 78, 209
Whird, 290
Wickham, 300
Wickliffe, 411
Wight, 22, 23, 28, 33, 34, 36, 39, 46, 97, 102, 312, 394, 396-98, 400, 416
Wilberforce, 105
Wilcox, 315, 394
Wilde, 79, 112, 273
Wilder, 102, 103, 140-9, 157, 224, 225, 292, 318, 319, 332, 336, 415
Wilkins, 80, 319
Wilkinson, 228
Wilks, 57, 58, 118
Willford, 312
Willard, 41, 48, 108, 109, 114, 273, 366, 382, 404-406, 409, 428, 435
Willesey, 313
Willett, 81, 418
Willey, 125, 127, 189, 262
William the Conqueror, 371
William and Mary, 196, 309, 315
Williams, 44, 80, 92, 124, 125, 128, 131, 155, 223, 225-27, 263, 277, 285, 301-03, 305, 319, 335, 338, 388, 416
Williamson, 103, 319, 339, 345, 417, 418
Willington, 227
Willis, 80, 257, 258, 380
Williston, 329
Willoughby, 82, 221
Wilson, 17, 60, 66, 100, 114, 127, 128, 159, 182, 239, 247, 268, 269, 301, 318, 345, 346, 393, 394, 407, 408, 416, 426, 431, 437, 438
Wilton, 202
Wiltsheir, 162
Winchall, 215, 218
Winchester, 331, 395
Windett, 82
Wing, 382
Wingate, 89, 188, 189, 301-03, 436
Winne, 278
Winnington, 309
Winslow, 221, 248, 277, 285, 292, 293, 303, 321, 377, 413
Winsor, 41, 128, 247, 344, 437, 438
Winter, 278, 411
Winthrop, 62, 103, 121, 122, 145, 182, 183, 232, 239, 262, 268, 269, 297, 301, 302, 305, 318, 378
Wirt, 393
Wise, 13, 225, 228, 423
Wisegarver, 125
Wiseman, 79, 158, 165, 173, 174, 297
Wiswall, 84, 85
Witherell, 290
Withers, 81
Withington, 83-5, 281, 331, 413
Wittmeyer, 243
Wolcott, 65, 99, 221, 225, 229, 244, 245
Wolfe, 118
Wollaston, 307

Wood, 24, 25, 32, 35, 45, 52, 61, 78, 89, 90, 114, 164, 175, 188, 210, 218, 224, 263, 274, 277–8, 282, 292, 297, 305, 318, 386, 401, 409
Woodbridge, 154, 267–70, 309–11, 316, 321, 356, 393
Woodbury, 400, 437
Woodls, 108, 109
Woodcocks, 22, 23, 52, 276
Woodman, 90, 280, 319
Woodroffe, 153
Woodward, 43, 52, 189, 244, 246, 260, 343, 409
Woolley, 105, 106, 225
Woolson, 274
Wootton, 64
Worcester, 302, 372
Wormley, 297
Worthington, 21, 212, 215, 394
Wren, 68, 69
Wright, 78, 94, 117, 163, 209, 210, 212, 215, 247, 287, 293, 298, 428
Wyman, 217, 223, 230, 335, 415
Wythe, 297

X

Xavier, 37

Y

Yard, 246
Yardley, 367
Yearwood, 100
Yeaton, 189, 190
Yeo, 87
Yonge, 153, 261
Young, 90, 96, 188, 190, 191, 278, 279, 301, 312, 347
Younglove, 299
Youngman, 117

Z

Zeisberger, 345

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